هكذا من الأصل

Thursday February 19 1981
No 60,856
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

Music: New Grove dictionary reviewed, page 12

Government retreat may avert national coal strike

An official national miners' strike may be averted after unexpected concessions last night. The Government and the coal board agreed to withdraw the plan for 23 pit closures and to provide more state aid. Government circles agreed that the Prime Minister's paramount consideration had been to avoid an official strike [Page 3].

Pit closure programme halted

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The threatened national strike by the miners may be averted after a sudden retreat by the Government and the National Coal Board last night. More state aid is to be made available to the industry and the plan for pit closures has been withdrawn.

Under increasing pressure from unofficial strikes that are rapidly getting out of control in the coalfields, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, agreed to big concessions on the miners' two main demands: curtailment of coal imports and cash limits for the board.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was hopeful after the two-hour crisis meeting in Whitehall that the meeting of his 25-member executive this morning will not recommend that the nation's 240,000 pitmen should stage an indefinite strike.

"I hope the explanation we shall give to the executive will be enough to convince them there is no need for a ballot", he said. "The whole situation is different."

It became clear late last night, however, that the left will seek to keep up the pressure on the Cabinet by continuing and extending the unofficial strikes that are engulfing more than half the coalfields.

In Yorkshire, eight pits, including the country's largest mine, Kellingley, were reported to be out, and the militants expect to win further backing in that and other coalfields.

Mr Michael McGahey, vice-president of the NUM and communist leader of the Scottish pitmen, said: "I am very far from satisfied with the meeting, which only amounts to promises to review the situation. On the real issues there is no concrete agreement."

But the expectation last night was that Mr Gormley, marshalling his 15 to 10 built-in majority of moderate votes on the NUM executive, could forestall pressure to go to a secret pithead ballot of the men with a recommendation for strike action.

The board's withdrawal of the closure programme within hours of completing its announcement is expected to weigh heavily with the moderate majority.

Mr Howell, flanked by junior ministers from the Welsh and Scottish offices and the Department of Industry, is understood to have told the mining unions that coal imports would fall from eight million tonnes to five and a half million tonnes this year, and the Government would provide aid to reduce that figure still further.

There would be more cash to ease the financial difficulties of the coal board, from which operating subsidies are being withdrawn under the Coal Industry Act, 1980.

Mr Gormley said: "The Government has indicated that they are willing to make cash available to help the import situation and help the board's financial position. On that basis the board has withdrawn the statement they made on February 10 [the closure programme]."

The miners will now discuss with the board the industry's future within a more relaxed financial framework, but there will still be some colliery closures.

"We have already admitted that there will have to be pit closures", Mr Gormley said. "Pits will close. That is a statement of fact. They come to the end of their life."

Further talks with Mr Howell are planned for next Wednesday when the size of the Government's help for the industry will become clearer. Mr Gormley would only say it would be "a lot of money". He did not deny that it could run into hundreds of millions of pounds.

After last night's announcement Mr Emlyn Williams, president of the miners in South Wales, said the strike in his area would continue until the closure threat was withdrawn in all parts of Britain. An area delegates' conference would be needed before the South Wales strike could be called off, he added.

Mr Jack Collins, the NUM's Kent area secretary, said Kent miners would not return to work until they receive "certain safeguards".

He added: "We are dealing with cunning people and, for the present, the Kent miners have a guarded mistrust of the new situation".

The unofficial miners' strike spread rapidly yesterday before the announcement to Durham, Scotland, and Staffordshire. All the Scottish pits were at a standstill by last night. In Yorkshire, the NUM area council meeting has been brought forward by three days to tomorrow.

At the last round of local talks, earlier yesterday, the National Coal Board had announced five further colliery closures in Scotland and Yorkshire, bringing the final tally under the now-withdrawn shutdown programme to 23 and the number of jobs to be lost to 13,057.

The men in Scotland had begun to walk out even before area management disclosed the intention to close Cardowan (1,178 jobs), High House (320), and Sorn (229), in addition to Lady Victoria (568), the closure of which had already been agreed.

At the Yorkshire meeting the closures of Manor (250 jobs) and Park Hill (450) collieries were announced, in addition to Orgrave (520), which was already named, and Lofthouse (600), which has been agreed.

The strike in Durham began when miners at the doomed Sacriston colliery stopped work and went to picket the other mines named for closure. The men also struck at the Victoria pit in Staffordshire, which is listed for closure; and the Welsh miners set out to other coalfields to spread the unofficial action that has halted their coalfield and Kent.

Miners in South Wales are also picketing power stations, beginning at Aberthaw, near Barry, South Glamorgan. The Central Electricity Generating Board said no coal was going into any of the four power stations in South Wales, but there were stocks of 586,000 tonnes, enough for about five weeks.

Coal crisis, page 3

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Miss Susan Brown, aged 22, who will become the first woman to appear in the 152 years of the University Boat Race when she coxes the Oxford crew against Cambridge on April 4 to retain the Ladbroke Trophy.

Miss Brown, from Honiton in Devon, is an undergraduate at Wadham College and competed in the 1980 Olympics as cox to the women's four and also coxed the Oxford women's eight. Report, page 11.

Iran admits that jailed Britons are innocent

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 18

An Iranian Christian has confessed to forging documents that led to the imprisonment of three British missionaries for six months. A fourth Briton, Mr Andrew Pyke, has also been held.

Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the head of the Supreme Court said that the four Britons, who have been jailed since August, would be freed "perhaps in a very short time". The confession would be filmed and shown on Iranian television, he added.

Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference the four could leave prison after "administrative operations" had been completed. Asked when this might happen, he said: "I don't think it will be so long. But I don't know the details."

Diplomats were encouraged by the ayatollah's comments, which contradicted recent statements by Iranian officials that the Britons might be put on trial.

Ayatollah Beheshti did not explain why the statements conflicted and left several other questions unanswered. He would not explain why the Iranian's confession should relate to Mr Pyke, a businessman whose case was not understood to be related to those of the three Anglican missionaries in prison.

Miss Jean Waddell, and Dr John and Dr Audrey Coleman are the three missionaries.

The ayatollah would not comment on what was keeping the four in prison.

"I don't decide all this because the decision should be taken by a normal court, not the Supreme Court, and what I say is only the report on the case which the Revolutionary Court in Tehran has given to me."

He said the Iranian who had confessed to forging the documents, which purported to show the British missionaries as spies, was an employee of "one of the Christian missions in Iran".

It was assumed he was referring to the Anglican Mission based in the central Iranian city of Isfahan, where a series of violent attacks have been made on members of the Church since the revolution.

Continued on page 7, col 3

Biggest tax cuts and spending curbs in first Reagan budget

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Feb 18

The largest programme of tax cuts and non-military public spending cuts ever proposed by a United States Administration, was announced tonight by President Reagan.

The programme demonstrates concern at the White House to strengthen national security by proposing a \$90,000m increase (£40,000m) over the next four years in defence spending to a 1984 total of \$250,000m.

The programme is designed to stimulate private investment and savings and reduce the Government's role in the economy. Public spending, as a percentage of gross national product, is planned to fall from about 23 per cent today to approximately 19 per cent in four years.

A dramatic slow-down in the growth rate of public spending is proposed. Increases will be limited to 6 per cent compared to the 16 per cent of the last two years. In order to achieve this, while boosting defence spending, huge cuts are proposed in many areas—including a 26 per cent reduction in foreign aid.

The President's economic advisers predicted that the new programme will gradually reduce inflation, from today's 11 per cent to a projected 5.5 per cent by 1984. They also forecast that the budget will be balanced by 1984 and that economic growth, in real terms, will exceed 4 per cent next year and in subsequent years, after the 1.1 per cent achieved this year.

Many of the public spending cuts are so far reaching that President Reagan will find exceptional difficulty getting all his programme through Congress.

Large cuts are proposed, for example, in extended unemployment benefits, government employee injury compensation, government support of a special black lung trust fund and in government supported health, food, education, housing and energy programmes.

The tax burden on all Americans will be reduced by 30 per cent over the next three years and a half. Capital gains taxes will be gradually reduced and large tax incentives are proposed for business in order to stimulate investment in new plant and equipment.

The Administration promised that as soon as Congress has enacted these tax cuts a new set of tax cutting proposals will be outlined to encourage individual saving and investment.

Direct spending cuts of \$41,400m are proposed for the 1982 fiscal year starting on October 1 but additional savings are advocated through increases in airport user charges and cuts in credit programmes so that overall Government spending might be down by \$50,000m from the level proposed by the Carter Administration.

The combination of tax and spending cuts will reduce the budget deficit in the 1982 fiscal year by some \$9,000m—to \$45,000m. This is expected to be halved in the 1983 fiscal year with a tiny surplus being seen in 1984.

The Administration says the budget deficits will be financed by increased savings resulting from the tax cuts and not by increases in the nation's money supply.

President Reagan said his programme, described as "America's new beginning: A programme for economic recovery," consisted not only of tax and spending cuts but big changes in the government's regulation of business and new initiatives on the money policy front.

For the first time the Administration has given quite specific instructions to the Independent Federal Reserve Board, calling on the Central Bank to pursue a strictly monetarist programme of slowing the rate of growth in the money supply.

The Administration emphasized the importance the Central Bank should place on money and credit growth and in securing long term objectives. It gave a warning that management of interest rates in the short term should not be attempted.

Important proposals are made for reviewing government regulations on the basis of their economic consequences and the expected result will be a sharp reduction in new regulations, as well as large-scale abolition of existing regulations. By this means the Administration hopes to strengthen free market economic forces.

President Reagan is sensitive to charges that the new programme will place too sharp a burden upon the most needy Americans. To counter this, a series of social benefit programmes are linked. They are primarily social security benefits for the elderly, basic unemployment payments and basic welfare programmes and they come under a new budget category called "safety net programmes".

From the budget figures given, these programmes will rise, in terms of outlay, over the next few years, to account for 40.6 per cent of total government spending in 1984, compared with 36.6 per cent today.

Defence spending is seen as rising from 24.1 per cent to 32.4 per cent by 1984 and interest payments on the national debt will be slightly down on current levels at 8.6 per cent of outlays in 1984.

The result is that spending on all other programmes will fall from 29.5 per cent today (or \$193,200m) to just 18.4 per cent, or \$142,000m, by 1984.

Every area of energy supply and conservation spending by the government will be drastically reduced.

The budgets of the national endowments of the arts and humanities are to be cut by 50 per cent and spending on public broadcasting will go down by 25 per cent. Loan authorizations by the Export-Import Bank are to be cut by more than \$2,000m next year to \$4,000m.

Foreign aid in the 1982 fiscal year is to be cut by \$1,854m to \$5,392m. Specific details were not announced today.

The Administration also seeks considerable reorganization in the management of many government programmes. More than 40 separate health programmes have been brought together into a scheme where large block grants of funds will be given for state and local government use as appropriate.

President's sell, page 6
Rough medicine, page 19

Nuclear spending attacked by MPs

By Nicholas Hirst

An all-party parliamentary select committee has questioned the need for a nuclear power programme of the size intended by the Government.

In a sharply worded report the energy select committee, one of the new departmental committees formed by this Parliament, criticizes the demand and cost estimates of the electricity authorities and attacks many of the assumptions made in assessing which nuclear reactor should be chosen.

The report does not attack the need for nuclear power as such, but it claims that the Department of Energy has not paid sufficient attention to the relative merits of spending on increased conservation.

Because of the cost of the programme, equal to an estimated £15,000m at 1980 prices, the committee believes that the case for new generating capacity must be very persuasive.

It remains unconvinced that there is an economic or industrial reason for the size of programme mentioned 14 months ago by Mr David Howell, Secretary of State.

Mr Howell said that the Government would allow two British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactors to be ordered and, subject to a public inquiry, an American-designed pressurized water reactor. It would aim to order a station a year from 1982, with the choice of reactor after the first PWR left open.

The select committee's strongest criticism is reserved for the Central Electricity Generating Board. The committee said it was made aware that the board had a reputation as "bureaucratic and unwieldly".

Its demand forecasts were revised downwards within weeks of its first evidence to the committee from 52,000 megawatts to 48,500 megawatts.

The committee believes it was misleading not to say that the figures were being revised downwards, even if precise figures were not known. "The credibility of much of the CEGB's subsequent evidence was undermined by this omission," the report states.

The committee was deeply unhappy at the assumptions on cost produced by the CEGB, which implied that an American pressurized water reactor built in the United Kingdom would cost 34 per cent more than one built elsewhere.

It recommends that the Secretary of State for Energy should order an immediate independent assessment of the suitability of the Canadian designed Candu reactor, which has not so far figured seriously in decisions about which system should be built in Britain.

Leading article, page 15

6% pay limit fixed for public sector

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Government formally declared its intention last night to impose a 6 per cent limit on pay increases for about 1.7 million people directly employed by the state. The announcement produced, predictably, a hostile reaction from public service unions.

The cash limit, which was announced in a Commons written answer by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had been foreshadowed by the 6 per cent pay offers already made to 530,000 white collar civil servants, and to more than 200,000 hospital ancillary staff and ambulancemen.

Other groups of workers who will be offered 6 per cent include 450,000 nurses and midwives, 90,000 doctors and dentists and 120,000 National Health Service administrative and clerical staff.

Sir Geoffrey also announced that the cash limit for public sector expenditure, excepting pay, would be 11 per cent, the limit announced last November for local authorities. The limit for pay will apply to settlements due before August 1 and provisionally for settlements after that date.

The 6 per cent offer to the white collar civil servants has

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Harold Evans will become 'Times' editor next month

By Dan van der Vat

The new editor of *The Times* is to be Mr Harold Evans, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd, announced yesterday. The deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, Mr Frank Giles, will succeed Mr Evans as editor there, and the appointments will take effect at the beginning of March.

The outgoing editor of *The Times*, Mr William Rees-Mogg, said in announcing the news to the editorial staff: "Harold Evans is a great journalist and I am sure he will do an excellent job". He thanked journalists for their support during the 14 years of his editorship, particularly the last four which had been "exceptionally difficult".

Harold Matthew Evans, son of a locomotive driver, was born in Manchester in 1928 and has been an editor for 20 years, during which he has established himself not only as the leading editorial technician in contemporary British journalism but also as the most passionate campaigner for its freedom.

As editor of *The Sunday Times* for the past 14 years, he has fought many memorable battles for freedom of information and against official secrecy, for the right to investigate matters of public interest and against attempts of suppression by governments, parliaments and courts.

He has propounded his commitment to a freer press from many platforms, but his Granada Lecture on the subject in 1974 encapsulated it as well as any other occasion. "Had Watergate burglars been in Smith Square or Transport House, the half-free press of Britain would have been muzzled", he said.

The number of battles Mr Evans has fought will be long remembered. One of his heroes is the great Victorian editor, W. T. Stead, and it was from the editorial chair once occupied by that outstanding campaigner, at the *Northern Echo* in Darlington, that Mr Evans successfully pursued his campaign for a free pardon for the wrongly convicted and hanged Timothy Evans.

After five years editing the *Northern Echo*, during which he won a Newspaper Design Award for reshaping the paper, Mr Evans became chief assistant to the editor of *The Sunday Times*, then Mr (later Sir) Denis Hamilton, in 1966, and was made joint managing editor shortly afterwards. He became editor in January 1967.

The period has been marked by a long series of spectacular investigations, ranging from the Savundra car insurance swindle to false labelling of wine, from question-rigging in Parliament to brutality towards prisoners in Ulster and Israel, sanctions-busting in Rhodesia, safety in the air and a string of financial investigations worthy of the Fraud Squad. The air at 200 Gray's Inn Road was often thick with writs.

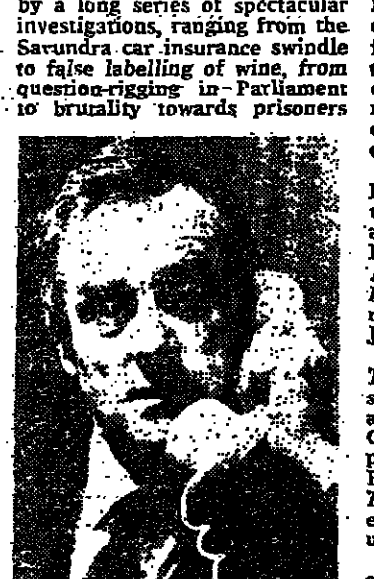
The longest and hardest struggle of them all was the great thalidomide case, the effects of which still rumble on in Parliament. An investigation of the unique tragedy, in which a sedative taken by thousands of pregnant women produced appalling deformities in their children, was completed in 1972, 11 years after it all began.

Writs prevented its publication. Mr Evans fought the case all the way to the House of Lords and lost. Refusing to give up, he took the case to the European Commission of Human Rights, which found in his favour. The European Court of Human Rights followed suit, finding that the suppression of the article was an infringement of freedom and making it necessary for Britain to reconsider its laws and rules on contempt of court.

Among many awards, Mr Evans was named Journalist of the Year in the British IPC awards for 1973, International Editor of the Year 1975 by the American *Atlas World Press Review* and received the gold medal of the Institute of Journalists in Britain in 1979.

Mr Giles is 62 and joined *The Times* as a foreign correspondent after war service and a short period in the Foreign Office, including a time as private secretary to Mr Ernest Bevin. He joined *The Sunday Times* and became its foreign editor in 1961, a post he gave up only in 1977.

He will have two joint deputy editors: Mr Hugo Young, the present political editor, and Mr Ron Hall, editor of the paper's magazine.



Mr Harold Evans: Fighter of many memorable battles.

Pay settlements nearing single figures

حال أو كسر

Most pay settlements are approaching single-figure levels. Department of Employment earnings figures for December indicate a rise in average earnings of less than 10 per cent a year, and the results from the Confederation of British Industry's pay databank show that settlements are averaging between 8 and 9 per cent compared to an average of more than 16 per cent in July and 13 per cent in August. Page 19

Water strike backed

The gradual move towards Britain's first national water strike continued when delegates representing 3,000 water and sewerage workers in south-east and southern England voted overwhelmingly to reject the employers "final" 10 per cent pay offer. The vote was taken as unofficial action was spreading in the North-west. Page 2

Rises of 6pc proposed in EEC farm prices

The European Commission has proposed increases in farm produce prices ranging between 6 and 12 per cent. The proposals also incorporate measures to reduce mounting food surpluses. The net cost to the Community budget is put at about £230m. The increases still have to be agreed among the agricultural ministers of the Ten. Page 6

Polish student pact

The threat of a nationwide strike by Polish students has been removed by an agreement reached between the Lodz University students and Mr Gorski, the Minister of Education. It gives the students the right to form an independent union and grants most demands of an academic character. Page 6

16 martyrs beatified

Sixteen priests and laymen who were tortured to death by the Japanese in the seventeenth century have been beatified by the Pope. Three million Filipinos watched the ceremony in Manila. Page 7

Judge orders 16 airlines to hand over £2m

A High Court judge ordered 16 foreign airlines to pay an estimated £2m to the British Airports Authority in 21 days. The sum is the increase in landing charges imposed at Heathrow, London, from last April, which the airlines withheld and are disputing in a legal action. Page 5

England lose by innings

Despite a brave innings of 70 by Boycott, England lost the first Test against West Indies by an innings and 79 runs. Boycott batted for five and a quarter hours but none of his colleagues matched him and England's second innings folded at 169 all out. Page 11

Rickets campaign: The Government began a campaign to eradicate rickets among Asians in Britain 4

Demonstrations: MPs approve clause in Bill that demands 72 hours' notice of public demonstrations 4

Slide towards national water strike gathers momentum

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The gradual move towards Britain's first national water strike continued yesterday when delegates representing 3,000 water and sewerage workers in south-east and southern England voted overwhelmingly to reject the employers' "final" offer of pay rises of 10 per cent.

Yesterday's vote, which came as unofficial action spread in the North-east, means that more than half of the members of the General and Municipal Workers' Union employed in the industry have rejected the offer. The only reversal for the unions came from representatives of 1,500 members of the National Union of Public Employees in the Midlands, who voted to accept the offer.

It was being argued in union circles that the Midlands vote is unlikely to be representative of Nupe's 10,000 members in the industry and had been influenced by special factors such as large bonuses earned by employees of the Severn-Trent Water Authority.

Despite the Midlands vote, delegates at the conference indicated their support for any official national action called by the union leadership, including a strike. Mr Gordon Will, Nupe assistant divisional officer, said after the meeting: "It was a question of judging the offer in the light of the present unfavourable economic climate."

Yesterday's meeting of the GMWU's southern region members at Chessington, Surrey, rejected the offer by an overwhelming majority. Mr George Holland, the union's south-east regional officer, said he was sure that workers in the area would support a strike call.

"The delegates agreed to support any action called by the union negotiators. They felt the Government was interfering with free collective bargaining and they are unhappy about it", he said.

The delegates indicated that they would continue to seek a £20-a-week increase, which was the main component of a claim for rises of 30 per cent lodged by the four unions last October on behalf of the 32,000 water and sewerage workers in England and Wales.

Further delegate meetings are to be held over the next few days, with GMWU meetings today in Birmingham and Liverpool likely to produce an overall majority of water workers in favour of a national strike. NUPE conferences in the North-east and London have also voted for strike action.

Union negotiators are due to meet next Wednesday to consider the results of the consultations, and if there is no improvement in the offer from the employers they are likely to give notice of strike action.

Overtime ban: All water and sewerage workers joined the unofficial overtime ban in Northumberland yesterday refusing to handle any calls outside normal working hours except emergencies (John Witherow writes from Durham).

About 340 GMWU NUPE members are involved in the three-day-old dispute in Northumberland and Wearside. The two unions have decided to call for a strike from next Thursday in Northumberland unless the employers improve their pay offer.

The work to rule means that burst mains are not being dealt with immediately.

Peace move by BL in Jaguar plant dispute

From Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent
Coventry

In an unexpected move last night BL Cars offered an olive branch to the leaders of its white-collar unions which could end the campaign of work sanctions in protest at compulsory redundancies.

The company said it would not proceed with the remaining 700 compulsory redundancies if the unions would agree to lift their ban on overtime, refusal to allow work to be contracted out and other restrictions on normal working.

The concession has apparently been made possible because increasing numbers of volunteers have come forward since talks broke down last week. It is understood that 200 staff have volunteered in the past 10 days.

With the 200 compulsory redundancies already announced this week, that means BL will be only 400 short of the 4,250 staff redundancies it is seeking by March 31. The management is now reasonably confident that the remaining gap will be closed before that date.

Attempts to increase the sanctions into an all-out strike at the Jaguar plant, Coventry, appear to have run out of steam. A confused meeting of 1,000 Jaguar staff ended on Tuesday without a vote being taken and attempts to call a second meeting have found little support.

The men were initially angered by the speed with which 60 Jaguar staff were made redundant. They were handed their notices on Monday and told to leave the same day.

Select committee, page 19

The centre in turmoil, 4: Signs of firm support for the social democrats from new towns

Shirley Williams territory sets the pace of change

By Michael Horsnell

Stevenage, first of the post-war new towns, does not yet possess the kind of history that would allow it to erect statues to its most eminent burghers.

When the time arrives Mrs Shirley Williams, MP for Hertford and Stevenage until 1979, will be a strong candidate for a commemorative plaque at least, somewhere between Woolworth on the pedestrianized shopping centre and the clock tower, unveiled by the Queen in 1958.

Mrs Williams, a local heroine by any standards, may be said to have turned this raw young town in Hertfordshire into the birthplace of social democracy, as the giants of the Labour movement turned Hampstead, in London, into the intellectual home of socialism.

If the centre is in turmoil then Stevenage is its hottest crucible, for a large proportion of electors from all three parties are promising to follow their "Shirl" to Timbuctoo if she should choose to go there.

Even more encouraging for the embryo social democratic party are the indications that support for it throughout the "soft" South-east is as firm as it is in Williams territory.

At Basildon, nearly 50 miles away across the county border in Essex, nearly 35 per cent of those canvassed said they would support such a party and only 25 per cent said they would not.

But support for the social democrats in the even newer town of Basildon derives mainly from disenchanted Labour voters and Liberals anxious to do a deal.

About one in three electors across the political board in Stevenage say they will support Mrs Williams, who has severed her connexions with the local constituency Labour Party despite an emotional appeal by the party's agent, Mr James Caldwell.

Only 25 per cent of those canvassed said they would not support a new party. But that number may increase if Mrs Williams is not chosen as its leader.

Mrs Wendy Skiggins, aged 23, a housewife and mother, who voted Labour at the last election, said: "I would follow Shirley Williams to Timbuctoo, she is that good for Stevenage and the country, and I would probably vote for the social democrats even if she is not the leader. The party offers something new, away from the old extremes."

Mr Robert Walker, aged 27, a test-rig operator, who voted Liberal last time, said: "You can count me in as long as the two parties get together. Otherwise they have no chance. I would prefer David Steele to lead it but Shirley Williams would do fine."

Mr Peter Thomas, a businessman, aged 50, said: "I voted Conservative with some pleasure and I am not too happy with what they have done to my business. I could not vote for Michael Foot, but Roy Jenkins of Mrs Williams? Maybe, if the Tories do not stop cutting our throats."

Stevenage, a town with a population of 74,000 and 7.8 per cent unemployment, lies to the north-west of the Hertford and Stevenage constituency. The old county town of Hertford and the pretty villages that sit between it and their new industrial cousin were responsible for handing the seat to the Conservative candidate, Mr Bowen Wells, with a majority of 1,296, in 1979.

Support for Mrs Williams outside Stevenage is less certain in the sense that traditional Conservative voters are less likely to change than those Tories in Stevenage who disapproved more of her former party ticket than of Mrs Williams herself.

But Stevenage is expected to form a new constituency under Boundary Commission proposals, a change which most people believe would almost guarantee sa seat for Mrs Williams as a social democrat.

Basildon, a district whose population has increased from 39,000 in 1947 to 155,000 last year as it consumed London's postwar overspill, elected Mr Harvey Proctor, the Conservative, with a majority of 5,180 in 1979.

While the ne wtown is substantially Labour, support for Mr Proctor comes largely from the old-established and expanding towns of Wickford and Billericay.

The home of Ford's European Trucks division, Basildon, is the second largest constituency in England and Wales and is also the subject of a Boundary Commission proposal that would make it a constituency in its own right.

With doubled unemployment in the past year, Basildon stands as a warning to the main parties, particularly Labour, not to take its difficulties lightly.

The Labour vote threatens to ddift substantially to a social democratic party regardless of its leader and regardless of the views of its former Labour MP, Mr Eric Moonman, who was unseated last time.

And Conservative women, enjoying the taste of a female Prime Minister though not the unemployment situation, are enthusiastic about the possible emergence of another woman at the helm.

Miss Joan Peters, aged 23, a secretary, said: "I voted Conservative, but not to put my boy friend out of work. I like the idea of a woman Prime Minister but Mrs Thatcher must not assume she will have my vote next time. The people here want jobs they know they are not going to lose and a sensible mortgage rate."

Mr James Clarke, aged 73, a retired postman, approached Mrs Williams when he had trouble over his pension. She saw him and sorted out his difficulty. A Labour voter, he said: "I cannot think of a better recommendation than that for supporting her cause. I am not sure about any difference in policies, but if she stands between the two extremes and her policies mean I can pay my electricity bills then I am on her side."

Next: Geoffrey Smith sums up

'Militant' study by Labour urged

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Labour's national executive committee is being asked to release to MPs and constituency parties a submission to the party's headquarters by the Trotskyist Militant Tendency about its organization.

The request is especially relevant because it comes from Mr Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, who is a member of the left-wing Tribune Group of Labour MPs.

Mr Field, in a letter to Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, states that there should be serious discussion on whether the Militant Tendency as a group can remain within the party.

He states: "It may be that none of the parliamentary NEC members has Militant cells in their constituencies. If they did, then they would be more acquainted with what was happening."

Mr Field suggests that in order to add to the information the NEC has, its meeting next Wednesday should be asked to send copies of the Militant submission to every MP and constituency party and invite comments.

Mr Frank Field: "Not asking for a witch hunt".

The submission of the Militant Tendency was one of a number which the NEC requested from fringe organizations; it was circulated to committee members last December, and was disclosed in *The Times*.

Mr Field says in his letter: "By asking the NEC to act in this way I am not asking for a witch hunt against individuals. I believe that every single Militant member in my constituency has a right to be a member of the local Labour Party. But they do not have the right to organize as a party within a party.

"If the NEC would summon up the courage to act on this issue I think many Militant supporters would opt for single membership of the party. I am sure others would think differently and wish to conduct their campaign for Militancy outside the party."

Mr Field also draws attention to the fact that "there are other revolutionary groups who are now coming back into the party in a true mole-like fashion". He says that constituency parties "see this in the range of revolutionary newspapers sold at the end of general management committee meetings".

Callaghan view sought on dinner snub

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

An appeal has been made to Mr James Callaghan to indicate whether he approves of Mr Michael Foot's exclusion of Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers, MP, and Dr David Owen, MP, from a dinner being given for him tonight by his former senior colleagues.

Mr Callaghan kept his silence yesterday. Labour's so called "gang of three", it is now learnt, challenged Mr Foot on Tuesday to say whether it was Mr Callaghan's wish to have them excluded. They also apparently sought to get in touch with Mr Callaghan, but failed, as did reporters who rang his office at the Commons.

In a letter to Mr Foot, exclaiming how "offensive" he had found the exclusion, Mr Rodgers declared of Mr Callaghan: "I would like to think that he has not placed a ban on me for Thursday. It is not the sort of intolerance with which he has been associated."

It was learnt that Mr Edmund Dell, who had not been "disinvited" by Mr Foot, will not be attending.

He was another of Mr Callaghan's former Cabinet colleagues who had declared his support for the Council for Social Democracy. He had not incurred Mr Foot's displeasure because he had not been deemed to have been actively campaigning against the Labour Party.

There was astonishment, hilarity and embarrassment among Labour MPs in reaction to the disclosure in *The Times* of Mr Foot's action.

Some shadow ministers said they were sad the three old comrades would not be at the dinner, if only to say goodbye; others retorted that the three had no business coming when they were intent on setting up a party which would attack Labour.

There was even applause for Mr Foot for having taken firm action at last. But there was agreement that it had probably spoilt the occasion for Mr and Mrs Callaghan.

Some clarifications emerged yesterday. One was that Mr Foot had not written to Mrs Williams because, so it was said, the organizers had assumed from her first uncertain reply that she was not coming. And they had not returned Mrs Williams's cheque, as they had those of the other two, because none had been received.

Mrs Williams insisted that she had all along "hoped" to attend; she had written earlier that her schedule was uncertain because of television commitments. She could not be certain that her secretary had sent a cheque. But yesterday she made clear that had it not been for the last two days she would certainly have been in touch with the organizers to confirm both her attendance and her payment.

Dr Owen said yesterday that he and his colleagues intended to mark the occasion in their own way. They would be sending Mr Callaghan a gift as a mark of their esteem.

LT forecast of fall in traffic share

By Jacob Ecclestone

London Transport's share of passenger traffic in the capital is forecast to fall from its present level of 30 per cent to 25 per cent by 1990. In a report to the Commons Select Committee on Public Transport, the London Transport Executive said yesterday that demand was decreasing while costs increased.

Sir Peter Masefield, chairman of the executive, told the committee that pasenger traffic had fallen by a million in the past 10 years. The reasons were greater use of private cars, a falling population and fewer tourists.

After talking of Paris, where demand for public transport was increasing because of lower fares, Sir Peter said he was not despondent. The prediction of a 25 per cent market share, he said, was 25 per cent of a growing market for travel.

When asked whether he was seeking bigger subsidies, he said that Paris was expanding its underground railway system. "Sadly for us, we have no new Underground projects under way. I would like to see a policy for London in which we would dig at least two miles of new Underground a year", he said.

Sir Peter said that whereas London Transport had to meet 70 per cent of expenditure from fares, Paris met only 34 per cent and New York 28 per cent.

The managing director of London Transport's railway division, Dr T. M. Ridley, told the committee that successful public transport systems such as those in Hongkong, Paris and Newcastle upon Tyne, had one thing in common.

"There is a united and wholehearted commitment to public transport which does not exist in London. The total community commitment is necessary to the wellbeing of the community, and that does not exist in London."

One of the main reasons for the declining use of London buses, Sir Peter told the committee, was traffic congestion. The scheduled bus speed on weekdays was declining year by year. It was now only 11mph.

Ben Nevis search

A search will be started at first light today for Mr John Mercer, aged 26, of Tredgold Crescent, and Mr Geoffrey Hills, aged 22, of Holtfarm Road, both Leeds, after a helicopter search failed to find them yesterday on Ben Nevis.

BR may set up body to run southern lines

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The possibility of a separate board to manage British Rail's Southern Region, particularly its London commuter services, is under consideration, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said last night.

Speaking to *The New Standard* Commuter Club in London, Mr Fowler said that he and Sir Peter Parker, BR's chairman, agreed that clearer accountability was needed for the operation of commuter services. Commuters wanted a body that they could identify as being directly responsible.

At present the only such body was the British Railways Board, whose responsibility was for all railway operations. That meant that London commuters could not see how far the fares they paid represented the cost of providing services, or how much of the government's public services operation grant was allocated to them.

"A separate board for Southern Region services would go a long way towards creating an accountable management unit with a clear responsibility for the greater part of BR's London commuter services", he said.

The grant to BR, covering both passenger and freight services, is £678m in this financial year.

Because of the complexity of its network and operations, Southern Region's costs have always been harder to identify than those of other regions, and it is frequently claimed that it does not receive its fair share of subsidy.

The Government does not believe that the possible diversion of a larger share of the grant to the South-east would endanger passenger services elsewhere.

Despite fears of further drastic cuts, Mr Fowler insists that he has no intention of letting rural services disappear and that the emphasis will be on making them cheaper to run and more efficient.

The feeling among ministers is that if BR needs to make savings it should consider cutting some of its loss-making freight services.

'Niggardly' cash support for buses attacked

By Our Planning Reporter

Government support for the British bus and coach industry was niggardly compared with that given to other European operators, Mr Ronald Whittle, president of the Confederation of British Road Passenger Transport, said last night.

When billions of pounds was being handed out to British Steel, BL and British Rail, it was right that the industry should look for some crumbs from the table, he told the confederation's annual dinner in London.

"We know that public transport has been chronically short of investment in recent years, but when will the Government and the public wake up to the fact that we carry 10 times more passengers than British Rail?"

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, claimed earlier yesterday that the lifting of restrictions on long-distance coach services had had an immediate and dramatic effect. More than 100 new express services had developed, and another 100 were due to start in the spring or summer.

The number of passengers using Victoria coach station had doubled compared with the same period last year.

Teachers' unions say 4pc pay offer is 'insulting'

By Our Education Correspondent

Yesterday's 4 per cent pay offer by local authorities to 470,000 teachers in England and Wales was described as "ridiculous and insulting" by union leaders and has been rejected out of hand. The teachers have put in a claim for 15 per cent from April 1.

Mr Fred Jarvis, leader of the teachers' panel on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, said that the 4 per cent offer bore no relation to what was happening anywhere else in the public sector.

He was evidently relieved, however, that the employers had made no attempt to tie any agreement on teachers' conditions of service to a pay rise, or made any mention of last year's alleged "error" by the Clegg commission on pay comparability which resulted in teachers getting 4 per cent more than the commission had intended.

Representatives of the 70,000 teachers and lecturers in Scotland are to meet the Scottish local authorities today to continue their pay negotiations. The teachers have rejected an opening offer of 6 per cent.

Mr Benn's plea to party leader dismissed

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, delivered his first snub to Mr Wedgwood Benn at a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet last night.

The argument centred on the Shadow Cabinet's views on the election of the leader and the special conference decision that a 40 per cent share of the electoral college should go to the trade unions, with the rest divided equally between the parliamentary party and the constituency parties.

Mr Benn put forward a motion that the special conference decision should be allowed to stand. When he failed to get a seconder, he proposed he should be permitted to put it to the parliamentary party.

Mr Foot told him that it would be wrong for minority views to go from the Shadow Cabinet to the parliamentary party. He also dismissed Mr Benn's technical argument that he was not a frontbench spokesman and had been elected by the PLP.

The Shadow Cabinet accepted a motion from Mr Peter Shore, spokesman on Treasury affairs, who proposed that the PLP should be given half of the vote.

Although Mr Foot does not take votes in the Shadow Cabinet, there was overwhelming support for the proposal, which will now be recommended to the parliamentary party.

The PLP will undoubtedly accept it, and with the trade unions moving away from the special conference decision, it is possible that it will be carried by the annual party conference in October.

Manchester gets Claude masterpiece

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Manchester City Art Gallery has acquired one of the greatest paintings by Claude Lorrain (1600-1682), the French master of classical landscape painting. It has come through a private sale from the Morrison collection and is entitled "Landscape with the Adoration of the Golden Calf".

Until recently the Morrison collection was one of the most important private collections of Old Master paintings in Europe. The pictures are held by a family trust known as the Walter Morrison Picture Settlement.

There has, however, been a steady erosion in recent years.

The Claude was acquired through the agency of Colnaghi's, the Bond Street dealers. Its market valuation was set at £625,000, but after various tax deductions the gallery was required to pay only £253,956.

Call to keep pay formula

By Our Labour Staff

The local authorities' decision to withdraw from the firemen's 1978 pay agreement came under attack last night.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said the decision to abandon the formula linking firemen's earnings with those of skilled manual workers was "premature".

He said the association, which unlike the employers' body is Labour dominated, had always worked for the honouring of the agreement, "which was designed to end confrontation over the pay of those vital public servants".

He added that the agreement did not provide index linking "in the normal sense". It simply related firemen's pay to that of other "similar working people" and if the level of wage increases fell, so too would those of firemen.

Civil servants expect 7.5%

Continued from page 1

already been rejected by the nine unions involved, who are in the final stages of planning a campaign of industrial action. Despite last night's cash limit announcement it was confidently expected in union circles that the Government would increase its offer to about 7½ per cent.

Union negotiators have been called in to see Lord Soames, Lord President and minister responsible for the Civil Service, on Monday, but it was not clear last night how the Government would attempt to accommodate an increased offer within the cash limit.

Delegates representing the hospital ancilliary workers are due to meet tomorrow and will also be seeking an increased offer which would bring them at least into line with the local authority manual workers who settled for a 7.5 per cent increase.

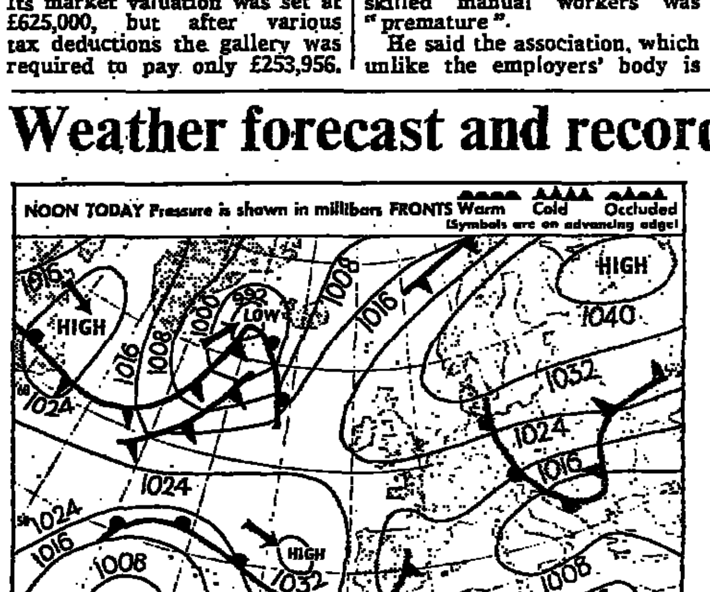
The extra 1.5 per cent is to be funded out of the rates, and as a similar recouping of the extra cost is not open to the National Health Service, union leaders were pessimistic last night about the possibility of an improvement in the offer.

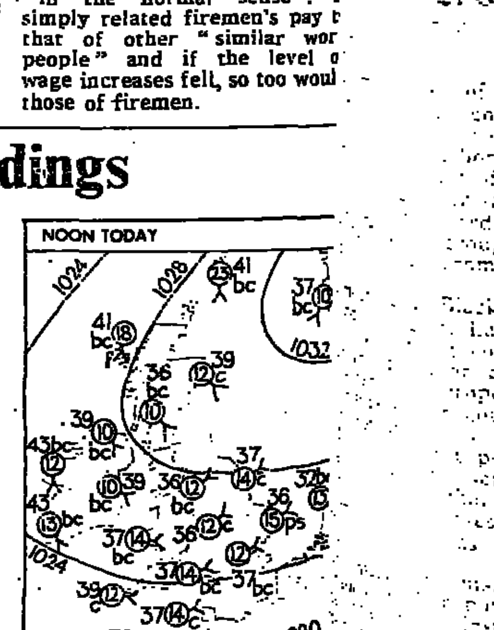
Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, most of whose members will be covered by the cash limit, said last night: "I regard the announcement as a prescription for conflict and demoralization in the National Health Service."

A final decision on whether to proceed with industrial action is to be taken next Thursday. The campaign will begin with a one-day national strike, probably on March 5.

Leading article, page 15

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.07 am
Sun sets: 5.23 pm
Moon sets: 7.33 am
Moon rises: 6.02 pm

Last quarter: February 27.

Lighting up: 5.53 pm to 6.35 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.06 am, 7.0m; 2.29 pm, 7.2m. Avonmouth, 7.37 am, 13.3m; 8.02 pm, 13.3m. Dover, 11.25 am, 6.4m; 11.42 pm, 6.6m. Hull, 6.42 am, 7.1m; 6.50 pm, 7.5m. Liverpool, 11.39 am, 9.2m.
1ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808ft.

A ridge of high pressure extends over Britain from an anticyclone over Scandinavia.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Central S and Central N England, E Midlands: Frost early and late, mainly dry, sunny intervals, perhaps isolated wintry showers; wind NE, light; max temp 5°C (41°F).

SE, E and NE England, East Anglia, *Channel Islands*: Scattered wintry showers, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate; max temp 3° or 4°C (37°-39°F).

W Midlands, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods, frost early and late; wind mainly E, light; max temp 5°C (41°F).

SW England, S Wales: Wintry showers at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny periods; wind mainly NE, light; max temp 6°C (43°F).

Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals; wind mainly S, moderate; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Sunny intervals, isolated wintry showers, wind mainly E to SE, light or moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mainly dry with sunny intervals; wintry showers in E at first and some rain or snow in N later; Rather cold.

Sea passages. S, North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2° (36°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 67 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,02[illegible] millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	r	11	52	Edinburgh	s	5	41	Luxembg	sn	-1	30	Paris	c	1	34
Algiers	c	10	50	Florence	s	7	45	Madrid	s	6	43	Reykjavk	sn	0	32
Amsterdm	c	2	36	Funchal	c	16	61	Majorca	s	13	55	Rome	s	10	50
Barcelona	s	11	52	Geneva	c	0	32	Malaga	s	13	55	Ronaldwy	c	3	37
Belfast	c	5	41	Gibraltar	s	15	59	Malta	r	8	46	S Francisco	f	13	55
Biarritz	f	7	45	Guernsey	s	4	39	Manchstr	c	3	37	Stockhlm	sn	-2	28
Birmnghm	c	1	34	Innsbruck	f	-1	30	Miami	r	23	73	Tel Aviv	f	19	66
Bristol	c	3	37	Istanbul	c	4	39	Moscow	s	-5	23	Toronto	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	sn	0	32	Jersey	s	5	41	Munich	sn	-2	28	Vancouvr	c	8	46
Cardiff	c	3	37	L Palmas	c	18	64	Naples	s	10	50	Venice	s	4	39
Cologne	c	3	37	Lisbon	c	13	55	New York	s	17	63	Vienna	sn	-2	28
Copenhgn	s	2	36	Locarno	sn	1	34	Nice	r	3	37	Warsaw	c	-4	25
Dublin	c	5	41	London	c	[illegible]	32	Oslo	c	-4	25	Zurich	s	1	34

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahr[illegible] BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 35; Canar[illegible] Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denm[illegible] Dkr 8.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland [illegible] 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm [illegible]; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; [illegible] IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Repub[illegible] 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.[illegible]; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL [illegible]; Luxembourg LF 35; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Nor[illegible] Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakis[illegible] Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qa[illegible] QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Swe[illegible] Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; S[illegible] LS 6.50; Tunisia Din .450; US [illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.[illegible]; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Former Broadmoor patient to appeal to Strasbourg

By Lucy Hodges

A former Broadmoor patient, who was later transferred to Park Lane special hospital, is to appeal to the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg against a decision in the Court of Appeal yesterday that he cannot sue the authorities for allegedly keeping him in hospital unlawfully.

This is the second case to go to Europe challenging that section of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which prevents patients from suing the health service. Both cases are being taken by MIND, the mental health charity. The first one was reported in *The Times* on December 23 last.

The Court of Appeal, with Lord Justice Lawton presiding, yesterday dismissed an appeal brought by Mr Samuel Kynaston, of Florence Street, St Helens, Merseyside, against a decision that he could not sue the Home Secretary.

Section 141 of the Mental Health Act says that no one is liable to proceedings in respect of anything done in pursuance of the Act unless it can be shown that they acted in bad faith or without reasonable care.

The Court of Appeal said Mr Kynaston had been unable to show that the Home Secretary had acted in bad faith or without reasonable care. Whether he had substantial grounds for alleging that he was unlawfully detained in Park Lane was irrelevant.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said it was vital that anyone who was locked up should be able to challenge that detention in a court of law.

In Mr Kynaston's case not only was that principle violated in that the patient had no recourse to the courts while in hospital, but it had also been breached because he cannot sue now.

Law Report, page 4

New department for juvenile justice proposed

By a Staff Reporter

A new department of the Home Office to deal with young offenders is proposed in a booklet published today by an independent group of probation workers.

There is no hope of creating effective provision for juvenile offenders while responsibility is divided between local authorities, the prison department of the Home Office and the probation and aftercare services, it says.

A new juvenile justice department of the Home Office should be created to deal with both custodial and community-based provision, with the task of developing imaginative non-custodial measures for juvenile offenders.

Fair Play! A balanced approach to juvenile justice (Sheila Himmel, 1st floor, 26 The Broadway, London, SW19, £1).

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

Main aim of Prime Minister to avert strike

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

The desperate wish to avert a coal strike was the paramount consideration for Mrs Margaret Thatcher in agreeing, in sudden reversal of her stated policy, to consider giving extra money to the coal board.

That was frankly acknowledged last night in government quarters, where it was accepted that explaining the difference between a prudent adjustment and a climbdown could pose severe difficulties.

Only eight days ago the Prime Minister had insisted that there would be no change and no intervention. At Commons question time she stated: "We have fixed the amount available for the industry. It is for the management of the National Coal Board to make the arrangement and we shall stand by those arrangements."

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said last night on ITN's *News at Ten*: "Total inflexibility does not fit in with real life." He was defending the change of plan.

After last night's meeting it is implicit that the £886m cash limit for next year will rise, although it was denied that it would be a big increase.

There were Opposition jeers last night at the Government climbdown. Mr John Grant, frontbench spokesman on employment, said that it was a remarkable U-turn.

Some miners sceptical of closures retreat

By Richard Ford

The mood was mixed among miners at pits and social clubs last night when they heard of the National Coal Board decision not to go ahead with the closures plan. Many of them feared that they would eventually be sold out.

So high is the mistrust of government and board motives that miners were saying that the plan had just been postponed for another year.

Some, however, were more jubilant. At Manor colliery, near Wakefield, which had been on the closure list, Mr Peter Watkiss, NUM branch secretary, said that the men had grins from ear to ear.

"Many can hardly believe it. I think it is a bit of a reward for what we have done over the past few years. We have been producing more coal, we have lost men through pit closure, and absenteeism has dropped tremendously."

He said he thought the men had shown the board they were united on the issue. "It think the Government and the board have had a bit of a shock at our mood, and even some of Mrs Thatcher's backbenchers have obviously been worrying about what was developing".

At Hucknall, in Nottinghamshire, Mr "Nobby" White urged caution on miners. He feared the board might have something up its sleeve which it would reveal at a later date. "I am not celebrating yet and I will want to wait and see what our national leaders say before I think it is a good deal."

"Clear victory": Mr Joseph Whelan, general secretary of Nottinghamshire's 34,000 miners, said last night: "It is clear victory for the National Union of Mineworkers and a total defeat for the Government and the coal board. The lady said she was not for turning but now she has become an expert in doing double somersaults" (Our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

"I am not really surprised at the news". Mr Whelan said. "We would have had the support of other trade unions and we would have intensified the picketing. That would probably have brought us into conflict with the law.

"There would not have been enough room in the jails in the land for all the miners who would go there. The Government have saved themselves the embarrassment of this situation."

Kent fears: In Kent, where miners had walked out, there were expressions of scepticism about the result of the talks and the apparent speed with which the coal board and the Government altered course (a Staff Reporter writes).

Mr Henry Garling, branch official, said: "I want to look at the small print very carefully, as my worry is that we could be in the same position in 1982. We have been through all this now. We certainly do not want to go all through it in a year's time."

Strike goes on: Orgreave colliery, at Sheffield, one of the South Yorkshire pits scheduled for closure, decided last night to start strike action as planned (Our Sheffield Correspondent reports).

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board (right), outside the Department of Energy after the board withdrew its pit closure plan.

South Wales jubilant at saving of 2,800 jobs

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Miners throughout the South Wales coalfield were jubilant last night as news of the National Coal Board's apparent retreat spread throughout the mining communities.

At Coegnant colliery, whose miners spearheaded the attack against the closure programme by walking out on unofficial strike last Saturday, Mr Verdon Price, the lodge secretary, said: "Thank God that commonsense has won the day. We did not want to bring the Government down but we were determined to fight for our jobs. Job security means more than anything."

Mr Terence Thomas, the miners' agent for west Wales, said: "My initial reaction is one of extreme pleasure. Commonsense has prevailed. If we have saved the 2,800 jobs threatened in the South Wales coalfield then I am delighted."

But miners were last night told to maintain their pickets until told officially by the National Union of Mineworkers' executive to end their strike action.

At Britannia colliery, in Gwent, where 511 jobs were to go, Mr Thomas Bowden, the lodge secretary, said: "The strike will probably be called off. But I am worried that the closures will still take place, although more slowly.

"Mrs Thatcher's tactic now will be to try to buy us off, but we will not fall for it. It is all very well to buy cheap foreign coal, but that is like relying on oil from the Arabs in the 1960s."

Scottish reaction: In Scotland, where it had been announced that three pits were to close, a miners' official at Cardowan, near Glasgow, the largest of the three, said the men were delighted with the withdrawal of the closure plan, but would not be calling off their strike until the special delegates' conference in Edinburgh tomorrow.

Maude plea to Tories not to lose nerve

Sir Angus Maude, the former Paymaster General, yesterday urged the Government to stick to its unpopular policies and not to lose its nerve. He warned the Conservative Party to keep off the middle ground of politics.

Sir Angus's speech to a party meeting in Ruislip contrasted with recent statements by Mr Francis Pym, who took over his post as the Government's head of information, by Lord Thorneycroft, the party chairman, and by Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the former Leader of the House.

All three had insisted that the Conservatives were the real centre party, and said that the Government's economic strategy must be adjusted to take account of mounting unemployment.

Sir Angus said yesterday: "I hope the Conservative Party is not beginning to lose its nerve. If it is, then the prospects for Britain, and particularly for industry and jobs, are gloomy indeed".

The first sign of a loss of nerve was talk about the need to occupy "the middle ground". He said: "They are doing it now".

If the social democrats were allowed to become established, they would seek ground to the left of centre to occupy. "If Conservatives try to compete for that territory they will lose, not gain, votes", Sir Angus said.

Stockpiling has some weaknesses

Power stations face bigger threat from water strike

By Peter Hennessy

Big coal-burning power stations, the backbone of the national grid, could have withstood a siege of picketing miners for between eight and ten weeks had a national coal strike occurred.

The power supply industry is much more worried about the prospect of a national water strike. Should water supplies be cut off, power stations would be affected swiftly and output could be drastically reduced within two to three weeks.

To feed its boilers, a large coal-burning power station needs a very pure supply, far purer than drinking water. To achieve the necessary quality mains water is treated on site. Chlorine is one of the essential supplies stockpiled.

Since the national miners' strike of 1972, when the National Union of Mineworkers sent flying pickets to power stations up and down the country with great effect, strategic supplies have been stockpiled and kept on site to enable power stations to hold out for two months.

Slack demand this winter caused by the recession has meant that many of the 2,000-megawatt stations are operating only three of their four turbines and the period of self-sufficiency could be stretched to 10 weeks.

Other vital materials in the strategic reserve sustained as a part of routine contingency planning are fuel oil, needed for damping down and restarting furnaces, oxy-acetylene for maintenance staff, and hydrogen, required for cooling activators.

Hydrogen proved especially vulnerable to picketing miners in 1972. Since then it has been the policy of the Central Electricity Generating Board to install equipment for producing hydrogen on site.

The board could have made its coal supplies last even longer in a protracted miners' strike by making more intensive use of its oil-burning stations, many of which are working at half load because of reduced demand.

In the recent past coal reserves in the power stations have been below the eight-week level at this time of the year. But thanks to the recession and good deliveries from the coalfields, the electricity board has never been better placed to hold out against industrial action by workers outside the electricity supply industry, with the exception of the water workers.

The board's position is far stronger than in February, 1972. Contingency plans were radically revised after the miners' strike nine years ago.

Labour councils to set up new policy group

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Leading members of the Labour Party in local government are to launch an association of Labour councillors on March 2 with the object of giving councillors a greater say in party policy and to coordinate the efforts of Labour groups in opposition to government's policies.

At a meeting at Blackpool last weekend during the Labour party local government conference a group of senior councillors rejected any proposals to bind candidates for council elections by loyalty oaths.

They also stated that policy differences should be settled within the party and that "to leave the party if one loses the argument is defeatist as well as divisive".

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, one of the instigators of the new association, said yesterday that the response had been tremendous, and that more than 70 authorities had made firm commitments to join.

He added that it was not an organization of moderates. "It is a Labour Party organization. It is neither right nor left.

"We are going to stay in the party, but we are trying to demonstrate that we are not going to be puppets of the local Labour parties. We want to emphasise that we will act responsibly and fight for the party."

Mr Smart said the association was being formed because of lack of support to Labour councils and groups fro mthe party's national executive committee and the regional and local government subcommittee between September, 1979, and February 1981.

Radical changes proposed in hospital staffing

By a Staff Reporter

Proposals for radical changes in the hospital staffing structure were put by doctors yesterday to the Commons select Committee on Social Services.

The proposals, from the Joint Consultants Committee, would lead to quotas being set by the Department of Health on the number of registrars health authorities could appoint in over-subscribed specialties such as general medicine and surgery.

More consultants would be appointed in these fields, with fewer junior staff under them, with the intention of establishing more training posts for junior doctors in under-subscribed specialities such as pathology, radiology and some branches of psychiatry.

Competition for posts for training in surgery and other popular specialties was excessive and leading to an unacceptable level of wastage, the committee, which is investigating medical education, was told. For some posts there were as many as 80 applicants.

It was also told that too many junior training posts had too great a service commitment to the National Health Service and provided too little training.

Overseas doctors, who make up a large proportion of junior hospital staff, suffered particularly, filling posts with poor training facilities and having little likelihood of receiving further training.

The consultants committee proposed some form of control on the numbers of overseas dctors to ensure that they received proper training.

Such doctors should have to make arrangements to have a training post before coming to Britain

Forces' strength still rising

The total strength of the Armed Forces continues to rise but shortages of suitable candidates in certain key categories are a cause for concern, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

In spite of a high level of applications there were shortages of Royal Navy full-career engineer officers and seamen and RAF officer entrants to navigator, engineer, administrative (education), general ground duties and medical branches.

At the end of last December there were 333,915 men and women in the Services, 13,000 more than at March 31, 1980.

The Royal Navy's strength at the end of December was 65,798, which was 1,500 higher than at December 31, 1979: the Army's 167,311 (8,000 higher than in the previous December); the RAF's 92,977 (up 4,500).

HOME NEWS

Early warning system proposed to detect hazardous chemicals

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The chemicals industry was strongly critical of a proposal issued by the Health and Safety Commission yesterday for a statutory early warning system to detect health hazards from new substances.

The recommendation, contained in a consultative document, would require central notification of new chemicals before they were placed on the market.

Mr Ray Grainger, head of the public affairs directorate of the Chemical Industries Association, said that the proposals would jeopardize British industry. The requirements, he said, went further than those of an EEC directive to be enforced by the end of the year.

The purpose of the proposed system is to obtain information about materials marketed in quantities of one tonne or more a year.

Additional provisions would cover intermediate compounds used in the manufacture of such products as pesticides, plastics and drugs.

Some of the worst examples of pollution have been caused by the release of such agents, formed temporarily during a reaction. The most infamous is perhaps the dioxin that contaminated Seveso, in Italy.

The suggested regulations would give an early warning to the Health and Safety Executive and to the Department of the Environment about threats to health and to the environment.

The consultative document says that the production of synthetic organic chemical compounds rose from seven million tonnes in 1950 to about 63 million tonnes in 1977.

The variety of chemical agents being made is not known with accuracy; estimates are of 20,000 to 30,000 compounds manufactured in amounts exceeding one tonne a year.

The early warning system would be restricted to new products. An estimate of £45,000 at present prices is put on the costs of laboratory testing needed to satisfy the notification procedure. Manufacturers and importers would have to test all new substances they intended to sell in Britain.

A minimum package of data would be required by the Health and Safety Executive, relating to scale of manufacture, usage and properties of each substance, at least 45 days before a formulation was placed on the market.

The company would be free to select the methods of testing, provided they met the standards of the safety authorities.

A set of codes of practice are suggested setting out test methods that include procedures for determining not only properties such as acute and chronic mammalian toxicity, irritancy, teratogenicity and carcinogenicity (agents likely to cause birth defects and cancer), but also harm to fish and other living things.

Notification of New Substances (Stationary Office, £2.50).

MPs uphold demand for notice of marches

By Frances Gibb

A controversial clause in the Greater Manchester Bill which makes it a criminal offence for organizers of marches not to give the police 72 hours' notice has been upheld by a Commons committee of MPs.

The MPs, under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Hamilton, Conservative member for Salisbury, ruled yesterday after a two-day hearing of arguments from its promoters and opponents that the clause should stay in the Bill.

The Bill is being put forward by the Conservative-controlled Greater Manchester Council and the chief supporter of the clause, which also allows for spontaneous demonstrations provided they are notified as soon as is reasonably possible, is Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester.

The National Council for Civil Liberties, which led opposition to the clause from 16 MPs and 16 community groups, including Manchester Trades Council and Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, said yesterday: "It is a sad day for peaceful protests and the right to demonstrate in Manchester".

The Commons committee overruled objections from all the groups, who had argued that a new criminal offence was unnecessary in practice and wrong in principle. An issue as important as public order should be considered as national legislation rather than in a local bill, they said.

In the House of Lords the clause, originally requiring seven days' notice, was amended to 72 hours, and it will now proceed as part of the Bill through the Commons.

Mr Stanley Orme, Labour MP for Salford, West, and one of the chief opponents, told the committee yesterday: "I am extremely concerned that we are getting legislation in different forms in this country through private Bills, with some notice requirements of seven days, some three, some 24 hours, at the pressure of the chief constables".

He could not think of a single instance of serious public disorder at marches that could have been prevented by giving 72 hours' notice.

The Home Office told the committee that a national code of practice on notice requirements for marches was being considered

A code of practice is contained in the Greater Manchester Bill, which opponents argued would place marchers under the burden of having to supply to police a great deal of detailed information. The code of practice, they said, would be seen as having the status of law.

Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr Harold Macmillan holding one of the 20 volumes of the "New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians", which is published today after 12 years of work. Each set costs £850. Review, page 12.

Study shows widening gap in pupils' ability

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Evidence that the big gap between the reading attainment of pupils of West Indian origin and white British pupils gets wider as the children move up through the school system comes in a report published today in the journal of the National Foundation for Educational Research.

The report, by Christine Mabey, of the Inner London Education Authority's research branch, gives the results of a longitudinal study involving some 1,500 West Indian pupils, 12,500 white British pupils and 1,300 other non-British pupils in inner London schools, to whom standardized reading tests were given at the ages of 8, 10 and 15.

The mean reading test score of West Indian pupils at the age of eight was 88, 10 points behind the score for white British pupils and also lower than the score for all other ethnic groups, save Greek and Turkish Cypriots. The national average score for the test is 100.

By the age of 15 the score for West Indian pupils had fallen to 86, while that for all other groups, including the white British children, had either remained about the same or had improved slightly. The score for Pakistani children had jumped four points to 95.

It had been noticed that immigrant children who had started school in Britain at five or younger had markedly higher attainment than those who were newly arrived.

It was therefore hypothesized that the longer the education in this country, the greater the improvement that would be found. That was not the case for West Indian pupils, however.

On all the indicators collected, West Indian pupils emerged as very socially deprived. Their parents were overwhelmingly in working-class occupations, and a disproportionate number were in families that were large, poor, or had only one parent.

A large proportion of West Indian children were also found to attend schools in educational priority areas, so called on account of the concentration of social and educational disadvantage with which they had to contend.

However, the report says that the low attainment of West Indian pupils could not be entirely "explained" by their home and school backgrounds. Even when the scores were adjusted to take account of such factors, nearly half the 10-point difference between West Indian and indigenous white pupils remained unaccounted for.

Teachers' perceptions of West Indian and indigenous white British children differed markedly. At the age of eight about a quarter of West Indians and nearly half the white British were rated as having good relations with other pupils and teachers, and as having a good attitude to school work.

The report points out that for most children the broad level of attainment was settled by the age of eight.

Labour wants to give wider access to Ombudsman

By a Staff Reporter

A one-clause Bill going through the House of Commons is causing friction between the two main parties because of the Opposition's policy on race relations and immigration.

The Parliamentary Commissioner [Consular Complaints] Bill states that only those people with a right of abode in Britain may complain to the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) about consular matters.

The Labour Party said yesterday that it would be putting down an amendment to extend that right of appeal to some people outside Britain.

The difficulty as Mr Roland Moyle, a Labour spokesman on foreign affairs, sees it, is that under the Bill only patrials, those people in Australia, New Zealand and Canada with a parent or grandparent born in Britain, can take complaints to the Ombudsman. That group is mainly white.

But the Bill does not allow East African Asians and those in the Indian subcontinent with citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies that right of appeal.

The former Labour government supported the Bill, but the Labour Opposition says it is discriminatory.

The Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner said in 1977 that British citizens outside the United Kingdom should be able to complain to the Ombudsman. Yesterday the Conservatives said that if the Bill was extended there would be many more complaints to the Ombudsman.

New Front protest against IRA

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Mr Patrick Hamill, Strathclyde's Chief Constable, has given permission for the New National Front to hold a march in Glasgow on Saturday. On that day the Scottish Council of the Labour Party will march against unemployment.

Mrs Isobel Skinner, the organization's Glasgow secretary, said yesterday that the New National Front was a completely different organization, with changed policies from the National Front. "It has a much stronger moral fibre", she said.

"The march is a protest against the IRA. It will have a double slogan—'Smash the IRA' and 'Ulster is British for ever'."

The Labour march will be led by Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, and is expected to draw about 20,000 people.

Legal move over £7m repairs to hospital

From a Staff Reporter
Cardiff

The Welsh Office is to consider taking legal action to try to recover more than £7m it is spending on repairs to one of Britain's most modern hospitals.

The University Hospital of Wales, at Heath Park, Cardiff, opened by the Queen 10 years ago, was Europe's first fully integrated hospital and medical school. It cost £22m.

Three years ago it was discovered that large mosaic slabs on the seven-storey main block were loose. The work on them has just been completed at a cost of £1m.

The Welsh Office has now revealed that a much larger restoration programme is to be carried out to save the building from deterioration. The work is needed becaus steel rods which reinforce the structure are in many places too close to the concrete surface, leading to serious corrosion. In some places the concrete is crumbling.

Work on two blocks of nurses' flats and one ward in the hospital, which has 836 beds, is to be started as soon as possible.

The main contractors involved in the construction of the hospital, F. G. Minter, has gone into liquidation.

Police stop Labour MPs' protest outside Parliament

A demonstration by Labour MPs protesting at government housing policy was split up by the police outside Parliament yesterday.

The MPs, who had banners and placards, were told by the police that demonstrations around the Palace of Westminster were restricted under a by-law.

Inspector Derek Bradburn asked about sixty MPs to take their placards down and continue the march "in small groups".

Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP for Manchester, Ardwick, and Labour's main environment spokesman, said: "The police were reminding us of a regulation about demonstrations in the vicinity of the House of Commons, so naturally we paid great attention to what they said and thanked them for reminding us".

The MPs, including Mr David Ennals and Mr Eric Heffer, marched less than a mile from the Commons to the Department of the Environment, where they handed in letters of protest.

Their placards showed housing cuts and the number of people on housing lists in their constituencies.

Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, and chairman of Labour's housing subcommittee, said: "The misery that has been caused by the cuts is due not to the town hall but to Whitehall, and the idea of this protest is to draw attention to the real guilty men, particularly the guilty man, Mr Heseltine".

Only 40% of babies are fully immunized, report says

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

It was unlikely that more than 40 per cent of babies were fully immunized and screened by the time they were a year old, it was suggested in a Community Health Council report in Birmingham yesterday.

The Central Birmingham Community Health Council commissioned a study into parents' perceptions of child health services in two contrasting areas of the city, the outer suburb of Quinton and the inner area of Small Heath.

The report stated: "Our results suggest that the number of children who are fully immunized and fully screened is small, and even on the basis of our limited sample we can say with 99 per cent statistical confidence that 6 out of 10 children could do better as far as child health services go. In simple language, if a survey of the whole population was conducted we would be surprised if more than 40 per cent turned out to be fully immunized and screened by the time they were a year old. That is the nature of the challenge.

"There are potentially tragic consequences if any of the basic elements of prevention and surveillance are missed. TB, polio, diptheria, tetanus and whooping cough are still potentially disabling or fatal diseases and unimmunized children may get them.

Parents were asked about family doctor services, care for the antenatal, birth and postnatal periods, common immunizations and other aspects of child development. Results were analysed by social class, housing type, race, place of postnatal appointment and time of first antenatal attendance.

The report continued: "We are concerned that few patients had an opportunity to discuss the health of their baby with their GP. Child health clinics may be the 'proper' place for such discussions, but our evidence suggests that many parents look to their GP for advice.

"Furthermore our study seems to show that those who are most vulnerable rely most on the GP as their entry to the health care system; have least opportunity to discuss their child's health; and are most likely to be worried about the health of the child. Even though the numbers in our study are small the findings are highly suggestive of a fragile situation. There can surely be no clearer argument for the full involvement of GPs in planning and delivering child health services."

Mr Steven Burkeman, the council secretary, said: "This clearly shows that in central Birmingham at least there is a long way to go before child health services are up to the mark set for them by the report of the committee chaired by Professor Donald Court. We believe that health authorities from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State, downwards should look closely at what can be done to provide the resources to improve local child health services.

Tenants storm meeting and halt rent rises

Proposed rent rises of £3.80 a week were halted when 300 council tenants stormed a meeting of Nottinghamshire County Council at Newark yesterday. Their interruptions prevented a vote on the increases.

40 per cent rise: Council rents in the Rother district of Sussex will rise by 40 per cent in April. Tenants will pay from £1.74 to £4.53 a week more. The average rise will be about £3.16.

Campaign to end rickets among Asians

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government began a campaign yesterday intended to eradicate rickets among Asians in the United Kingdom.

Between 5 and 10 per cent of the 900,000 Asians in Britain are estimated to suffer from rickets, or the adult form of the disease, osteomalacia. In children it can delay walking, lead to bowed legs and swollen wrists, and in adults backache and brittle bones.

The disease, caused by a shortage of vitamin D, is rare among white children in Britain

Launching the £70,000 campaign, in conjunction with the Save the Children Fund, and with support from leaders of Britain's Asian community, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said he was determined that the disease should be eradicated. "This is a completely preventable disease, but a serious one", he said.

Asians will be urged to spend more time in sunshine, from which the body can make vitamin D, to drink milk and eat eggs, cheese, butter, margarine and fatty fish, such as herring and tuna.

Dr Vaughan was challenged at the press conference by Mr Fazal Awan, president of the Standing Conference of Pakistani Organizations, to take action to ensure that Asians felt secure to go outside. Dr Vaughan said that there was a general difficulty of safety and security in the home. "Certainly we regard this very seriously."

Law Report February 18 1981

No bad faith by Home Secretary

Kynaston v Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Another
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns

Where a patient had been detained in a mental hospital under orders made pursuant to sections 60 and 65 of the Mental Health Act, 1959, and there was an opinion from the advisory board that he remained a manipulative psychopath incapable of learning from experience, there were good and sound reasons why the Home Secretary declined to consent to an absolute discharge notwithstanding that the patient's responsible medical officer had stated *that he was no longer suffering* from mental disorder.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the applicant, Mr Samuel Vaughan Kynaston, now living in a hostel in St Helens, Lancashire, from the refusal of Judge Fay, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, to grant him leave under section 141 of the Act to institute proceedings against the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security for detaining him against his will in a high security mental hospital from June 23, 1976, to August 5, 1977.

Section 141(2) provides: "No civil or criminal proceedings shall be brought against any person in any court in respect of any [act done in pursuance of this Act] without the leave of the High Court and the High Court shall not give leave unless satisfied that there is a substantial ground for the contention that the person to be proceeded against has acted in bad faith or without reasonable care."

Mr J. Melville Williams, QC, and Mr Kiernan Raftery for Mr Kynaston; Mr Simon D. Brown for the ministers.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, delivering the judgment of the court, said that Liverpool Crown Court made an order in 1972 sending the applicant to Broadmoor under section 60 of the Mental Health Act. The court *was satisfied that* he was suffering from a mental disorder of a nature or degree warranting his detention in a hospital for medical treatment and had regard to his offences, his character and antecedents. The court also made an order under section 65, unlimited in time, restricting his discharge from hospital. It must have appeared to the court that the restriction was necessary to protect the public.

According to a report in 1979 by a consultant in forensic psychiatry, who seemed to have sight of the applicant's records for 1972, he had a grossly psychopathic personality with a tendency to drug and alcohol abuse which resulted in a psychotic state. In 1978 the Parliamentary Commissioner reported that "Mr Kynaston was suffering inter alia from psychopathic disorder", that was, from a mental disorder as defined in the Mental Health Act.

His Lordship said that in 1972 the applicant was undoubtedly suffering from a mental disorder. His psychotic symptoms were florid and as long as they continued he was a danger to the public, though they were susceptible to treatment.

In September, 1975, after he had been transferred to a hospital near Liverpool, his responsible medical officer, Dr Neville, recommended his conditional discharge and on June 23, 1976, his absolute discharge on the ground that he was no longer suffering from a mental disorder within the meaning of the Act.

The applicant alleged that from June 23, 1976, until August 5, 1977, he was unlawfully detained in a hospital under the control of the Secretary of State for Health and that his detention was brought about by the Home Secretary's refusal without good cause to accept Dr Neville's opinion that he was no longer suffering from a mental disorder. The judge refused the application, and the applicant now appealed.

Section 141 provided protection for acts done in pursuance of the Act unless such acts were done in bad faith or without reasonable care. When considering whether to give leave to institute proceedings under section 141(2) the court had to be satisfied that there was substantial ground for the contention that the person to be proceeded against had acted in bad faith or without reasonable care: No attempt had been made to establish any bad faith or want or reasonable care on the part of the Secretary of State for Health.

Since under section 65 he could only be discharged with the Home Secretary's consent, the Home Office considered Dr Neville's recommendation and consulted the Department of Health and Social Security. The advisory board considered the case and reported in 1977 that the applicant remained a manipulative psychopath, highly unpredictable and apparently incapable of learning from experience. He was a habitual criminal with a drink problem and a predisposition towards aggressive behaviour. The board recommended a conditional—and not an absolute—discharge.

Dr Neville questioned the legality of such a recommendation if, as was his opinion, the applicant was no longer suffering from a mental disorder. Home Office officials differed as to what to do. Legal advice was not taken. Eventually the Home Secretary was invited to recommend a conditional discharge, and the applicant was released on August 5, 1977.

As to the Home Secretary both grounds were alleged. It had been submitted that as the medical evidence was to the effect that the *applicant no longer suffered* from a mental disorder, failure to heed and act on that evidence provided a substantial ground for the contention that some responsible officials had acted in bad faith by not recognizing the obvious when they saw it. There was nothing in that argument. Hesitancy in accepting medical opinions, particularly in the difficult discipline of psychiatry and in relation to the controversial subject of psychopathy, provided no evidence of bad faith.

On the want of reasonable care, counsel was unable to allege that the Home Office had not given thought to the applicant's case. It was arguable that the hesitations went on too long; but that was far from establishing want of reasonable care. As Judge Fay said, if there was fault, it was in taking excessive care.

It was contended that in not taking legal advice Home Office officers had acted without reasonable care. They were in possession of the advisory board's opinion, and as Dr Neville did not agree that the applicant was suffering from a mental disorder, they had to consider two conflicting opinions, and lawyers would have been of no use to them when weighing the evidence on his mental condition.

Parliament had appreciated that the public might require special protection from some patients. The higher courts were given jurisdiction to identify such patients and to impose special restrictions upon them (section 65). Once such special restrictions were imposed the ordinary power of discharge could only be exercised with the Home Secretary's consent. That provision would be pointless if in every case the Home Secretary had to accept the opinion of the responsible medical officer or the decision of a mental health review tribunal.

The Mental Health Act imposed upon the Home Secretary the duty of weighing all the evidence about a patient's mental condition; and when, as in the present case, there was an opinion from the advisory board that the patient remained a manipulative psychopath incapable of learning from experience there were good, sound reasons why the Home Secretary declined to consent to an absolute discharge.

Counsel had called in aid article 5(1)(c) of the European Convention on Human Rights, which stated that everyone had the right to liberty and security of person but accepted the lawful detention *of persons of unsound mind*. But it provided no guide as to who was to decide whether a patient was of unsound mind. The Mental Health Act, which prevailed over the Convention, provided that the decision should be made by the Home Secretary when a patient was subject to special restrictions.

The applicant had failed to satisfy their Lordships that Judge Fay was wrong

Solicitors: Beachcroft, Hyman Isaacs for Irwin Mitchell & Co, Sheffield; Treasury Solicitor.

Court of Appeal

Minister's Housing Act regulations valid

Wansbeck District Council v Charlton and Another
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Fox

Section 33(2) of the Housing Act, 1980, empowers the Secretary of State for the Environment to make regulations to determine the form of notice to be served on a secure tenant under section 33(1) of the Act, and the Secure Tenancies (Notices) Regulations 1980 (SI 1980 No 1339), which came into operation on September 5, 1980, are valid.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Wansbeck District Council against an order made by Judge Lyall Wilkes at Blyth County Court on January 22 holding that the Secretary of State for the Environment had no power to make the regulations and that the county court had no jurisdiction to hear the council's application for possession of a council house in East Green, Choppington, Northumberland, let by the council to the defendants, Mr Frederick Charlton and Mrs Jacqueline Charlton, whose occupancy was a secure tenancy within the meaning of section 28 of the Housing Act, 1980.

Section 33 provides: "(1) The court shall not entertain proceedings for the possession of a dwelling-house let under a secure tenancy . . . unless the landlord has served on the tenant a notice complying with the provisions of this section . . . (2) A notice under this section must be in a form prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State and must specify the ground on which the court will be asked to make an order for the possession of the dwelling-house . . . and give particulars of that ground."

Section 151(1) reads: "Any power of the Secretary of State to make an order or regulations *under this Act shall* be exercisable by statutory instrument subject, except in the case of regulations under section 22(1), 33(2), 52(3), 56(7) or paragraph 11 of Schedule 3 or an order under section 52(4), 60 or 153, to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament."

Mr Alexander Kennedy, QC, and Mr Paul Benfield for the council; Mr Simon D. Brown as amicus curiae.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that before the Housing Act, 1980, local authority tenants did not have the protection of the Rent Acts. One of the objects of the Act was to give security of tenure to public sector tenants.

The court, however, could make an order for possession on one or more of the grounds set out in Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Act which included non-payment of rent lawfully due. By section 33(1) the local authority had to give notice to the tenant, and the notice had to fulfil the conditions in section 33(2).

Consequent upon section 33(2) the Secretary of State made the Secure Tenancies (Notices) Regulations, 1980.

Having given notice to the defendants the council had taken possession proceedings. The judge had said that section 33(2) did not expressly give power to the Secretary of State to make regulations: it did so only by implication and that was not sufficient. He said that the statute should have said that the Secretary of State was empowered to make regulations; and that whether he was right or wrong, it was essential that a higher court should pronounce on the question.

Their Lordships had been referred to a number of statutes, such as the Race Relations Act, 1976, in which a power to make regulations had been inferred, as in the present case, by implication.

The Secretary of State had power by implication to make the regulations, which were perfectly valid. The notice sent by the council was also valid. The case must be sent back to the county court to see whether the tenants were in arrears and whether an order for possession should be made; otherwise the whole purpose of the Act would be stultified unless an amending Act were passed.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH, agreeing, said that it was not a case of implying a power to make regulations; it went without saying that the Secretary of State had such power, which was clearly recognized in section 151.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, also agreeing, said that the judge had rightly been concerned about the danger of concluding by inference that there was power to make regulations. Properly read, section 33(2) conferred on the Secretary of State the power to make regulations under the subsection. The practical effect of a contrary view was startling. The right under section 33(2) was recognized by section 151.

The appeal was allowed.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr C. D. Occomore, Ashington, Northumberland; Treasury Solicitor.

Chancery Division

Farm children's pocket money not deductible

Dollar and Another v Lyon (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Mr Justice Vinelott

Payments made by a farming couple to their four young children in return for helping with work on the farm, are not amounts expended "wholly and exclusively" for the purposes of the trade of farming and by virtue of section 130 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, are not deductible from profits for tax purposes.

His Lordship dismissed an appeal by Mr and Mrs Ian Dollar from a decision of Daventry general commissioners that £1,312 paid to the children in 1971-77 was not deductible. An assessment made on them under Schedule D for the 12 months ended September, 1977, determining their profits at £19,348, was upheld.

Section 130 provides: ". . . in computing the amount of profits or gains to be charged under Case I or Case II of Schedule D, no sum shall be deducted in respect of—(a) any disbursements or expenses, not being money wholly and exclusively laid out or expended for the purposes of the trade, profession or vocation . . ."

Mr Dollar in person. Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that Mr and Mrs Dollar, who farmed 165 acres in Northamptonshire, had had difficulty in obtaining farm labour, having only a sub-standard cottage to offer. Their four young children, aged between seven and twelve, were thus brought up to play their part in helping with the farmwork. In return the parents paid them £2 each a week in cash, and in addition purchased £250 national saving certificates for each of them at the end of the year. They claimed to deduct those payments from the farming profits.

By virtue of section 18 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and the local authority by-laws, it would have been illegal for the taxpayers to have "employed" the three younger children. In their decisions the commissioners stated: "We took into consideration the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and the ages of the children, and decided that only the cash payment of £104 to the daughter Sarah was wholly and exclusively expended for the purpose of the trade, the payments to the other children being in the nature of pocket money."

The commissioners were correct in not deciding the case on the basis that "employment" of the children would have been illegal. But certainly the fact of such illegality was a matter that they were entitled to take into account.

Whether the payments were wages and thus "wholly and exclusively" expended for the purposes of the farming trade was a pure question of fact. There was evidence before the commissioners entitling them to reach their conclusion. There was nothing surprising in finding healthy young children working on the family farm and getting in return pocket money on a generous scale and from time to time the gift of saving certificates out of the farm profits without in any sense being employed or contractually entitled to the payment.

Mr Dollar said that he felt contractually bound to pay his children the minimum agricultural wage and that in his view had he failed to make the payments the children could have sued him in the county court. However his Lordship found the idea of a child of eight entering into a contract of employment in that way a strange and unconvincing one. Equally it was open to the taxpayers to ask their children to work without payment of stated wages.

The appeal failed and was dismissed.

Assault case for Lords

Albert v Lavin

The Appeal Committee of the House of Lords (Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Bridge of Harwich) gave Mr Cleve Albert leave to appeal from the Divisional Court (*The Times, December 5, 1980*).

The Divisional Court refused leave, but certified the following point of law of general public importance: "Whether a person charged with an offence of assault may properly be convicted if the court finds that he acted in the belief that facts existed which if true would justify his conduct on the basis of self-defence but that there were in fact no reasonable grounds for so believing."

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

Judge orders 16 foreign airlines to hand over £2m withheld in Heathrow landing fees dispute

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Sixteen foreign airlines were ordered yesterday to hand over to the British Airports Authority an estimated £2m in increased landing charges they have been withholding. Mr Justice Parker ruled in the High Court that it should be paid in 21 days.

Since November the airlines have been paying the increases into an interest-bearing account in protest at the 35 per cent rise at Heathrow airport, London, from April last year.

They are to challenge the increases in a High Court action due to begin next year.

The judge said yesterday that if the airlines continued to withhold the increases, travellers and other Heathrow users could eventually be affected. The increases would amount to about £14m by the time the High Court action was heard.

As a result the airports authority, if it was to pursue its Heathrow expansion, would have to exceed borrowing limits, and it could not do that without government consent.

The judge said that the effect of the airlines continuing to withhold the money would be complex and difficult to quantify. Even if the authority was granted increased borrowing limits, that might not be sufficient

The airlines had been paying the withheld money into the bank account not out of generosity or any sense of fair play, but as security against having their aircraft detained by the authority under its Civil Aviation Act powers, he said.

"In the light of the apparent uselessness of sterilizing large sums of money, I invited the airlines to consider whether they would be prepared, pending trial, to pay direct to the authority as all other operators are doing.

"But they were not prepared to do so. They claimed they had landing and operating rights, whether they paid or not."

The airports authority, and the Secretary of State for Trade, who is also a party to the action as having overall control of the airport, denied there was "a right to land".

The judge said he was satisfied that he was entitled to grant the injunction sought by the airports authority and that on the balance of convenience it should be granted pending trial of the airlines' action.

If the airlines eventually succeeded in their action they could recover the overpaid sums from the authority. The granting of the injunction could therefore do no harm.

Parties on both sides were warned that the dispute between them was sub judice, and would be tried in the courts and not in the press.

The judge said: "There must therefore be no repetition of the resort to press releases, or even more limited statements, such as have occurred since the issue of the writ. If there is, the consequences to those offenders may be very serious."

The airlines involved are: Air Canada, Air France, Air-India, Air Mauritius, Alitalia, BWIA International, Lufthansa, Flying Tiger, Gulf Air, Iberia, KLM, Saudi, Scandinavian, Swissair, Trans Mediterranean and TWA.

Scots trawlermen urged to go back to sea

Scottish fishermen's leaders again tried to persuade trawlermen to go back to sea yesterday as government officials examined the industry's demands for £120m aid to avert bankruptcies.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has appealed to fishermen to end their protest over cheap fish imports, saying it might damage their case when it is discussed in Cabinet.

The Scottish fishermen were yesterday given a progress report on the meeting on Tuesday between their leaders and Mr Walker and Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary of State.

More than 800 boats are still tied up in Scottish ports and militant skippers have threatened to extend their blockade to North Sea oil supply ships if the Government does not take action soon.

Mr Walker has announced that he is making available £270,000 to Scottish fishermen, with a further £1.1m to come in the next few days, which will almost exhaust the Government's £37.5m fishing aid fund.

Bill on indecent displays aims beyond front men

By Our Parliamentary Staff

An amendment to the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill will widen the liability for prosecution to anybody "causing or permitting" such displays in public.

Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove and sponsor of the Bill, which is likely to become law, successfully moved the amendment yesterday in standing committee It is aimed at ensuring that the people most responsible for indecent displays "cannot get away by leaving the rap to be taken by some front man".

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, supported the amendment and said it would make it abundantly clear that the purpose of the Bill was to catch not only the person immediately responsible for making an indecent display, such as a sex shop manager, but also the person who had employed the manager to make the display, such as a company director or shop owner.

But Dr Shirley Summerskill, Labour MP for Halifax and an opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that despite the amendment the Bill was still extremely vague and the police would be reluctant to prosecute because of its uncertainty.

She wanted to widen the liability for prosecution to include the freehold owner of premises where there was an indecent display in public. To do so would act as a deterrent.

Mr Mayhew said that Dr Summerskill's proposal went too far because in many cases landlords had no control over what happened in the premises they let.

Defendant admits murder

Another defendant in the handless corpse trial pleaded guilty at Lancaster Crown Court yesterday to the murder of Martin Johnstone, an international drugs dealer.

The change of plea came from Frederick Russell, aged 39, of Kentish Town, London, on the thirtieth day of the drugs and murder trial. Mr Russell has already admitted two drug conspiracy charges, which he faces with 11 other defendants.

In brief

Seven saved from helicopter in sea

Seven men escaped and were rescued yesterday after a Royal Navy Sea King helicopter crashed into the sea in Falmouth Bay off Cornwall, and turned turtle.

The helicopter, from Culdrose, was on a training flight when the pilot reported engine difficulties. A safety boat accompanying the helicopter and two Wessex helicopters which were in the area picked up the crew. One man was slightly injured.

Boy murder charge

Heather Sokell, aged 21, a nursemaid, was remanded in custody by magistrates at Hampstead, London, yesterday charged with the murder of James Long, aged seven months, at his home in Dartmouth Park Road, Kentish Town, north London, on February 13.

Strychnine warning

An urgent warning was issued yesterday after strychnine was stolen from a chemist's shop in Maybury Road, Woking, Surrey. Police feared it could be mistaken for heroin or cocaine. It was in an amber glass jar marked with a skull and crossbones.

Director's suicide

A formal verdict of suicide was recorded at the inquest at Cheltenham yesterday on Mr Graham Moon, aged 36, the dismissed managing director of Severn Sound commercial radio station, who was found dead in his car last Monday.

Rugby tickets forged

Scotland Yard said yesterday that forged tickets for the England v France rugby match on March 21 had been found and there might be forgeries for next Saturday's match against Scotland at Twickenham. They are mainly £2 standing tickets.

Youths sought after fire

Two youths were being sought by police yesterday after fire destroyed a club at Clifton, Nottingham, where a teenage discotheque had been held. The damage was estimated at £30,000.

Foiling hoaxers

Equipment that can locate the source of radio messages has been installed by Solent coastguards at the Needles, Isle of Wight. It can check Mayday calls and so eliminate hoax messages.

Firemen overcome

Nineteen firemen needed hospital treatment yesterday after being overcome by fertilizer fumes at Metley Farm, West Ogwell, near Newton Abbot, Devon.

WEST EUROPE

Bonn panel examines financing of Tornado

Bonn, Feb 18.—A West German parliamentary panel launched an official investigation today into the handling by Herr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, of finance problems connected with the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft project.

The move came after press reports that the Defence Ministry expected a DM800m (£160m) shortfall next year in funds for the project, a joint development by West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Herr Apel has already admitted that ministry cost estimates for the Tornado project in 1980 and 1981 were a total of DM1,300m too low. Reports of a further budgeting error have revived speculation about his chances of political survival.

The Bundestag defence committee held only a brief meeting today to adopt formally the role of a commission of inquiry. The first working session is due on March 19.

Herr Werner Marx, an opposition Christian Democrat, who is chairman of the defence committee, will head the inquiry.

West Germany plans to put 322 of the swing-wing aircraft into operation by 1988, at a projected cost of DM22,000m. Britain has ordered 385 Tornadoes and Italy 100.—Reuter.

Britain expects end to restrictions on Gibraltar 'soon'

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain hopes for an end to Spanish restrictions against Gibraltar "very soon", it was confirmed yesterday. But what MPs wanted to know, when the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed the matter, was when the Spanish Government was going to act.

"Why has nothing been done when we thought it would be done?" Mr Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the committee, put it.

Yesterday the questions were taken by a high-powered team of Foreign Office officials, as distinct from ministers, and the answers given were so diplomatic and so carefully wrapped that it would be hard to predict when things would return to normal for Gibraltar.

"In t he first instance it must be for t he Spanish Government to explain the reasons for the delay in implementation of the Lisbon agreement", the MPs were told.

Under this agreement, Spain was to open the frontier and negotiations wouldl then start on t he problems concerning Gibraltar. Britain was ready to carry out its side of the bargain last June. But the Spanish Government—though it stands by the agreement—has not been ready to do its part yet.

The officials spoke of administrative problems, perhaps more complex than the Spaniards had expected. Equally, there had been governmental changes in Madrid. "Otherwise", the officials noted, "we would prefer not to assess the reasons, which are for the Spanish Government to assess."

Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon West, took the Foreign Office to task for referring to "the Gibraltar problem". "It is not. It is a Spanish problem", he declared. "The people of Gibraltar have not caused any difficulties."

The point was taken gracefully. "If using a form of shorthand gave the impression it is 50-50, then we would not wish to give that impression."

What it came down to, it appeared, was that Britain was seeking "an act of faith" by the Spanish Government, in carrying out the Lisbon agreement. "It seems reasonable to ask they make it, as they imposed the restrictions," the Foreign Office believes.

So far as Spain's application to join the European Community was concerned, the idea that two countries in the Community could have a closed border was described as "unthinkable." Gibraltar is in the EEC already. There is no problem, therefore, about its status.

Italy faces declining population

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 18

Myths as a rule die hard in Italy, but not the idea of the happy family pulsating with plenty of babies, judging from the applause a group of economists and ecologists here tonight gave to the news that for the first time for centuries in an era of peace the Italian population has ceased to grow and may actually be falling.

A sharp drop in the birth-rate of course is now common in European countries. Both the French and Germans are worried about it. The point which emerged in tonight's discussions at the Institute for Demographic Research was that a sharp fall was the only hope for a solution of Italy's economic and social crisis and that of Europe as a whole.

The discussion group comprises Signor Francesco Forte, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies' Industry Commission: Signor Fulco Pratesi, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund: Signor Domenico de Masi, who teaches sociology at Rome University, and Signor Luigi de Marchi, chairman of the Institute for Demographic Research.

Signor de Marchi pointed out that for 30 years the controversy between supporters and opponents of birth control had been concentrated on its necessity or otherwise for countries of the Third World.

In recent years the idea had been gaining ground that the industrialized world would need a drastic reduction in population in order to face the crisis threatening to involve the whole of Europe.

Density of population was a grave problem, so much so that the Italian population in terms of consumption and pollution caused as much ecological damage as would 2,000 million to 3,000 million Indians or Chinese, packed into the peninsula.

Until recently, he said, Italian and European prosperity had been based on the processing of cheap raw materials using low priced energy.

This situation could now no longer continue, and Europe would be in a state of crisis until the population had been reduced to levels compatible with each country's own resources. The difference between population and resources was at its most striking in Italy.

Signor Forte said that a drastic reduction of the future labour force would not only mean that older people could be allowed to continue to make their contribution, with a reduction in pension payments, but also young persons and women could be involved in production instead of being excluded with grave dangers to social peace and human dignity.

The speakers tonight did not include spokesmen of the Roman Catholic view of life in Italy. They would no doubt have seen the issues in a different light.

Nevertheless there was enough reasoned discussion to make one wonder what has happened to the cult of the bambino and how many hundreds of thousands of emigrants must be turning over in their graves to express agreement with the need to cut population according to the cloth of immediate resources.

Exports cut threatens Yugoslavia's EEC link

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 18

Relations between the EEC and Yugoslavia, supposedly on a new footing since the signing of a preferential trade agreement last year, have been soured by French and Irish insistence on a severe cut in Yugoslav exports to Greece.

At a meeting of foreign ministers of the Ten in Brussels yesterday, France and Ireland argued that as a member of the EEC, Greece must observe the rules of "Community preference"

Under last February's trade agreement, Yugoslavia was given the right to export 34,800 tonnes of "baby beef"—a specialized product between veal and mature beef—a year to the old EEC of Nine at a preferential tariff.

Before joining the EEC at the beginning of this year, Greece had been importing about 40,000 tonnes of beef a year from Yugoslavia. The European Commission had proposed that this trade should continue at a level of 30,000 tonnes, bringing total Yugoslav beef exports to the enlarged Community to just under 65,000 tonnes.

With the exception of France and Ireland, member states were prepared to accept this proposal. But the French wanted Yugoslav exports to Greece to be limited to a maximum of 3,000 tonnes, while the Irish would not go higher than 7,000 tonnes.

Other member states are amazed that the French and the Irish should want to risk damaging the EEC's politically sensitive relations with Yugoslavia for the sake of a few thousand tonnes of beef.

Elysée meeting disrupted by false alarm

Paris, Feb 18.—Workmen disturbed a Cabinet meeting at the Elysee Palace today when they accidentally cut an alarm wire which caused a maximum alert at the palace.

As bells began ringing, guards shut the palace gates, and others, armed with automatic weapons, took up positions on the steps leading up to the building from the central courtyard.

The alert was, however, cancelled within minutes when workmen admitted unintentionally setting off the alarm.—Agence France-Presse.

WEST EUROPE

Calvo policy outlined for approval by Cortes

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 18

In a programme proposed to the Spanish Parliament today Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo appealed to employers and workers alike to "shoulder their responsibilities" in solving unemployment, and promised all citizens that terrorism would be combated under the law.

Speaking against the background of the death last week of a suspected Basque terrorist while undergoing police interrogation, and the resignations offered yesterday by security police chiefs, the Prime Minister-designate indicated that in future law officers responsible to the Ministry of Justice would be present during interrogations.

His one hour investiture speech also included a reasoned appeal to Spaniards to shed any "disenchantment" with the system, pointing out that under a democracy citizens had to collaborate with the Government and could not just sit back and criticize.

On foreign policy, Señor Calvo Sotelo reaffirmed Spain's intention of joining Nato, but without setting any target date. He rejected any claim by the Soviet Union to "arrogate to itself the right to stop us", as he put it.

In a conciliatory gesture he offered all parties in the Cortes that, if elected, he would open talks to find a consensus in favour of the timing and conditions under which Spain would participate in Nato.

He rejected any idea of armed Spanish neutrality, on the ground that the country's strategic and geographic position and its capacity to achieve such a defence effort prevented that course.

On Gibraltar Señor Calvo Sotelo pledged his government to implement the "gradual and agreed application of the Lisbon Agreement of last April".

Farm price increases ranging above 6pc mooted for the EEC

Brussels, Feb 18.—The European Commission today agreed a new farm "package" which will give the Community's 8.8 million farmers price increases ranging from 6 to 12 per cent, according to EEC sources here.

The 1981-82 agricultural price agreement, proposed by Mr Poul Dalsager, the Farm Commissioner, and little changed by the Commission, includes wide-ranging measures to reduce mounting food surpluses.

The measures form the basis of the Commission's drive to reduce the size of farm spending in the EEC's overall budget, the sources said.

The cost of the price increases is put at about £412m in a full year, but the constraint measures and other agricultural revenues should reduce the net cost to about £230m.

The proposals will form the *basis of what promises to be* prolonged wrangling between EEC farm ministers before a final agreement is reached on the package, the sources added.

The Commission is said to have accepted a proposal for an extra levy on excess milk production, one of the costliest items in the EEC budget.

For cereals it has proposed higher increases for target prices—on which taxes on imported cereals are based—than for intervention prices paid on surplus EEC production. This would help farmers by raising prices for imported cereals but reduced price support for their own production.

The proposed increases, if approved by the ten agriculture *ministers, are sure to anger the* farmers who wanted rises of at least 15 per cent.

France has proposed a 10 per cent average price increase, while West Germany was demanding an 8 per cent boost, and Britain one of 6 per cent.

The proposals, along with the measures to make producers bear part of the cost of surpluses, will be presented for approval by the ministers at their next meeting, scheduled for February 23 and 24.

The commission has proposed a 6 per cent increase in the price of grains, except for hard wheat, which would rise by 4.1 per cent, rye, by 3.8 per cent and soft wheat of minimal quality, which would go up by 4 per cent.

The target price for milk would jump by 6 per cent on April 1, then another 2 per cent in September. Butter would go up by 26 per cent, and another 1.8 per cent in September.

Other proposed increases include beef, up by 6 per cent, from April 4 and another 3 per cent in December; pork, by 9 per cent; table wines, 10 per cent; olive oil, 6 per cent; sugar, 8.6 per cent; tomatoes, 8 per cent, apples, 9 per cent; and grapes, peaches and pears, by 10 per cent.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Two nations hinder UN inquiry on missing people

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Feb 18

Despite strong criticism from Argentina and the Soviet Union, it is apparent that the majority of the 43 nations belonging to the United Nations Human Rights Commission want to persevere with the investigations into cases of missing people, many of whom are believed to have been murdered by their own governments.

The commission is considering whether to prolong the mandate of the five-member working group, set up last year, whose first report refers to specific information on about 13,000 disappearances in 15 countries, mostly in Latin America.

Speculation that the United *States policy on human rights* in that region is changing under the Reagan Administration has been heightened by silence on the part of the American delegation, which has not spoken in support of a French draft resolution for continuing the mandate.

Avoiding outright opposition to the French proposal, Argentina—the country given most attention *in the* report—is seeking instead to have the group's activities put behind a curtain of confidentiality so that its proceedings would no longer be publicized.

The Argentine delegate said that many disappearances were "the immediate result of terrorist violence", though some could have been caused by "individual excesses" by *security forces*.

Rector killed in Rome accident

Mgr Sean O'Kelly, aged 49, rector of the Scots College in Rome, was killed in a street accident near the college last *night*.

A college spokesman said that Mgr O'Kelly who was born in Limerick, Ireland, was a much respected rector. He took over the post in 1973 after spending eight years as vice-rector.

Chirac challenge to Giscard camp

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 18

One of the genuine innovations of this year's presidential election campaign, which is beginning otherwise to look in *many respects like a rather* tired rehash of the campaign of 1974, is the appearance on the scene of M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, not in the role of kingmaker as last time, *but as a pretender to the* throne in his own right.

In his first television appearance of the campaign last night, he claimed to offer the voters a credible alternative to the *same old choice between* M Giscard d'Estaing and M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader.

He did so with skill and conviction, consolidating the image *of a new* Chirac, *responsible*, determined, statesmanlike, and at the same time close to people's problems with which he had surprised the politicians and journalists at his press conference a week ago.

Those Giscardian leaders who had concluded a little too hastily from this press conference that the new sober and restrained Jacques Chirac would be content to act as an auxiliary in all but name for the outgoing President, and to present him with the Gaullist votes on a platter for the second round, were told in no uncertain fashion to think again.

He gave equally short shrift to those Socialists who have been nursing dreams of growing "convergence" with the Gaullist RPR that would help M Mitterrand into power.

"The policy I propose is very precisely the opposite of the Government's", M Chirac said, *after drawing a clear sharp* indictment of the economic failures of the past six years, since he had left the premiership. France was slipping backwards into socialism, which was not *what M Giscard d'Estaing* had been elected for he added.

"We are in an ultra-dirigiste economy without any direction. There are very few chances

French Presidential Election

that Frenchmen would gaily renew for another seven years the mandate of a President whose record is, to say the least, hardly exhilarating."

As for the Socialists, they were still prisoners of the Communist vote, M Chirac went on. M Mitterrand could not hope to be elected without them. The strategy of the Union of the Left was "fundamental divergence". This separated the Gaullists from the Socialists at least as much as from "liberal or liberated conservatism."

Frenchmen had to be offered another way. "That is why I am a candidate. I am one obviously to be present in the second ballot, and, especially, to win."

He would not be drawn, in spite of repeated heckling by the panel of journalists *interviewing him, on the subject of* what he would tell his supporters to do if, by chance, he were eliminated from the second ballot. "You will know in good time", he told them with *obvious relish*.

It is quite obvious that if his score is good (that is between 16 and 18 per cent) he means to negotiate dearly the switch of his supporters to President *Giscard d'Estaing, if the* President is a candidate, which is virtually certain and if he heads the poll in the first ballot, which is not certain, judging by the latest opinion poll, *published by Le Figaro today*, which shows M Mitterrand in the lead.

M Chirac gave himself six months if he were elected to change the political and economic *climate*. He proposed an ambitious programme of cuts in government spending and tax relief. The government had got it all wrong: unemployment was a cause of inflation, not a factor *of regulation of the economy*.

"How can one seriously imagine it possible to maintain for a long time a society in which the only prospect for 700,000 youngsters on entering *it is to be unemployed*." He added: "We are on the road to bankruptcy, to dramatic bankruptcy because we are in a climate of despair."

His strictures against the *Government's foreign policy* were equally severe. It was changeable and indecisive. Had he been President, he would have called for a summit to condemn within 24 hours the invasion of Afghanistan. He would have insisted on an immediate ban on the export of technology to Russia.

Car plunge kills four Scots on Florida holiday

Miami, Feb 18.—Despite repeated rescue efforts by firemen, a Scottish mother and her three children on holiday in Florida died after their car plunged into a canal west of Miami.

Her husband and the children's father, Mr Alan Atkinson, of Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, survived the night accident, police said. He was not seriously injured but was admitted to hospital suffering from shock.

Mrs Adrianne Atkinson and her twin daughters, Lucy and Anna, aged eight, died in the car. Her son Nigel, who was 11, died later in hospital after initially being revived at the scene of the accident.

Highway patrolmen said the family's car was in collision with another vehicle before it plunged into *the canal*.

US shows EEC evidence of Salvador arms suppliers

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Feb 18

The United States today told the EEC of its "grave concern" about the situation in El Salvador and of its fear that Western humanitarian aid to the Central American country could end up in the hands of left-wing guerrillas fighting the Government.

This message was delivered to Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, who is to be the new American Assistant Secretary of State with responsibility for European affairs.

Mr Eagleburger also gave Mr Thorn a document setting out evidence of Soviet and East European involvement in the supply of arms to the El Salvador rebels either directly or through Cuba, Vietnam and Ethiopia.

The American envoy was also understood to have described the situation in El Salvador as being exactly the same as that in Angola and Ethiopia before the communist takeovers in those countries.

EEC foreign ministers yesterday decided to defer a decision on whether to send a package of emergency relief and food aid to El Salvador until Mr Eagleburger has completed his tour of European capitals. He is expected in London tomorrow.

Mr Thorn told Mr Eagleburger that the EEC aid for El Salvador was of an entirely humanitarian kind, and that the Commission was working closely with the International Red Cross to ensure that it reached only those sections of the population in distress.

Commission officials said that a report was still awaited from the Red Cross on how it intended to organize the distribution of the aid. The Red *Cross is coordinating the efforts* of western relief agencies in El Salvador.

There is some embarrassment in the EEC about Mr Eagleburger's tour, which is being portrayed in some quarters as a clumsy attempt to line the Europeans up in support of American policy interests in Latin America.

Most EEC governments are reluctant to get involved in support for the El Salvador Government, and do not share the American view of the strategic importance of the country.

Leading article, page 15

OVERSEAS

President sets out to sell his package

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 18

President Reagan's message to Congress and his speech to the nation this evening, mark the official opening of his campaign to "turn the country around". His ministers have put into place the proposals and the theoretical underpin*nings of the "supply side* economics" that Mr Reagan conceives that he was elected to impose upon the country, and he will himself endeavour to sell it to Congress and *public*.

The doctrine is that if investment and productivity can be induced to rise, then everything else will follow.

The way to get productivity and investment levels to rise sharply is to cut personal tax rates, to reduce the share of the gross national product taken and spent by the Government, to reduce the Government's interference in business, and to maintain a tough monetary policy.

Mr Reagan set out the problem in a broadcast two weeks ago. Today he is spelling out *the cure. The broadcast* was very well received and the President's popularity is now at its zenith. He intends to cash in on this popularity immediately, to tell the country that there are unpleasant sacrifices to make and to persuade them that the period of travail will be brief.

To help him persuade people that all these things are possible and will be achieved by his proposals, Mr Reagan will rely on his own television skills and on the efforts of friends from California who are experts in matters of public relations.

Congress is already preparing to respond. A sign of the difficulties the President will encounter on Capitol Hill came from Senator Robert Dole, who is from the agricultural state of Kansas.

He is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and thus one of the two or three most important men in the Government, and he has let it be known that he opposes stern *cuts in the food stamps* programme.

Farmers like food stamps; it allows poor people to buy their goods. The doctrine according to Mr Reagan, however, is that the food stamp programme has got out of hand, and must be cut sharply. Mr Reagan cannot get his tax cuts without Senator Dole's consent and there will have to be an accommodation.

The Democrats, of course, will oppose all the President's proposed cuts in welfare spending. He will have to stitch together a coalition to get each separate cut through congress, and the whole business will take up much of the year.

Mr Jean Chrétien, the Justice Minister, is applauded by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and others after his speech in Parliament to support "patriation, at long last, of the Canadian constitution".

Last-minute agreement removes threat of Polish students strike

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Feb 18

The *threat of a nationwide* student strike was removed after an agreement was signed between the students of Lodz University and Mr Janusz Gorski, the Polish Minister of Education.

It grants the students the right to an independent union parallel to the old official organization. Agreement was *also reached on issues concerning* the status of the students as well as Marxist teaching and compulsory Russian language courses.

The agreement is obviously a success of the *new Government* of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which has won the first round in its struggle for 90 peaceful days and has shown willingness not only to negotiate but also to explain publicly why certain demands cannot be met.

This was what General Jaruzelski promised when he took over the Government as a way to establish mutual trust.

A last minute difficulty over the form in which the new independent students union would register was overcome. The authorities demanded an explicit undertaking by the new organization that it would operate within the constitutional framework acknow*ledging the Communist Party* as the leading political force.

Another controversy concerned the right to strike. This was granted, but the authorities insisted that strikes should be made subject to majority vote of the students.

The students of Lodz University who started the action five weeks ago, presented the authorities with more than 50 demands some of which went beyond academic life and took on a political character.

They demanded the replacement of compulsory teaching of the Russian language by a voluntary choice of languages. They also protested against compulsory Marxist lectures especially against the way Marxism was taught and obtained the freedom to choose from a variety of social sciences.

Another demand concerned the history books, especially those relating to Polish history which the students said presented a slanted view especially of recent historical events.

In short, the authorities have accepted the demand for more objective education and the removal of ideological slants.

Censorship is to be eased and the students will be able to *circulate publications within* the colleges of up to 1,000 *copies without having to submit* to the censorship.

The students' demand for a *reduction by half of the period* of compulsory military service, which is two years in the armed forces and three in the navy, was rejected.

Yesterday, students in some 20 university and higher education centres threatened to call a nationwide strike in support of their demands. But, the Government moved quickly and after meeting Mr Mieczyslav Rakowski, a deputy prime minister last night, the students agreed to continue negotiations. The agreement ends the last social upheaval in Poland leaving only the question of the farmers in Rzeszow who have been occupying a public building since the beginning of the year. Negotiations there are going on behind closed doors and away from the usual loudspeakers relaying procedures.

An agreement is expected soon. This would give the Government the necessary time for the most urgent work of putting the economy back on its feet.

Russia says dissidents in Poland have London link

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 18

A secret London-based agent of the Polish dissident group Kor is relaying *messages from* Mr Jacek Kuron, the leader of the Self-Defence Committee, to western intelligence services, an influential Soviet newspaper claimed today.

These messages kept Polish exiles supplied with anti-communist propaganda and were used by western broadcasting companies, including the BBC, to send coded *signals* back to Poland.

After its spicy account last week of espionage and sabotage carried out by leaders of Solidarity, the Polish independent trade union movement, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* today continued its sharp attacks on Polish dissidents and their alleged links with western intelligence agencies.

The paper published what purported to be a photocopy of a secret message from Mr Kuron to his London agent. It said Mr Kuron's slander was published in Polish émigré newspapers and then smuggled back to Poland, mainly by sea. Meanwhile, foreign radio stations were sending out secret signals in their broadcasts to Poland as to when, where and how to stir up strikes in support of Solidarity, an organization the paper said acted on Kor's prompting.

The account, by a *special* correspondent, said foreign intelligence agencies had long relied on Mr Kuron because for more than 20 years he had been using western-developed methods of penetrating Polish organizations to undermine them from within.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said he also maintained secret contacts with the European Trotskyist centre in The Netherlands from which they periodically sent him messengers "who have the sinister reputation of political terrorists".

Meanwhile, Tass today accused Kor and the right-wing in the leadership of Solidarity of inciting the strikes by university students in an effort to maintain tension in the country.

A dispatch from Warsaw said strikes at factories were becoming ever more unpopular because of the worsening economic situation, and so Kor had switched its tactics.

The student strike at Lodz was led by the son of Mr Kuron, described by Tass as a "counter-revolutionary". And in spite of talking with Polish education officials, the strike committee was behaving in an extremely hostile way to the Government.

Mr Reagan's 4-point plan to revitalize economy

Washington, Feb 18.—This is the introduction to the "Programme for economic recovery" that President Reagan delivered to Congress today, before *addressing Congress and the* nation in a televised speech.

A programme for economic recovery: Today the Administration is proposing a national recovery plan to reverse the debilitating combination of sustained inflation and economic *distress* which continues to face the American economy. Were we to stay with existing policies the results would be readily predictable: a rising government presence in the economy, more inflation, stagnating productivity, and higher unemployment. Indeed, there is reason to fear that if we remain on this course our economy may suffer even more calamitously.

The programme we have developed will break that cycle of negative expectations. It will revitalize economic growth, renew optimism and confidence, and rekindle the nation's entrepreneurial instincts and creativity.

What we are trying to accomplish: The benefits to the average American will be striking. Inflation—which is now at double-digit rates—will be cut in half by 1986. The American economy will produce 13 million new jobs by 1986, nearly three million more than if the status quo in government policy were to prevail.

The economy itself should break out of its anaemic growth patterns to a much more robust growth trend of 4 to 5 per cent a year. These positive results will be accomplished *simultaneously* by reducing tax burdens, increasing private saving, and raising the living standard of the American family.

The plan is based on sound expenditure, tax, regulatory, and monetary policies. It seeks properly functioning markets, free play of wages and prices, reduced government spending and borrowing, a stable and reliable monetary framework, and reduced government barriers to risk-taking and enterprise. This agenda for the future recognizes that sensible policies which are consistently applied can release the strength *of the private sector*, improve economic growth, and reduce inflation.

We have forgotten some important lessons in America. High taxes are not the remedy for inflation. Excessively rapid monetary growth *cannot lower interest rates*. Well-intentioned government regulations do not contribute to economic vitality. In fact, government spending has become so extensive that it contributes to the economic problems it was designed *to cure. More government* intervention in the economy cannot possibly be a solution to our economic problems.

We must remember a simple truth. The creativity and ambition of the American people are the *vital forces of economic growth*. The motivation and incentive of our people—to supply new goods and services and earn additional income for their families—are the most precious resources of our nation's economy.

The goal of this Administration is to nurture the strength and vitality of the American people by reducing the burdensome, intrusive role of the federal government; by lowering tax rates and cutting spending; and *by providing incentives for individuals* to work, to save, and to invest. It is our basic belief that only by reducing the growth of government can we increase the growth of the economy.

The United States economy faces no *insurmountable barriers* to sustained growth. It confronts no permanently disabling trade-offs between inflation and unemployment, between high interest rates and high taxes, or between recession and hyperinflation. We can revive the incentives to work and save. We can restore the willingness to invest in the private capital required to achieve a steadily rising standard of living. Most important, we can regain our faith in the future.

The four key elements: The plan consists of four parts: (1) A substantial reduction in the growth of federal expenditures; (2) a *significant reduction in federal tax* rates; (3) prudent relief of federal regulatory burdens, and (4) a monetary policy on the part of the independent Federal Reserve System which is consistent with those policies. These four comple*mentary policies form an integrated*, and comprehensive programme.

It should be clear from the most cursory examination of the economic programme of this Administration that we have moved from *merely talking about the economic* difficulties facing the American people to taking the strong action necessary to turn the economy around.

The leading edge of our programme is the comprehensive reduction in the rapid growth of federal spending. As shown in detail below, our budget restraint is more than "cosmetic" changes in the estimates of federal expenditures. But we have not adopted a simple-minded "meat axe" approach to budget reductions. Rather, a careful set of guidelines has been used to identify lower-priority programmes in virtually every department and agency that can be eliminated, reduced, or postponed.

The second element of the programme, which is equally important and urgent, is the reduction in federal personal income tax rates by 10 per cent a year for three years in a row. Closely related to this is an incentive to greater investment in production and job creation via faster tax write-offs of new factories and production equipment.

The third key element of our economic expansion programme is an ambitious reform of regulations that will reduce the government-imposed barriers to investment, production and employment. We have suspended for two months the unprecedented flood of last-minute rule-making on the part of the previous Administration. We have eliminated the ineffective and counterproductive wage and price standards of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and we have taken other steps to eliminate government interference in the marketplace.

The fourth aspect of this comprehensive economic programme is a monetary policy to provide the *financial environment consistent* with a steady return to sustained growth and price stability. During the first week of this Administration its commitment to the historic independence of the Federal Reserve System was underscored. *It is clear, of course, that* monetary and fiscal policy are closely interrelated. Success in one area can be made more difficult—or can be reinforced—by the other.

Thus, a predictable and steady growth in the money supply, at *more modest levels than often* experienced in the past, will be a vital contribution to the achievement of the economic goals described in this report. The planned reduction and subsequent elimination of federal deficit *financing will help the Federal* Reserve System to perform its important role in achieving economic growth and stability.

The ultimate importance of this programme for sustained economic growth will arise not only from *the positive effects of the individual* components, important as they are. Rather, it will be the dramatic improvement in the underlying economic environment and outlook that will set a new and more positive direction to economic decisions *throughout* the economy.

Protection against inflation and high tax burdens will no longer be an overriding motivation. Once again, economic choices—involving working, saving, and investment—will be based, primarily on the prospect for real rewards for those productive activities which improve the true economic well-being of our citizens.

Nigerians query British stand on Southern Africa

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Feb 18

Lord *Carrington, the first* British Foreign Secretary to visit Nigeria since that country's return to democratic rule, today began a two-day visit to Lagos. He was received by Professor Ishaya Audu, Nigeria's Foreign Minister, with whom he later held official talks

Professor Audu expressed Nigeria's doubts over the British stand on Southern Africa. "At the moment your credibility and integrity as an effective voice for peace, change and stability will continue to be seriously brought into question and mistaken for complicity as long as you fail to prove by words and deeds your abhorrence of the policy of apartheid."

The issue of the increased costs of university fees in Britain, which have hit Nigerian students particularly hard, were also brought up at today's official talks. According to a British spokesman, Lord Carrington preempted the expected Nigerian complaint by assuring his counterpart that they were under review and as and when the economic situation permitted they would be lowered.

In his talks with Chief Akanbi Oniyangi, the Nigerian Defence Minister, Lord Carrington accompanied by the chairmen of British Aerospace and Vickers Shipbuilding and the head of defence sales in the Ministry of Defence, discussed plans for joint ventures in defence-related industries.

These are thought to include a Nigerian request to purchase Hawk jets

Reagan visit to Canada early next month

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 18

The White House announced today that President Reagan will make his first journey outside the United States as President next month when he pays a two-day official visit to Canada.

The visit on March 10 and 11 is in line with Mr Reagan's promise to keep in close touch with America's closest and often touchy neighbours.

When he paid a fleeting visit to Mexico for talks with President Lopez Portillo shortly *before his inauguration*, Mr Reagan promised similar talks with Canadian leaders

Home brew kills six

Thomson, Georgia, Feb 18.—Police are searching for a clandestine distiller who is lacing his home brew with rubbing alcohol, a poisonous substance, that has killed at least six people.

Tanzanian troops may have to stay in Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 18

Last week's crisis in Uganda, *when, an underground group* calling itself the Uganda Freedom Movement claimed responsibility for a series of attacks on police stations, a military training centre, and the country's *main prison, is an extra* problem for President Milton Obote.

The President, who took office in December, was already faced with the daunting task of restoring a shattered economy and winning the support of millions of people who believe that the December elections were rigged to give victory to his Uganda People's Congress.

It is still not clear who the organizers of the Uganda Freedom Movement are. They have refused to name their leaders. But the efficiency with which the attacks were organized (several suburban police stations in Kampala were attacked simultaneously, with the object of obtaining firearms) indicate that they had been carefully planned, that significant stocks *of arms had been built up, and* that men with military training were available to use them.

President Obote has replied *to the UFM's claims, denying* that it controls any territory and pointing out that some of its targets were lightly held rural police posts with only a handful of men and no stocks of firearms.

There have been big searches to track down the UFM organizers and their stocks of arms. Some well-known politicians have been arrested and Ugandan officials say they suspect followers of the Uganda Patriotic Movement, led by Mr Yoweri Museveni, a minister in three post-Amin Governments and deputy chairman of the Military Commission which ruled until the December elections.

Mr Museveni has not been seen since the attacks were made and he is believed to have left Uganda with his family. The house in which he had been staying in Kampala was attacked by army units and Mr Bidandi Sali, the UPM secretary-general, was among those arrested in Kampala last week.

A young radical with much support among young, educated Ugandans, Mr Museveni is also known to have a significant following in the new Ugandan Army, including many of the guerrillas who trained with him in Tanzania for the campaign to oust President Amin.

There is no suggestion that the attacks were the work of pro-Amin elements. The UFM says it opposes President Obote because his election was a fraud, and says Ugandans must be able to choose their own leaders free from the influence of Tanzania, which has maintained around 10,000 troops in Uganda since overthrowing Amin.

Tanzania would like to withdraw its troops by June, but President Obote may well find it necessary to ask them to remain — although Uganda, already critically short of cash, lacks the money to pay for them. Ugandan sources say Tanzania is no longer being paid the money it needs to maintain this force.

The Ugandan Army showed some of its limitations last week when there was widespread looting and extortion by the *troops who were supposed to* be searching for those responsible for the attacks on police stations. A Ugandan minister found it necessary at the weekend to warn newly-trained officers that the army must not try to "annexe" private property, and to emphasize that civilians, as well as soldiers suffer from the inflation and other problems in Uganda today.

Militarily, the effect of the attacks has been small. But their importance as a sign of the kind of opposition which President Obote faces is far from small. The UFM attacks reflect a substantial lack of confidence in the new Government, particularly in the Kampala area where recent indiscriminate evictions and large reductions in food prices have resulted in a serious shortage of basic foods—and where a shortage of petrol has increased the long-standing lack of transport.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Christian martyrs beatified by the Pope before he pays visit to worst slums in Manila

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, Feb 18

Three million Filipinos watched the Pope beatify 16 Christian martyrs in the centre of Manila today, raising their stature of holiness to one step before sainthood. It was the first ceremony of its kind to be held by the Catholic Church outside Rome since the thirteenth century.

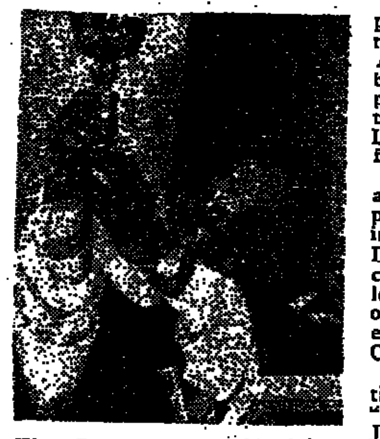
Reinforcing the Vatican's interest in Asia, the Pope announced tonight that as a native of Poland he would like to visit Peking to meet the Chinese Catholic community.

Making his plea he said to Chinese residents in Manila: "Ever since God's providence in mysterious ways called me from my native Poland to the See of St Peter in Rome, I have ardently desired to express my affection and esteem to all brothers and sisters of the Church in China."

He went on, apparently to lend a measure of support to the regime in Peking, by declaring that a "good Chinese Catholic works loyally for the progress of the nation, observes the obligations of filial piety towards parents, family and country. There is therefore no opposition or incompatibility in being at the same time truly Christian and authentically Chinese."

Describing China as a great country in terms of culture, history, its geographic extension and population, the Pope then quoted from the Scriptures: "I am longing to see you to strengthen you . . . ."

At the beatification ceremony this afternoon, hundreds of white doves were set flying and the bells of Manila cathedral and churches across the city bagan to peal as the Pope, in one of Asia's most historic and spiritual ceremonies, unveiled a cenotaph bearing the inscription "For God I shall give my life" to commemorate the martyrdom of 16 priests and laymen who were tortured to death by the Japanese in the seventeenth century.



The Pope, with chalice, at the beatification ceremony.

Lorenzo Ruiz, one of the leading Christian martyrs in Asia, a Filipino layman who left the Philippines to escape criminal charges at home, was eventually executed in Nagasaki in 1637 for attempting to spread the Catholic faith in Japan.

Conducting the services in English, Spanish and Latin before the vast crowd in Luneta park in the centre of Manila, the Pope announced to the Asian church: "In this first beatification ceremony to take place outside of Rome and in this first Filipino Beatus, Lorenzo Ruiz, you have cause for continued rejoicing".

Attended by 300 cardinals and bishops from the Philippines and other parts of Asia, including Japan, South Korea, Indonesia and India, the moving ceremony was described by leading Catholics tonight "as one of the most significant events in the history of the Christian faith in Asia".

The Pope announced that the 16 martyrs declared as "blessed" today include nine Japanese Christians, four Spaniards, one Frenchman, an Italian, and Lorenzo Ruiz.

According to the church's record Lorenzo Ruiz and four companions were executed "painfully and slowly" in September, 1637, after they refused to renounce their faith.

"Hung by his feet from the gallows his body and head were lowered into a narrow pit. The entrance of the pit was closed with pieces of wood and stones to increase the pressure. Lorenzo was left hanging upside down to bleed and suffocate until he died three days later".

They are given the title blessed because this was the greatest act of love for God, the Pope said.

Earlier, he inspected the edge of Manila's worst slum in the district of Tonda. The sprawling slum of shanty houses lacks running water, sewerage or proper medical facilities. The smell was almost unbearable

Playing at police and soldiers in limboland

From Robert Fisk
Kunaitra, Syria, Feb 18

Kunaitra must be one of the most lawless towns in the world. There are two policemen for every shepherd and down at the local gendarmarie, Kalashnikov rifles hang on the wall which is strange because the total civilian population is only 18.

A Syrian army second lieutenant, an English literature graduate from the University of Aleppo summed it all up rather well today as he stood on the Syrian ceasefire line—a rainswept bank of dark mud—only 50 yards from where the Israeli flag cracked in the rainy afternoon.

"There are many shepherds around" he said. "We are very worried that they might walk through the minefields. So every shepherd has two policemen to look after him". The young soldier allowed himself a slight smile.

Just up the narrow, puddled road, and beyond the white painted United Nations huts an Israeli soldier stepped from behind a metal barricade to inspect the credentials of a driver. The Syrian lieutenant watched him without interest.

"We don't talk to the Israelis", he said. "Why should we? Sometimes at our forward observation posts we can hear them talking and they shout 'Syria is very bad' and they say obscene things about us. We shout the same things back to them".

Thus the Middle East's most ferocious enemies confront each other beneath the Golan Heights amid the ruins of a war that ended more than seven years ago. Every building in Kunaitra —once a town of 60,000 people —was systematically destroyed by the Israelis before they withdrew after the 1973 war and Syrian soldiers now occupy this desolate salient, evading the United Nations' ceasefire troop restrictions by pretending in a droll sort of way, to be policemen.

Khaki clad majors with automatic rifles ride estate wagons through the ghostly streets and plod mournfully through the rain down to the little shacks where Kunaitra's would-be constabulary keeps the peace.

It is a sea of flattened concrete bricks and mud, street after street of pancaked houses and rubbled walls, fire scorched mosques and a devastated Christian church.

Perhaps it is incumbent on every nation to keep a ruin or two for posterity. The Egyptians had Port Said, the Israelis maintain the wreckage of cruel ambushes from the 1948 war. Syria has Kunaitra.

It is almost surrounded by Israeli occupied territory and high above it on the hill of Tell Abu Nedar, the Israelis can monitor the Syrian army's slightest movement. Two swathes of barbedwire separate the two armies and between them sit 14 bored Austrian soldiers of the United Nations disengagement observer force.

Ceasefire violations—real or imagined—are regularly reported to the United Nations by both sides. The Syrians are currently claiming that Israeli patrols outside Kunaitra are beaming searchlights on to Syrian military posts

From behind Tell Abu Nedar came the thunder of heavy artillery.

The Israelis were practice firing on the far side of the hill but the wooden and tin walls of the lieutenant's make-believe gendarmerie rattled with the blast.

You could hear the shells hissing down range and the two long explosions that followed reverberated through the shack. While the Syrians were playing policemen on one side of Tell Abu Nedar the Israelis were clearly playing soldiers on the other.

The West Bank-3: Palestinians fear they will be expelled by Israelis

Politics and history motivate Jewish settlers

From Christopher Walker
Eilon Moreh, Feb 18

Mrs Linda Hazony is an articulate American Jew who was born and brought up in Brooklyn. Today, with her husband and five children, she lives here in a cramped, mobile home perched on an exposed hill top overlooking Nablus, the largest and most militantly Palestinian town in the occupied West Bank.

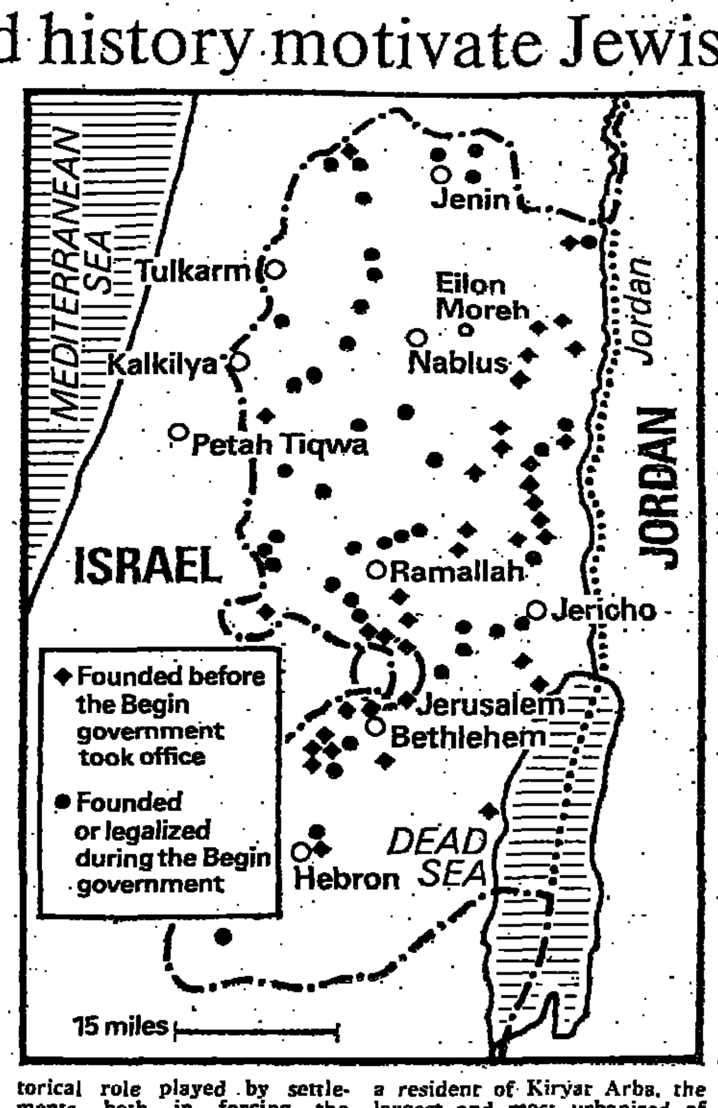
Like thousands of other Jewish settlers in similarly vulnerable and incongruous locations, Mrs Hazony has no doubts about the justification for her presence in former Arab territory. "This is Eretz Israel, a land promised to the Jews by Abraham", she explained. "We are not foreigners here".

Eilon Moreh symbolizes the new type of settlement which has been assiduously fostered, financed and constructed by the ruling Likud coalition, especially by Mr Ariel Sharon, its energetic and expansionist Agriculture Minister. Already forcibly moved from a site near by declared illegal by the Israel Supreme Court, it is now situated less than three miles from a town with an Arab population of 60,000 and is guarded round the clock from possible Palestinian attack.

Although the Eilon Moreh settlers live in an unprepossessing assortment of pre-fabs, squads of labourers (including local Arabs) are now hard at work completing the first 36 concrete houses. The aim is to have them built by the date of the general election in the summer in order to make it difficult for any incoming Labour government to dismantle the settlement.

All supporters of the extreme Jewish nationalist group, Gush Emunim, the residents of Eilon Moreh are heavily armed and motivated by a passionate conviction that they have a greater right to sovereignty than the native Arabs. Although dismissed as dangerous fanatics by moderate Israelis, they are seen by many others (including some Government ministers) as the natural successors to the Jewish pioneers who first paved the way for the creation of the state.

Behind the biblical mysticism favoured by the new settlers, there is a hard-headed awareness of the crucial historical role played by settlements both in forcing the United Nations to partition Palestine and in delineating the original demographic lines between the Jewish and Arab populations. Many observers are convinced that underlying the settlement programme is a long-term aim to annexe the West Bank permanently.



In conversation with outsiders, the new settlers appear totally unconcerned about the dangerous tensions which their presence has aroused among the Arab population. Many local Palestinian leaders are now convinced that the ultimate Israeli goal is to drive them out of the West Bank completely. Only a minority of the settlers advocate this policy openly, but most would agree with Mrs Rachel Klein, a resident of Kiryat Arba, the largest and most urbanized of all the West Bank settlements.

She told me: "What Joshua said still holds true today. " We are coming into this land, if you want to follow our way and be at peace, you can stay. If you want to leave you are welcome to leave. But if you want to stay as our enemies, we will fight you."

There was little international outcry when the first West Bank settlements were erected by the last Labour Administration because they were deliberately kept away from centres of Arab population, and the public argument always put forward for their construction was the pressing need to maintain Israel's fragile security.

By the time the present rightwing Government came to power in 1977, the number of Jewish settlements (including new suburbs built in East Jerusalem) totalled 37, with most concentrated around strategic sections of the Jordan Valley. In the past three and a half years, the number has jumped to 75, and plans are well advanced for another ten to be established before polling day.

Altogether about 18,000 Jews live in the occupied area, less than three per cent of the Arab population. In addition to houses and schools, they have also received the expensive beginnings of an industrial infrastructure intended to guarantee the viability of a permanent Jewish presence. Official statistics show that since 1977, over 72,000 square feet of industrial plant and other commercial buildings have been erected in the West Bank, with another 16,000 square feet under construction.

The question beginning to dominate Israeli politics is the extent to which this vast network of what the settlers pointedly refer to as "created facts" could be dismantled or otherwise neutralized by a future Labour government pledged to negotiate territorial compromise with neighbouring Jordan.

In a recent series of private policy-making forums held by the Labour leadership, there were a number of references to the possibility of what one participant described as "civil war" breaking out if the Army was instructed to pull down settlements like Eilon Moreh, which are not seen as performing any useful security role.

Mr Sharon has deliberately gone on record predicting that no Israeli government could survive in office if it attempted to do away with the settlements. A new pressure group formed by representatives of 40 settlements, which met for the first time on Christmas Eve, gave clear warning of its determination to resist. A resolution passed by an overwhelming majority stated: "The Council considers any proposal intended to hand over parts of Eretz Israel to foreign sovereignty as a disavowel of the Jewish people's destiny and the aims of the Zionist enterprise, and as an illegal act."

The first two parts of this five-part series appeared yesterday and on Tuesday.

3lacks living in white ıreas face prosecution

om Ray Kennedy
hannesburg, Feb 18

Four special courts are to be up in Johannesburg next nth to handle prosecutions Indians, Coloureds and cks who have been living gally in white areas. A gistrate has been recalled m retirement to help handle ut 500 cases over a fournth period.

he prosecutions will be ught under the Group Areas , the apartheid statute that : down where people of erent colours may live and k.

everal white people are also ıg charged with allowing squalified persons" to ıpy premises under their rol, the Johannesburg *Star* orted today.

any blacks, particularly er off Indians and ureds, have been moving flats in white areas of nnesburg because of the e shortage of good-class mmodation in their own ially-designated suburbs.

any of them are prepared ay double rents to secure me and there has been no age of takers among white ords for the extra money. osecutions under the Group s Act—considered by :s to be one of the most ıs apartheid laws—were back pending the outcome wo test cases before the late division of the eme Court.

The appeals were dismissed and Mr P. Cronje, deputy Minister of Community Development, has said he is powerless to stop further prosecutions under the Act.

Mr Cassim Salajee, chairman of an organization called Actstop, formed to help people facing eviction, said today that it had warned the minister that "group areas" evictions would result in hundreds of people being rendered homeless and that law-abiding people in desperate need of homes would face the prospect of becoming criminals.

The Star reported today that prosecutions will begin in the Johannesburg magistrates' court on March 2. Four magistrates, including one who has retired, have been detailed to preside at the hearings which have been set down in each of four courts from Mondays to Thursdays over a four-month period.

In a further move, seen in opposition quarters as a retrograde step in the Government's proclaimed programme to remove hurtful discrimination, three unions affiliated to the non-racial Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) have been given government permission to officially register but only on a racial basis.

Last year the Government pledged that unions would be able to register for entry into the official bargaining system on a non-racial basis.

Secret role of envoy to Britons

Continued from page 1

Bishop Hassan Deghanitafti, the mission chief, escaped an assassination attempt. His son was later murdered in Tehran and Miss Waddell, the bishop's secretary, was wounded in a gun attack.

On the surface a picture has been painted of a vendetta by Islamic fanatics angry at the conversion of Muslim Iranians to Christianity by the church, but informed sources said that underneath the surface lay "friction and strange rivalries" between British staff and Iranians working in the mission, which could well be related to the confession that was announced today.

What was also not explained today, in the light of the Ayatollah's optimism over the imminent release of the Britons, was why Mr Terry Waite, a special representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, had been asked to extend his stay in Iran beyond Friday.

Mr Waite, who arrived in Iran secretly earlier this month and has since visited the three Anglicans in prison, has refused all contact with journalists, leaving everyone guessing as to his exact role. It is known, however, that he has had a series of meetings with Iranian officials.

Sources close to Swedish and British diplomats involved with the issue continue to insist that Mr Waite is operating entirely separate of their efforts.

The sources added that Ayatollah Beheshti's statement had not been officially conveyed to the Swedish Embassy in Tehran which handles British affairs in Iran. Despite the renewed optimism following today's press conference, the diplomats concern are still very cautious on the issue of the Britons' release.

Hijack plot man freed by Moscow

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 18

Josef Mendelevich, aged 34, the last of the nine Jews jailed in 1970 for plotting to escape from the Soviet Union in a hijacked aircraft, arrived in Israel this evening.

He was taken from prison to Moscow airport and flown to Vienna this morning, six days after newspapers carried reports of his disappearance.

Nothing had been heard about Mr Mendelevich since October when he went on a hunger strike and the warden of the camp in the Urals where he was detained was reported to have told a Moscow Jewish couple on Thursday that he was no longer in the camp and he knew nothing of his whereabouts.

Israelis had feared the worst and on Sunday the Government decided to mobilize foreign governments and international organizations on his behalf.

His release was announced in Parliament today by Mr Moshe Nissim, the Minister of Justice, who interrupted the proceedings for an important announcement.

War hero disbands his party

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 18

The period of attempted reform in Israeli politics came to a close today when Professor Yigael Yadin, the Deputy Prime Minister, formally proposed the disbanding of his small and demoralized Democratic Movement to a meeting of the party's executive.

The demise of the party marks the final collapse in the expectations aroused during the 1977 general election when Professor Yadin's original Democratic Movement for Change captured the imagination of thousands of voters disillusioned with Israel's traditional parties. It captured 15 of the Knesset's 120 seats.

After joining Mr Menachem Begin's rightwing coalition in October 1977, the group was weakened by a series of bitter internal squabbles and the three Democratic Movement deputies are now all that remain of the four-year-old grouping.

Professor Yadin, a hero of the war of independence and the Israeli army's second chief of staff, left a successful academic career as an internationally-recognized archaeologist to enter politics shortly before the 1977 elections.

Among other radical policies his party was dedicated to fight for reform of the Israeli electoral system and introduce constituency representation.

The appeal of the idealistic movement to leftwing voters was seen as an important factor in causing the Israeli Labour Party to suffer its first electoral defeat. The final collapse of the Democratic Movement today was recognition that almost all its original support had gone.

Many of Professor Yadin's early backers have been bitterly disillusioned by his refusal to withdraw form the ruling coalition in protest against its hawkish policies.

ſr Reagan says he would ıve 'punished' Tehran

David Cross
ington, Feb 18

sident Reagan's Administration announced formally today that it would honour the ments concluded by former President Carter for the e of the 52 American hos- from Iran. But at the time it made it clear that agreed strongly with Mr r's decision to negotiate elease.

spokesman for the State rtment, who outlined the Administration's attitude e agreements, indicated ıad Mr Reagan been in when the American Em- in Tehran was seized in ıber, 1979, he would have promptly to punish Iran.

e have decided to approve nentation of the agree- in strict accordance with ms", the spokesman said. vertheless the present istration would not have tted with Iran for the of the hostages", he

"Future acts of state-red terrorism against the United States will meet swift and sure punishment."

The spokesman explained why, in spite of its doubts, the new Administration had terms of the agreement negotiated and singned by the previous Administration.

This was the surest way to resolve the whole affair "consistent with the best interests of the United States" in the Gulf and the rest of the world, he said.

In reaching a decision during nearly four weeks of close scrutiny of the so-called Declarations of Algiers, the new Administration had looked at a number of important factors, the spokesman said.

They included the rights of American claimants against the Iranian authorities; United States anti-terrorist policy; United States obligations to third parties, including Algeria, which had assisted Washington in the negotiations; and long-term United States interests in the Gulf area, including Iran.

Kaunda officials ousted in party reshuffle

Lusaka, Feb 18.—President Kaunda of Zambia today replaced the number two and three men in the state hierarchy in his second shake-up of the ruling party and government in just over two months.

He told a news conference that the changes were intended to streamline the Government and the United National Independence Party (Unip), the country's only political party.

The post of Unip secretary-general, in effect, deputy head of state, went to Mr Humphrey Mulemba, chairman of the central committee's important appointments and disciplinary subcommittee.

He replaces Mr Mainza Chona, aged 51, a former vice-president before the title was abolished, and a former Prime Minister, as well as a long-time political ally of Dr Kaunda.

Mr Chona, who was party secretary-general for four years, will become Ambassador to what the President described as a friendly socialist country.

The new Prime Minister, who ranks as number three in the state hierarchy, is Mr Nalumino Mundia, chairman of the Unip central committee's youth and sports subcommittee. He is a former minister with experience in labour relations, commerce, industry and local government.

He replaces Mr Daniel Lisulo, a Lusaka lawyer, who kept the seat in the central committee which goes with the premiership by moving to the lesser job of chairman of the social and cultural subcommittee.

Mr Lisulo, who in recent months has had a rough time in the party, but has been outspoken in the National Assembly, has hinted that he would like to be relieved of the top Cabinet job.

Dr Kaunda last reshuffled the Cabinet and central committee on December 4.

In January, labour unrest broke out in the copper mines after Unip disciplinary action against 17 trade unionists accused of meddling in politics.—Reuter.

mbabwe seeks £780m aid to revive economy

ıicholas Ashford
ry, Feb 18

Zimbabwe Government :erned that last week's :ed in Matabeleland ndermine moves to raise : of pounds worth of tional assistance to help a big reconstruction and ment programme.

month Zimbabwe is a donors' conference in y to discuss a three- ın, designed to place the firmly on the road to ity and stability.

: 400 people represent- potential donor nations, :rnational organizations United Nations bodies een invited to attend. will be represented by Soames, who was ır of Rhodesia during ır's transition to inde- :e.

im of the conference is : about £780m towards the cost of public sector programmes to be carried out during 1981-84. The total investment envisaged during this period is estimated at £2,575m, of which just over half will be invested in the private sector.

However, one western diplomat today voiced doubts that the conference would be able to raise the sum envisaged: "This is a bad time for any country to be seeking such a huge amount of investment, with major donors such as the United States and Britain cutting back on their aid programmes".

Zimbabwe officials, who have been trying to minimize the political significance of last week's events in Bulawayo regard next month's conference as being vital for the country's future.

The Government, which has expressed dismay at the relatively small quantities of aid Zimbabwe has so far attracted, believes that the level of international assistance will determine whether the country can be transformed into a stable, non-racial state.

As Mr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning, said when announcing the conference, what is at stake are the "very issues of harmonious development in the evolution of a non-racial society which go beyond the immediate borders of Zimbabwe".

The country is emerging from a bitter war which, during its seven-year duration, left more than 25,000 dead, countless more wounded and caused an inestimable amount of damage to the infrastructure.

But it is also having to transform an economy which had become distorted by almost a century of colonial rule, benefiting a small minority of the population but leaving the majority to exist in rural poverty.

The aim of the three-year plan is to channel funds into five main areas.

These are for a programme of land settlement and rural development; repair and reconstruction of war damage; resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; rehabilitation of former Zanla and Zipra guerrillas; and technical cooperation.

By far the most important part of the plan is land settlement, which will absorb two-thirds of the £780m

At present about 6,000 white farmers occupy roughly 40 per cent of the land area.

Since independence about 15,000 families have been resettled on nearly a million acres of land already bought and an additional 1.7 million acres of land are on offer for purchase by the Government.

Meteor blamed for flash attributed to nuclear blast

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Feb 18

American intelligence experts have concluded that a flash of light spotted over the southern Atlantic last December was a natural phenomenon and not the explosion of a nuclear device.

A State Department spokesman said that one possible explanation for the incident was a meteor entering the Earth's atmosphere in the area. Whatever its cause, Government experts had determined "from all available data that the event was natural, not man-made", he added.

The spokesman was responding to a report today in the Johannesburg *Star* claiming that the flash was caused by a nuclear explosion, probably set off by the South African Government. The newspaper cited United States officials as suspecting "strongly" that South Africa was engaged in a full-scale nuclear testing programme.

The report was taken more seriously here than it might otherwise have been because a similar flash of light over the south Atlantic in September, 1979, was also believed by some experts here as having been caused by a nuclear explosion.

Baseless allegations: A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Pretoria that the claim was evidently a repetition of the baseless allegations made in September, 1979, and there was no further comment to make (Ray Kennedy writes from Johannesburg).

Last year South Africa flatly denied it had carried out a nuclear weapon test

OVERSEAS

World View — **by Arrigo Levi**

Kremlin poised for historic decisions

Reports from Moscow tell us that the Kremlin is not only worried *about President* Reagan's policies. But is also unhappy about European attitudes. The Soviet Union does not see any great differences between the two, despite Europe's greater readiness to "keep the dialogue alive".

In a few days, the Communist Party Congress will meet to celebrate the great achievements of communism under President Brezhnev. The congress is not likely to discuss Soviet failures and policy alternatives; but there will be private meetings, *some of them* attended by all the East European leaders, where such matters will have to be dealt with. Historic decisions may be taken.

The lack of any clear conflict of opinion between the *new Reagan Administration* and the Europeans (America's declaration of support for *France's disarmament plan in* Madrid being the latest gesture of good will across the Atlantic), provides the last negative touch in a picture which is uncomfortably crowded with crises that demand fatal choices.

Of course, Mr Brezhnev can also claim some extremely substantial successes. The Reagan Administration, once in power, has confirmed that only a very costly effort will permit it to redress the global strategic balance, while theatre balances in the two key areas, Europe and the Middle East, are also clearly favourable, at least on paper, to the Soviet side—*especially in the Gulf.*

Wider range of global options

This new military balance has allowed and will allow the Soviet leaders a much wider range of global options, to the point of threatening Western control of, or even access to vital resources such as Middle Eastern oil and African strategic raw materials.

Mr Brezhnev can also claim to have successfully resisted the spread of Eurocommunism. He has regained the full support of the French, he has split the Spaniards and has contributed to forcing upon the Italians a *hardening of their domestic* policies, to the point of weakening Italy's economic and *political stability.* The absence of the leaders of these three parties from the Moscow celebrations will be only a nuisance.

Mr Brezhney's crowning achievement remains the apparently unblemished unity and compactness of the Soviet leadership.

Of course, under Soviet conditions there can always be surprises. But the usual indirect signs which allow Kremlinologists to make reasonable guesses about the reality of Soviet politics have provided no indication, *for a considerable period* of time, of any fundamental disagreements at the top.

While 40 per cent of the local leadership may now have been renovated, the new names in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet *Union are likely to be only* about 10 per cent, and there are no relevant changes expected in the Politburo.

The compactness of the Soviet leadership under Mr Brezhnev has allowed it to maintain control over most of East Europe, *even when faced by the historic* challenge from Poland; but events in Poland are just at the head of a *long list of negative* developments and downright failures.

Inability to adopt economic reforms

This should include China's realignment with the West and the critical attitudes of the nonaligned nations towards the Soviet Union over Kampuchea and Afghanistan, *as well* as many domestic failures, from economic underdevelopment to the total inability to adopt significant political or economic reforms. The Polish drama is where all these crises meet. Here, their many weaknesses leave the Soviet leaders with limited options.

While the Soviet military positions in Europe are momentarily seriously weakened by the existence of a huge Polish "hostile territory" between the home bases and the front-line positions, the Kremlin has been *left with a hard choice*: either to tolerate a structural weakening of its totalitarian system *(and strategic positions)*, or to impose by force a radical repression of Polish counter-revolutionaries, by either indirect, or direct intervention.

While indirect repression seems doubtful, the Soviet leaders are still hesitating, despite all their huffing and puffing, before plunging into what may well become a Polish war. In any case, whatever the end of the Polish crisis, this could explode all the contradictions and *failures of the Brezhnev era.*

Beyond it, there will have to be new domestic and inter*national policies*, perhaps leading to a different Soviet Union: either to an ever more totalitarian and aggressive state, or to a new system, readier to accept compromises, cooperation and changes.

There are no hard facts which tell us with any certainty which it will be; but it is possible that decisive choices *will be made in Moscow during* the twenty-sixth congress—though certainly not by the *delegates.*

Youths hold hostage in university

Mexico City, Feb 18.—Three young gunmen burst into the office of the rector of the University of Mexico last night, took seven people hostage, then freed six of them, witnesses said.

The occupation began before noon, and by late evening, a team of university officials managed to talk the gunmen into freeing all the hostages except Señor Leopoldo Silva, personal secretary to the rector.

The officials said the gunmen, who identified themselves as students of a preparatory school, wanted more money for laboratory equipment and other furnishings at their school. They also apparently complained that the university discriminated against entrants from their school.

At first, according to the *university officials*, the gunmen demanded an aircraft, intending to fly to the United States *but* they quickly changed that demand to one of finding asylum in an unspecified embassy. They were said to be about 18 years old and had, betwen them, a rifle, a sub-machine gun and a pistol.

Campus police said the raiders had tried to capture Señor Octavio Riveria, the university rector—AP.

Indian mob sets fire to police station

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 18

A mob stoned and set fire to the police headquarters in Muzaffarnagar, 65 miles from here in protest at police brutality against a couple. The police opened fire, but the casualties were not known.

The riot started when Ranjit Singh and his 25-year-old wife *were handcuffed, suspended* from a tree and beaten unconscious. Seeing people gather*ing, the police* let the couple go but the two could hardly walk. The woman was taken to hospital.

The mob then attacked the police headquarters. A junior police official was stripped and beaten and three other policemen were injured. Eighteen people were arrested.

More tourists visit China

Peking, Feb 18.—Nearly six *million tourists visited China* last year, a 35 per cent increase over 1979. Only 200,000 of the *5.7 million were foreigners.*

The rest were mainly overseas Chinese and citizens of Hongkong and Macao returning to visit their relatives or tour their ancestral homeland.

Fraser Cabinet surprised by minister's departure

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 18

The resignation on Monday of Mr Robert Ellicott *as* Minister for Home Affairs and Environment who also resigned his seat in Parliament, has taken the Cabinet by surprise and will no doubt cause some embarrassment, as well as providing Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, with an opportunity to reshuffle his government.

Over the past few years there have been several resignations from the Government with the general feeling that those who have left have found Mr Fraser overbearing.

But no one seemed to know that Mr Ellicott was considering resigning and certainly the move was carried out with great speed. Mr Fraser issued a statement saying that Mr Ellicott had brought to the Government "great knowledge, understanding and drive". There is no doubt that Mr Fraser had great respect for Mr Ellicott's legal capabilities.

Less than three weeks ago the Cabinet decided against appointing Mr Ellicott as Chief Justice of the High Court, after the retirement of his cousin, Sir Garfield Barwick. It is known that Mr Ellicott was bitterly disappointed at the decision.

He is to become a judge of the Federal Court of Australia, but it is not clear whether this appointment had anything to do with his decision to resign.

There will be a by-election for the safe Sydney seat of Wentworth, which will make a total of three by-elections facing the Government.

The parliamentary career of Mr Ellicott, who is 52, has been brief but fairly stormy. In 1977 he resigned as Attorney-General because he thought Mr Fraser *was interfering with decisions* which he considered should be his. Before entering Parliament in 1974, he was Solicitor General.

Mr Ellicott is known as a dedicated worker with a brilliant legal mind and an inability to compromise. Apart from his 1977 resignation, he had threatened to resign on at least two other occasions.

THE ARTS

The sacramental approach to Strauss opera

"A child of sorrow", Strauss called it, that last great romantic opera for which he and Hugo von Hoffmansthal had travailed for six years, which had driven Hoffmansthal to "profound despair" and *Strauss to the point where he* no longer felt he knew what was successful and what was bad. Yet, in later life, Strauss thought *Die Frau ohne Schatten* his greatest opera.

With its eclectic source material, its complex philosophical and musical thematic structure, its transformation scenes, its vast singing and acting roles, its equally immense orchestral requirements and its *playing time of about four* hours, it is no wonder that its passage through operatic history has been as fraught and halting as the labour that gave it birth. Only in the forties did it begin to gain a foothold in Europe; and it was not until *the Sixties that Die Frau was* first heard in Britain, France and America.

Any new production of *Die Frau* makes operatic history: when the Welsh National Opera's opens in Cardiff on Saturday it will not only be the first performance in Britain outside London but the first performance of the work in English, in a new translation by Eric Crozier.

For the young Belgian director Gilbert Deflo, his British debut looks set to put him through as many trials as the *opera's characters have to* face. But he is in many ways particularly well prepared. After *studying for four years at the* Hoger Instituut voor Toneel en Culturspreiding in Brussels, he worked with Giorgio Strehler ("for me the greatest living opera and theatre director") at the Piccolo Teatro, Milan, and was soon offered an assistant directorship at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels where he worked with Maurice Béjart. After Gérard Mortier (the new director of La Monnaie) asked him to do *Love of Three Oranges* in Frankfurt, offers of contracts flowed in from all over Ger*many.*

Brian MacMaster, WNO's administrator, had seen his *Ariadne* and *Salome* at Karlsruhe and his *Pelléas* at Hamburg, and was deeply impressed by the "extraordinary intensity of performance" he drew out of his singers. Deflo, in turn, liked what he had seen of the youthfulness and accessibility of WNO's work.

Deflo: "We must make theatre out of opera"

The contract for *Die Frau* was *signed.*

The fact that the opera will be in English, that there is a limited *budget*, that the production has to travel to London, Oxford, Coventry, Bristol and Southampton, are elements that seem particularly apt and stimulating to Deflo's meticulously thought out and passionately felt vocational approach to the demystification of opera:

"*Die Frau* has always been too decorative. The curtain goes up and you have to look for the people. I believe in the '*naked space and true actors*' theory of Jacques Copeau: the space around the actor *shouldn't kill him*; it should help him. Take the beginning of *Die Frau*. The only really necessary thing is that there should be a space floating above the earth. So we made a very flat, hanging, monolithic stone which opens to show the world under it. Why construct a palace if you can have a *strange, mysterious stone*? It's like Stonehenge: you don't know where it came from, *where it goes to*".

Taking his lead from Hoffmansthal but his inspiration from ~~sixteenth-century~~ *Japanese* theatre, Deflo has pre-empted the need for eleaborate mechanical stagecraft by working the miracles through the agency of black-clad Kabuki people who act as servants of the Nurse and of the drama. "We can travel with them, after all, like a circus!"

Cuts occur where Deflo feels there is too much merely ornamental development of language and music, like the *obvious* one of the Empress's spoken words in Act III: "Hoffmansthal and Strauss were sometimes *too literary*; they didn't have faith in what the body can do. And a lot of music was written to make set changes possible. I am working with open set changes, so there is just too much music, which Strauss would certainly have cut if he's seen my production".

Deflo's *specific* choice of a particularly compelling blue for one of the sets, a symbol *for him of the magic world in* contrast to Barak's earth world, reveals a good deal *about his understanding of the* opera, one influenced by his assimilation of a wide range of literature, art and music, but particularly, it seems, the works of Rudolf Steiner.

"It is, first of all, an argument for the fact that life should go on. But only with love. The Empress wants a shadow, the symbol of giving birth in life, but not only in herself, but, as Steiner would have it, in a cosmic dimension. *You don't even hurt fishes and flowers.*" Deflo's sacramental view of the opera is very much at one with Hoffmansthal's own note on interpretation: "Everything", he wrote, "is holy and beautiful—every second. Kiss your eyes and bless them and then let them drink in everything—the upperworld, the lower world, and *the wonderful middle* regions".

Deflo has a particular interest in the character of the Nurse. "I make her act as if she has been the wife of Kaikobad, pushed out. She is the female against the male, protecting the Empress *as if she* were his daughter. I develop this very strongly: she loves her as a daughter, but also as a woman; it's almost a lesbian relationship. The Empress, too, revolts against her father but, whereas in her case the young girl grows into a free woman, at her words 'I revive like a Phoenix' the Nurse acts out the opposite, falling back into a foetus position, completely *demolished as she feels she is* losing her."

Deflo claims it is Strauss's music, above all, that has directed his direction. He has listened to everything he wrote, analyzed the score in detail, has little sympathy for the director who does not work with the score under his arm, who arrives ten days before the production opens. As vehement and enthusiastic in conversation as he is inten*sely energetic in the theatre*, whipping his singers into action in rehearsal, Deflo's *frustration* with what he feels is wrong in opera ("and the higher you go the worse it gets") runs like a ground bass under all his observations. "There is so much charlatanerie in our job, believe me. A lot of things are going wrong. We must have a greater lyrical dimension in acting. And we must make theatre out of opera."

From September he will be engaged for six years as first house director at the Theatre Royal de la Monnaie, working on *Don Carlos*, *Cendrillon* (with von Stade), *Pelléas*, *Idomeneo* (with Pritchard), *Tales of Hoffman* and *Trovatore*. The *confident optimism* that made him feel, with Brecht, when he started his studies, that as a director he could change the world, has not entirely faded. "I know now that it is not possible. But I go on. Opera has so much need of me"—he laughs at his hubris—"and at Brussels for the first time in my life I shall be able to work in depth. I have every possibility".

Hilary Finch

ECO/Pollini
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

The day is fast approaching when there will be no pianists left willing to share a Mozart concerto with a conductor. Latest in a succession of *distinguished younger soloists* prepared to take on the English Chamber Orchestra single-handed is Maurizio Pollini, who, after a brief tour with the orchestra in Germany and Holland, introduced himself to London on Tuesday in the new role of pianist-conductor at a sold-out concert attended by the Prince of Wales.

His two chosen concertos came from the great twelve of 1784-6, and were linked further by both having been written for Barbara Ployer, one of Mozart's favourite pupils (who even drew cadenzas out of him for the pair).

Starting with the E flat work, K449, Mr Pollini at once established his position as *primus inter pares*, his piano balanced as an instrument of the orchestra, his direction limited to barest essentials in awareness that his collaborators knew the score inside out. The first *movement* was so *fast*, so fluent, that it sounded uncommitted, even glib. But in the Andantino purity of style paid rich dividends, while in the finale every detail of joyous invention was allowed time to tell.

Ensemble was equally secure in the G major concerto, K453, whose bigger stature Mr Pollini made plain in broader phrasing and fuller tone. Points of climax in the outer movements were as *full-bodied* in sonority as the outbursts disturbing the Andante's Elysian calm, though always Mr *Pollini* distilled stress into the purest beauty. All three movements brought the deftest exchanges between piano and orchestra.

The concertos were separated by the C major symphony, K338, the last written by the young Mozart for his tyrannical Salzburg archbishop.

Though on the rostrum, Mr *Pollini again directed* with batonless hands, choosing judicious tempo and establishing buoyant, *clear-cut rhythm* with the minimum of gesture. Although the reading suggested thorough rehearsal rather than immediacy of new discovery, the fluid phrasing of the Andante, the contrast of robust Minuet and flowing woodwind trio, and the vivacity of the tarantella-like finale (even if its second subject could have *danced more lightly*) were eminently enjoyable.

Songmakers' Almanack
Wigmore Hall

Paul Griffiths

The Songmakers' Almanack have done it again, discovered a strong theme for a documentary song recital that is at once moving, entertaining and instructive. Their new pro*gramme "Madame von Meck* and her Composers" is concerned largely with her one *particular composer*, Tchaikovsky, and with the story of their passionate friendship by correspondence, neither wanting to meet the other lest reality spoil the exchange of noble admiration and warm regard.

Since their relationship was by letter only, there is abundant material for a telling of the tale. And since so many of Tchaikovsky's songs feed on the hothouse emotions he and his patron encouraged in each other, there is no problem in finding musical illustrations, nor, I think, any impropriety in *making the music fit the story.*

Indeed, the narrative line, eloquently presented by Graham Johnson from the piano stool, provided a gripping con*text for 17 Tchaikovsky songs* that might otherwise have been rather an embarrassment. It also seemed to help the singers that they were giving their performances, as it were, in character; Richard Jackson as the ardent composer convinced only by the emotion of the moment, and Felicity Palmer as the severe but intense widow, dignified *in* her bearing yet *capable of vehement displays of* feeling. Both singers must surely have matched their models too in their adroitness in the language.

The privately indulged ecstasies and miseries of Tchaikovsky and Madame von Meck needed a more frolicsome interlude as respite, and happily history provided the cue for that *in the great lady's patronage* also of the teenaged Debussy.

A group of his early songs were given fresh and lively charm by Julian Pike and Lynda Russell taking on roles as Debussy and the Meck daughter of whom he was enamoured. But it was only an interlude. The young Frenchman went back to Paris, the others into estrangement and then death within three months of each other, both burdened with guilt.

Family Voices
Lyttelton

Ned Chaillet

It was the fashion once for plays to have resolutions, back when society was neatly ordered and everything, including a conclusion, had its place. The one certainty about Harold Pinter's new short play is that no one will give away the ending.

Each *concrete statement* from each ephemeral character could be a lie, and the whole amusing thing is a tissue of contradictions. By the end of the 35 minutes of the play Mr Pinter has endeavoured to raise a host of questions about several wholly insubstantial characters.

The title is a clear enough indication that they were never meant to assume too much *substance, and the cast list provides* no names for the characters, only a numerical listing of voices one, two and three. *Family Voices* was originally even further from substance when it was first performed by the same actors over Radio 3 last month, but, as Sir Peter Hall translated the production from the airwaves to the stage, two of the characters assumed the forms of Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Michael Kitchen.

Seated against illuminated rectangles, rather like parchment screens, Dame Peggy and Mr Kitchen at first seem simple enough. Mr Kitchen's first monologue has the shape of a jokey letter home to mother and Dame Peggy seems to be *writing to Mr Kitchen as her* son, although neither of their speeches shows an awareness of the letter that the other *might* have written. As their monologues circle in, getting shorter until they have the *shape of a church response*, the characters grow further apart with the mother expressing *hate for the son and the son* gleefully announcing his homecoming.

There is a dead father to be considered—if indeed, he is dead—and Mr Kitchen has other family voices to provide, taking on the task of speaking for the household where he lives. Both actors speak with a private comprehension that holds their words together and Mr Kitchen provides a colourful picture of the other, unseen, family.

They speak as if they have found a truth in the text, but the closer they get to revelation, *the more Mr Pinter hides with* his word games. He was always ambivalent about homecomings.

Play for Today
BBC 1

Michael Church

The other day I devoted several heated column inches to denouncing that strange prodigality whereby the BBC pours vast amounts of time, talent and money *into plays which it* is content to broadcast just once. I take Tuesday night's Play for Today by the award-winning Stewart Parker to be the official raspberry in reply. I could be wrong, it could go on to take Monaco, Montreux *and* Milan *by storm* and bring back so many golden bears that the corporation's showcases are filled to overflowing, but I doubt it. This was an inventively designed, devotedly acted and lovingly produced Bad Play.

It sprang out of a good idea. The author of *Spokesong*, *Catchpenny Twist* and *I'm a Dreamer, Montreal* had turned his Irish talent for dramatizing the dreams of the underprivileged in an interesting direction. *The Kamikaze Ground Staff Reunion Dinner* (beware of long titles) would examine the lifelong scars left on the servants by *their* brief but *searing* contact with their sacrificial masters. It would investigate the possible effects of that same culture-shock which drove Yukio Mishima to his gory end.

At the climax of Parker's story, after a protracted drunken *argument* about honour, two of his desperate old blimps took to the air and ended it all in the traditional manner; but this being Tokyo's *Irish quarter we ended, of* course, with a song.

There seemed to be quite a lot of songs about (by the talented Dave Brown, working far within his capacity) but the real trouble lay in the script; garrulous, tirelessly expostulatory, a sort of intrusive verbal background music. The wit of the *opening sequence dissolved* almost at once into a morass of lugubrious whimsy. There were "characters" but no characters; there was "drama" but no drama beyond the wearisome spectacle of endlessly shaking dewlaps and inexorably accumulating chins.

Bernstein's inspiration

New York

Performances conducted by Leonard Bernstein have an electricity less because of their musical value than because Bernstein's presence serves to give them a sense of occasion. This was particularly true of the two-week stint with his old orchestra, the New York Philharmonic. He deliberately *chose only American music of* living composers, adding at the last minute a heartfelt rendition of the *Adagio for strings* in memory of Samuel Barber.

The two weeks were centred on the music of Copland, in honour of his eightieth birthday, and the composer was present both weeks to acknowledge the standing ovations.

Bernstein's way with Copland has changed in recent years. He now sees the slower *passages with a rather Germanic* "innigheit" feeling, oddly inappropriate to Copland's French-derived music and stretched to the limits of legato expressiveness. The thrice-familiar *Appalachian Spring* suite thus became, under that treatment, something rather different from usual; the viewpoint was rendered more effective when combined with the talents of three of the Philharmonic's *superior soloists*, clarinettist Stanley Drucker, for the lovely 1950 clarinet concerto, or *trumpeter Philip Smith* and English hornist Thomas Stacy for the suite derived from *Quiet City*.

The quicker passages of cross-rhythms and syncopations, so central a part of Copland's music-making, were taken at the customary speed. The Philharmonic players, however, have got out of the habit of playing with instant rhythmic verve under their current music director, and it took them most of the first concert to recall the old Bernstein bounce. The first week included Copland's early *Dance Symphony*, a curious, formative work, while the second presented selections from his settings of old American songs, sung in a rather restrained manner by Marilyn Horne.

Bernstein included a relatively new piece for each of the concerts: Lukas Foss's *Quintets for orchestra* and Ned *Rorem's Sunday Morning.* Both pieces make very approachable sounds; the Foss plays overtly with current fads, such as meditative music, while Rorem's evocations remain thoroughly his own: intimately scaled, and French in their clarity of colour and avoidance of any hint of vulgarity. The last concert ended with a reappearance of one of the mighty American Third Symphonies, that of William Schuman. Pre*miered in 1941, the* symphony—Schuman's first acknowledged work in the form—remains a powerful work. The distinction and individuality of its dynamic first movement may flag in the slower passages of the second, and its finale may contain more empty rhetoric than cogent summation of what has gone before, but a performance such as Bernstein's states the symphony's case with both fervour and conviction.

The parade of composers *appearing on stage to receive* hugs and kisses from the maestro, and the evident joy radiated by Bernstein at even those orchestra members who did not play to Philharmonic *standards, only* accentuated the spirit of uplift that was present in Avery Fisher Hall both evenings.

Bernstein's two weeks demonstrated that all-American programmes need not take on a parochial aura, or even one of self-congratulation.

Patrick J. Smith

Stan Tracey
Ronnie Scott's

Richard Williams

Stan Tracey's octet is tearing into its Frith Street season with more ideas and conviction than I have ever heard the group display; probably the musicians are simply rising to the challenge of an extended engagement, something all too rarely offered to British modernists these days.

The opening set on Tuesday night consisted of three long pieces, each devised primarily for the benefit of the band's fine soloists but all providing evidence of Tracey's straightforwardly effective method of blending written material with improvization.

An extended up-tempo blues, *similar in spirit to* Charles Mingus's "MDM", allowed space for the horns and for Tracey's piano, avoiding standard trajectories and targeting its climaxes at unexpected intervals. The shouting ensemble featured one glorious chorus in which Harold Beckett's trumpet and Derek Wadsworth's trombone used wa-wa mutes, *flourished in the style of early* Ellington, leading directly to the trombonist's solo, a combination of machine-gun stutters and broad wails. Tracey's piano spoke alone and in a duet with Art Themen's tenor saxophone. Themen barked over cutting horn riffs, Clark Tracey showed evidence of a recent improvement in technique and imagination by placing clever cymbal rolls beneath Beckett's glancing solo, and Don Weller, the Moose Malloy of the tenor saxophone, exploited his re*markable rhythmic security* to haul the piece home.

A meandering ballad was largely built around the alto saxophone of Jeff Daly, whose controlled febrility consistently overcomes the derivative nature of his style. Themen's intervening solo was marred by his over-use of squawks and whimpers, eccentric effects which *were never combined into* a statement.

Clark Tracey's growing sense of swing and his continuing inability to develop a solo were both evident on the last piece, a fast boppish line prefaced by Roy Babbington's imposing bass solo and brought to a climax by Weller's exquisite unaccompanied improvization, which *mixed the brusque with the* tender in perfect proportions. The octet will benefit consider*ably from this season*, which ends on Saturday; a visit is firmly recommended.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Arts agenda

In two months' time English National Opera North is planning to end its fledgeling role and take flight as an independent company: it expects to announce in April that it is severing the links with its parent company, English National Opera. The Leeds-based company, founded in 1978, has been promised a "not ungenerous grant" from the Arts Council for the coming year and believes it is now ready to stand alone. Exchanges of productions with *ENO will continue*, but on a goodwill basis; there are also plans to swop productions with the Welsh and Scottish opera companies.

It will not celebrate its independence with a flurry of costly new productions but *rather by increasing* the number of performances it gives; the company is still relatively under-employed and wants to soft-pedal other developments until it is providing the maximum possible number of performances. One change will be the end of its present somewhat cumbersome title: its new name is likely to be *simply Opera North.*

■ Peter Maxwell Davies's *second symphony*, commissioned by the Boston Symphony for its one-hundredth anniversary *season*, *receives* its premiere in Boston next Thursday with Seiji Ozawa conducting. Next month the orchestra will play it in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Britain should hear the work this summer with a performance by the BBC Symphony under Gennadi Rozhdestvensky at the Proms. Both orchestras are likely to have their hands full. Davies promised a really virtuoso work, and the score indicates that this was no idle threat—the trumpet parts in the scherzo would bring panic to all but the finest players.

■ Julie Christie is to star in a *new French film, Les Quarantiemes rugissants (The Roaring Forties)*, about a round-the-*world sailing attempt.* Miss Christie, who has just finished work on *Memoirs of a Survivor*, a film about a post-disaster Britain which is expected to be released towards the end of the year, will play the wife of the voyager. Much of the six months' shooting is planned to be done on the high seas. *The Roaring Forties* will be directed by Christian de Chalonge, who has himself just completed a post-holocaust *film: Malevil*, based on the fine novel by Robert Merle about a small group in France who survive a nuclear war.

■ *Local council spending* could spell the end for one of the more unusual drama companies to appear in recent years: Fir Chlis, Scotland's gaelic theatre company. It has lost its grant from the Western Isles Council (worth £16,[illegible] this year) and, as a result its *grant from the Scottish Arts* Council (£44,000 this year) is in jeopardy: the arts council *believes it would be extremely* difficult to continue funding the group unless it has substantial support from the local authority.

Fir Chlis, set up in 1978, has not had an easy start: based in Tarbert, on the Isle of Harris, *it has* to tour very widely over a sparsely populated area, and since Scotland has no great *pool of gaelic actors*, it has had to develop its own. This would seem sad if the company was unable to grow to maturity. The arts council has now asked to meet the Western Isles Council to discuss the whole position.

■ Productions of Puccini's early opera *Manon Lescaut* are something of a rarity in Britain, but next season the Royal Opera House will *present a new production* of the work with Kiri Te Kanawa in the title role and Placido Domingo as her lover, des Grieux. Sir Colin Davis will conduct.

■ After all the trouble surrounding its appointment of a new director, the Stratford Festival in Canada has announced its programme for 1981, which will run from [illegible] 4 to October 31, with a [illegible] performers headed by French actress Danielle Darrieux and by Len Cariou, who played Sweeney Todd on Broadway. Shakespeare will be represented by *Coriolanus*, *Taming of the Shrew* and *Comedy of Errors*, while other productions include O'Keeffe's *Wild Oats* (originally ex[illegible] by the Royal Shakespeare Company) and Gilbert and Sullivan's *HMS Pinafore*. [illegible] Dews, late of the Chichester Festival Theatre, will direct both the *Shrew* and *Comedy of Errors.*

■ Scottish Opera believes it has achieved the largest audience for opera in a European theatre or opera house. Last week it so[illegible] *performances of The Barber of Seville* and *La Boheme* at the Edinburgh Playhouse, a newly renovated theatre so large that a full house is of 2,919 people. Scottish Opera cannot find a bigger theatre used for opera anywhere in Europe.

■ Roman Polanski's *film, Tess*, based on the novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, opens in the West End on April 9. There were doubts about its distribution in Britain, but the film, with Nastassia Kinski, Peter Firth and Leigh Lawson leading the cast, has gained great success in the United States and recently won the Golden Globe award for *the best foreign film.*

Martin Huc[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

PARLIAMENT, February 18, 1981

Sanctions not the way: dialogue and contact with South Africa preferable to isolation

House of Commons

Dialogue and contact provided Britain with a more constructive basis for its relations with South Africa than ostracism and isolation, Mr Richard Luce, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during exchanges on United Kingdom relations with South Africa.

Mr Luce (Shoreham, C) said: We have normal diplomatic relations with South Africa. The Government's view has always been that dialogue and contact provide a more constructive basis for our relations with South Africsa than do ostracism and isolation.

A significant element is the importance we attach to an internationally recognized settlement in Namibia and to peaceful change in South Africa towards a government based on the consent of all its peoples.

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth, C): Will he confirm that the reported statement by the Foreign Secretary to the Foreign Minister of Mozambique—that the Government did not rule out considering sanctions against South Africa—was just a diplomatic ploy?

Would he confirm that if the question of sanctions came before the United Nations, the Government would not hesitate to use the veto? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Luce: I can onl yreiterate the view that this Government has been committed to from the time it was formed in May 1979. We do not think that the imposition of sanctions is a constructive way of tackling this problem.

Neither independence for Namibia nor the creation of a just society in South Africa would be advanced by measures which are designed to drive South Africa into isolation.

Mr Robert Hughe s (Aberdeen, North, Lab): The Government, together with their Westrn allies, has discouraged discussion of the Namibia question in the United Nations by preventing the sanctions resolutions from being passed.

Also, what is the Government going to do now that their trust in the South African Government has been misplaced?

Mr Luce: There are a number of factors we now have to consider. The Administrator General of South Africa made it plain at the Geneva conference that he thought it was premature to reach a final agreement at this stage.

There are to be elections in South Africa, the American administration must have time to assess the situation in Southern Africa as a whole and the five Western nations will keep in touch. This is a sensible time to pause and reflect on the best way forward.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): Considering that the United States and Britain are deploying forces in the Indian Ocean—and this seems to be on a long-term basis—and that the southern exit of the Red Sea is under Soviet control both on the Ethiopian and the Aden side, it is urgent that we should re-establish relations with South Africa in respect of naval intelligence, access to South African ports and the provision of security for the South African coastline, otherwise we will be endangering the lives of our men and ships.

Mr Luce: There is no doubt of the strategic importance of the southern Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Cape route.

He will be aware of our obligations under the mandatory United Nations arms embargo and we do not think it is in the right interest for us to have military collaboration with South Africa.

Having said that, there are contingency arrangements whereby Nato nations can and would cooperate to protect merchant shipping outside the Nato area, including the south Atlantic, at times of tension and war.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Llanelli, Lab): When the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary go to Washington, can they make it clear to the new administration that we expect a much harder line on South Africa than was apparent from previous statements made during the election campaign.

It is not in the interests of the West to support repression whether in South Africa, El Salvador or anywhere else.

Mr Luce: The Prime Minister, President Reagan and the Secretaries of State will be looking at the picture in South Africa and at how we in the West can best contribute towards bringing about a peaceful settlement and stability in that part of the world. That is what their minds will be concentrated upon.

The Government did not believe that sanctions were likely to produce a peaceful settlement in Namimbia, Mr Luce, said in the exchanges.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab) said: The deep penetration by the South African forces into the territory of Angola and Mozambique is not conducive to the prospect for a peaceful settlement.

Mr Luce: Violence from wherever it may come is not conducive to a settlement.

Mr Luce, answering further questions, he said: In Namibia three must be an end to bloodshed, free and fair elections, and a settlement that is recognised internationally.

The Prime Minister will be having discussions with the new United States administration next week. All the parties, including the United States, will be anxious to find ways of moving forward.

Champagne jaunts by MEPs attacked

Widespread outrage had been caused by the insensitive extravagance of the recent jaunt to Columbia by 36 members of the European Parliament and their caravan of staff and interpreters numbering 67, Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said when successfully seeking leave to bring in a Bill to amend the European Communities Act 1972 to provide that matters relating to the expenditure of the European Parliament should be directly accountable to the Council of Ministers.

Mr Hamilton, a former member of the nominated European Parliament, said the party had all travelled first class and the estimated cost of the trip was £250,000. Six of the members were from the United Kingdom, five Conservative, and one Mr Lomas, the well-known radical from London, travelling return to Bogota from London at £1,600 per head.

This week a further party of MEPs had winged their champagne way to Australia and New Zealand for a fortnight in the sun and another delegation was already in Japan.

It was difficult for an MP to get at the facts of these jaunts, the cost and the reasons for going, etc. Some information was publicly available.

The total budget of the European Parliament in 1979 was £74.6m; in 1980 appropriations were £119.8m and in 1981 £125.5m. In 1980 £3m of that was for contributions to the secretarial expenses of political groups plus other political activities and expenses for contacts with other parliaments outside the EEC. In 1981 that figure would go up to £3.6m.

It was difficult even to find out the salary of the secretary general of the parliament in Luxembourg. He got on to the Commons library, they spoke to the Foreign Office, they referred the library to the European office in London, they passed the question to Luxembourg, and Luxembourg refused to answer it. (Laughter.)

But a parliamentary reply had told him the highest grades of salary in the Parliament, A 1, ranged from £42,173 to £52,529. That was two years ago but on the basis of inflation the head of the Parliament must be in receipt of at least £60,000 a year plus all the perks.

He (Mr Hamilton) happened to be a member of the assembly for three years before direct elections.

A Labour MP: On the gravy train.

Mr Hamilton: Yes, on the gravy train as he rightly says.

He had secured access to the accounts of the Socialist Group of 67 MEPs out of the 198. The total assets of the group on December 31, 1975, were 3,210,480 Belgian francs, about £50,000. In addition it had investments of £70,000 and got a subsidy from the Parliament of about £117,000. It must be much greater now.

According to the *Daily Mail* the Conservative group got in 1981 a subsidy of £228,000 from the Parliament. They were in surplus of £200,000. Cash was rolling out of their ears. They did not know what to do with it.

Leave to bring in the Bill was given by 138 votes to nil and it was read a first time.

State fund replenished as the number of redundancies grows

It would be entirely wrong to reduce the scale of payment to those declared redundant, Mr David Waddington, Under Secretary for Employment (Clitheroe, C) said when he moved the second reading of the Redundancy Fund Bill.

The Bill, he said, aimed to raise the limits set by the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 on the amount that could be borrowed by the Redundancy Fund from the National Loans Fund. At present the fund could borrow up to £16m and this could be raised to £40m by order approved by both Houses of Parliament. The Bill would enable the fund to borrow up to £200m and provide for this limit to be raised to £300m with parliamentary approval.

The Redundancy Fund was used to pay rebates to employers who had made statutory redundancy payments to employees. The rate of rebate at present was 41 per cent. In addition where an employer was insolvent both redundancy payments and debts such as arrears of pay or holiday pay which were due were paid from the fund.

Last April the fund was substantially in surplus and because of that the Government reduced the employers contribution from 0.2 per cent of salary to 0.15 per cent. The surplus in the fund at the end of April was £144m.

Then it began to fall and as the numbers of redundancies grew through the second half of the year the decline accelerated and it was obvious some action would have to be taken.

The Government could have reduced the scale of redundancy payments; it could have reduced the level of rebate paid to employers; or it could have increased the level of the employers contributions.

It would be entirely wrong to pursue the first of the options and to reduce the scale of payments to those unfortunate enough to have been declared redundant.

It was not sensible or right in the depths of a severe depression to reduce the help to employers who by definition were in the greatest difficulty because they were having to declare workers redundant.

The Government had decided to increase the borrowing powers of the fund to carry through the period of deficit and, for the time being, to direct the whole of the employment protection allocation to the redundancy fund.

He made no apology for the increase in size of the borrowing powers. Levels of unemployment were an important factor but not the only one. It was impossible to do very much more than make rough and ready estimates of future demand. On the limits chosen, the Government was asking for sufficient margins and flexibility in the administration of the fund.

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on Employment (Chesterfield, Lab), said the need for the Bill was the final confirmation of the complete failure of the Government's economic policy.

In December the rate of depletion from the fund was £15m a month. Last month it was depleted at the rate of £20m a month. The enormous increase in the borrowing powers of the redundancy fund was caused by the massive haemorrhage of jobs.

The Bill had to be introduced in anticipation of new redundancies, possibly on an unprecedented scale. He wanted to know how many redundancies the new borrowing limit was expected to cover, how long the new limit was expected to last and when the Government expected to come to the House with further legislation to raise the borrowing limit again.

Did the Bill take into account the reductions in jobs Mr MacGregor was planning in the British Steel Corporation or the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr David Howell) was planning in the coal mining industry.

The Government should give projections and calculations about redundancy and employment levels which existed in his department but which he had concealed from the House and the country. What were the Government calculations about the cost of unemployment to the public sector borrowing requirement?

On public expenditure cuts, the Government seemed unable to make the logical connexion between their frequent claims that they were reducing manpower in the public sector and the resulting unemployment and redundancy.

It was a crazy economy when people doing useful jobs like bus drivers, dustmen and school dinner ladies were thrown out of work by cuts in the rate support grant and had to be maintained and compensated by public expenditure and borrowing brought about by the self-same cuts.

The Government's policies had lacerated and mangled Britain's economy and this pathetic Bill sought to apply a poultice to these almost fatal wounds.

Middle East moves by EEC: talks at official level with PLO

The EEC is to try to make further progress on the European initiative in the Middle East, Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, said. The Dutch Presidency of the Ten—Mr van der Klaauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister—was about to undertake further contacts with all the parties to explore the practical implications of the principles set out in the Venice Declaration and the possibilities for progress.

The Ten remain determined to work actively for a comprehensive settlement providing justice for the Palestinians and security for Israel.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C): Earlier this month a delegation from both sides of the House visited Lebanon, Jordan and the West Bank and we were left with three distinct impressions.

First, the PLO is representative of the vast majority of Palestinians. Second, there is no such thing as the Jordanian option and the Jordanian Government and King believe the Palestinians must negotiate their own future. Third, there is great hope for the European initiative.

The moderate element of the PLO, who are in the ascendency, would find their postion weakened if there is a long delay in bringing forward the peace process.

Sir Ian Gilmour: The greater the speed the better, and certainly the Dutch President will be shortly going and talking to the Middle East. It is generally accepted that the PLO do represent a great many Palestinians.

I agree that the Jordanian option is not an option. When I was in the Middle East, King Husain made that clear to me.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): The welcome recently voiced by President Sadat to greater European involvement in the peace-making process facilitates a speeding-up of the European initiative.

Top level meetings with the PLO leadership soon would encourage the American administration to follow suit.

Sir Ian Gilmour: We greatly welcome President Sadat's speech in Luxembourg in which he welcomed the European initiative and called for mutual recognition of the Palestinians and the Israelis.

There have been talks at official level with the PLO but there has not yet been ministerial talks with the PLO. We have always said that contact would be made easier if the PLO were to recognize the existence of Israel.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab): Many of us who over the years have been closely associated with supporting the right of Israel to have secure borders, feel the time has come when Israel should be prepared to discuss with the Palestinians.

Would he make it clear that the PLO must make a clear declaration that they accept the security of Israel's borders and accept that Israel must be a state and live in peace with the Middle East?

Sir Ian Gilmour: I entirely agree. Recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and withdrawal by Israel to the 1967 borders must be balanced by Palestinian recognition of Israel.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C): While the PLO refuses to recognize the existence of the state of Israel, it would be impossible for the Government to recognise the PLO.

Sir Ian Gilmour: That is not the point. We recognize states; we do not recognize organizations and, therefore, there is no question of official recognition of the PLO.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C): Any European initiative must include strong representations to the United States Government about the Israeli settlement policy. That policy is against international law and deserves to be condemned.

Sir Ian Gilmour: We have always made our position clear. It does not differ from the position of the previous Government—that the Israeli settlements are illegal and an obstacle to peace. We particularly regret the speeding up of four settlements in the past months.

Mr Roland Moyle, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Lewisham East, Lab): Has he made representations to the Israeli Government about the reports that in recent weeks they have seized 55,000 acres of land on the West Bank.

Does he regard that as not being conducive to the compromises which are essential if peace is to be reached in the Middle East. If he has made representations, what was the response from the Israeli Government?

Sir Ian Gilmour: The Israel Government knows our views on their settlement policy, and our views about the speeding up of settlements.

When I was in Jordan President Hassan told me that the Israelis have annexed or taken over or taken illegally something like 38 per cent of the West Bank. That is a frightening figure.

Awaiting US report on El Salvador

It was important that EEC countries wait to hear the view of the United States Government on the situation in El Salvador before deciding on common action, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, explained.

He had been asked by Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab) if the Government would support the initiative of the Bonn Government to promote a broader based conference of all the parties in the civil war in El Salvador to try and bring that tragic conflict to an end.

There is (he said) some danger of the American government promoting action in this area which would be to the disadvantage to the EEC and Europe as a whole.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C): Ambassador Eagleburger is at present visiting capitals in Europe to discuss this question and he is coming to see me tomorrow (Thursday.) It was agreed yesterday that any decision on action should wait until we have heard the opinion of Ambassador Eagleburger.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): Many people in this country are horrified by the moral and military support now being given to the military junta there with its appalling record of murder, political assasination and terror.

Sir Ian Gilmour: It is important we should wait to hear what the American government has to say. There has undoubtedly been disagreeable violence by both sides in El Salvador.

Game, set and match to miners

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said there were opportunities, if the Government would only take them, to reduce the lengthening dole queues, but its economic policies were creating the level of unemployment.

Instead of this Bill, they should be discussing an investment fund Bill so they could invest in manufacturing industry to develop job opportunities and create jobs.

Mr Barry Porter (Bebington and Ellesmere Port, C) said it was more sensible to provide generous redundancy payments for people who were in uneconomic jobs than to try to pretend the jobs they were doing existed.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C) said that MPs must bring their minds to bear on what to do about the people between 50 and 65, those most affected by redundancy.

Much of the capital sum paid in redundancy could be turned into an early pension.

There was a case for looking at the question of how they paid the two so that redundancy and pensions could be married up and pensions paid, selectively, at ages earlier than 65.

With new industries being low labour-intensive and old industries going out being high labour-intensive, unemployment would not only escalate, but it would never be possible to bring it down.

Mr Robert Brown (Newcastle upon Tyne, West, Lab) said one only had to look at football grounds to see the way the evils of extreme right wing groups were being preached to youngsters who were seeking a diversion from the dole queue.

He would hate to think young unemployed people in his constituency would end up marching around with the thugs of the National Front.

Mr John Grant, an Opposition spokesman on employment, (Islington, Central, Lab) said this pitiful little Bill was a classic example of the grotesque cost to the nation of the misguided, inappropriate and callous policies the Government was pursuing.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab), intervening, said that militant action by the miners had stopped the loss of jobs.

The miners (he said) have clearly won game, set and match. Pit closures apparently are being withdrawn and more money being provided. The answer must be for the trade union movement to get organized and then we will not need all these Bills.

Mr Grant said he had heard the same bit of news. Mr Cryer had a fair point. If it was the case, it was a remarkable U-turn in a remarkably short space of time. It did seem to illustrate that a little bit of muscle sometimes worked with a Government which did not seem to have much respect for those who did not have muscle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was trapped in a vicious circle of spending cuts most of which were utterly false economies. He was presiding over the funeral of large parts of British industry for which the Prime Minister was an enthusiastic assassin.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment (Lowestoft, C) said payments from the Redundancy Fund would continue to be made on the same bosis as they had before. There was no indication that the Government would make any changes.

The Bill was designed to deal with a deficit. It was expected the deficit would be temporary and that after a time it should right itself.

There were no proposals for changing the existing basis of taxation on redundancy payments.

Simple reflation, if it were an option open to them, would not have the effect of reducing unemployment, except by a comparatively small margin. That was why they had to get down the rate of inflation. The problem was the level of labour unit costs. Britain had beomce a less competitive nation.

It was their objective over a period to convert the youth opportunities programme into a traineeship for every young person who did not get any form of training after leaving school.

They were aware of the shortcomings of the redundancy payments system. There should perhaps be an opportunity for a further review of the whole system. It might be necessary for more radical solutions to be considered.

The Bill was read a second time and passed its remaining stages.

Documents on oil sanctions to stay secret

.here was no point in raking over ...ast matters relating to oil sanc...ions imposed on Rhodesia, Mr ...ichard Luce, Under Secretary for ...oreign and Commonwealth ...ffairs, said during questions.

...r Frank Dobson (Camden, Hol...orn and St Pancras, South, Lab) ...ad asked if the Lord Privy Seal ...Sir Ian Gilmour) would recom...end to the Lord Chancellor that ...apers relating to the imposition ...f oil sanctions should be released.

...r Luce (Shoreham, C): No. It is ...ot the practice of the Foreign and ...ommonwealth Office to release ...fficial papers less than 30 years ...ld.

...r Dobson: The lamentable ...mnesty announced for sanctions ...usters by the Attorney General ...Sir Michael Havers) on December ...9, 1979, makes it clear no one ...isk prosecution if their traiterous ...nd illegal activities are revealed.

Why does the Government per...st in the cover-up of this infor...ation when it would be useful for ...e future as to who was involved ...those operations and what they ...ere doing, in vew of the fact that ...e Government is committed to ...e likelihood of mandatory sanc...ons against South Africa?

...r Luce: I am surprised Mr Dob...n thinks it was wrong to create ...is amnesty when it was right to ...reate one in so many other ...heres as part of the spirit of ...conciliation in the new Zim...abwe.

BSC policy is to match competitive prices

The policy of the British Steel Corporation was to match lower prices from competition and not to lead in setting lower prices, Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry, said when moving the second reading of the Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill.

Mr Tebbit (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said the Bill raised the limit on the amount of finance which the BSC and its wholly owned subsidiaries could borrow by £500m—from £5,500m to £6,000m.

There was provision for the limit to be raised by order of a further £1,000m, but it was hoped it would not be necessary to use that.

The Bill was basically an interim measure intended primarily to enable the corporation to continue in operation while decisions were reached on the corporate plan.

The Government's response to the MacGregor plan would be in two stages. There would be a statement to the House announcing the Government review of the plan. The Government would then introduce a further Bill to deal with the future of the corporation and its financial reconstruction.

The Secretary of State (Sir Keith Joseph) had already made it clear to Mr MacGregor that he should ensure that BSC should compete fairly with the private sector. He had also drawn his attention to the increase in complaints that the BSC's pricing policy was unfairly undercutting private sector profits.

Mr MacGregor had assured him that BSC did not set price levels for steel below those of imports but they did have to match them, as did private sector companies, if they were to remain in business.

BSC could no longer maintain prices at the level in their former price lists. That state of affairs no longer existed. The strike opened up the British market to its competitors and things would never be quite the same again.

Mr MacGregor had personally undertaken to examine allegations of unfair prices.

Mr John Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on industry, (Whitehaven, Lab) said it was important that the Bill should be given a second reading because there was a huge crisis in the steel industry in the private and public sectors.

That crisis was tragically underlined by the news from Sheffield of the loss of a further 1200 jobs at Firth Brown.

British Steel was in a particularly bad situation by being burdened with massive investment loan charges, increasing overheads and unit costs as capacity utilisation went down and down. BSC's capital reconstruction was long overdue.

One of the sad things about the Bill was that it meant a further postponement of a decision on the MacGregor proposals. These could not be sensibly be postponed for much longer in the interests of the private sector as well as BSC.

Mr MacGregor had said the corporation would act aggressively to regain its share of the market. But he had not made any attempt to take over the position in the market occupied by the private sector.

Where was the evidence that the corporation had been doing what it was accused of doing? Why was the vaccuum created during the steel strike not filled by private sector companies?

The market share went overwhelmingly to foreign producers of steel and if the United Kingdom steel manufacturers were to have any future there had to be arrangements for the public and private sector which would allow for the clawing back of imports which were now nearer 30 per cent of the steel consumed in the United Kingdom.

It did not make sense t osee jobs disappearing at the rate they were because of imported steel which could just as well be manufactured by United Kingdo m companies. The Opposition would have no objection to short-term assistance to the private sector and it welcomed the proposal of joint venture companies.

A decision should be announced on the MacGregor proposals as quickly as possible. The Government should be more open about what was taking place.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) said the House was being asked to vote £500m and potentially a further £1,000m to bring the aggregate of borrowings by and investment in the BSC to the astounding total sum of £7,000m.

Over the last 13 years BSC had clocked up a total loss of £1,528m and its borrowings had gone up to £5,080m. This is a rake's progress (be said.) All the time the numbers increase and the scale increases.

The cash outflow for the financial year would be £1,200m. He estimated the saleable tonnage was about eight millions. The best estimate for the loss per tonne of steel produced by BSC was about £150.

BSC was quoting prices far below what the most efficient private steelmakers could quote. The corporation was selling at a loss. There was unfair competition. If it were not for the taxpayer's cash BSC would be in the hands of the receiver.

The aquisition of downstream activities by BSC should be prohibited. BSC's first and only responsibility was to produce steel at a lower cost.

There was to be a further measure brought before the House soon. He would not feel abl eto support any proposal unless they had had an opportunit yto see BSC's plan and discuss it. There should be no more cash until MPs knew what was going to be done with it.

If the House was to be called upon to vote for such substantial sums he would not be able to entertain such proposals unless he was entirely satisfied there was going to be in the future a continuing partnership between the private and public sector.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said the Government's policies were placing an intolerably and impossible burden upon the steel industry both in the private sector and for BSC.

The Bill was read a second time.

Airlines showing spirit of innovation in grim market

...ouse of Lords

...ere was no sensible justification ...r remaining a member of IATA, ...rd Glenkinglas (C) said in open...g a debate on the state of the ...itish civil aviation industry, with ...ecial reference to the condition ...d situation of British Airways ...d the airports operated by the ...itish Airports Authority. IATA ...s just an expensive nonsense, a ...n-tariff barrier to trade which ...ould be quickly removed, he ...d.

...rd Glenkinglas, who as Mr ...chael Noble, was Minister for ...ade from 1970 to 1972 with ...ponsibility for civil aviation, ...d that if it was true that compe...on was a good thing he did not ...ieve it to be true that total ...mpetition was totally satisfac...y. He did not believe that giving ...erybody routes into Hongkong ...d so on to Australia was necess...ly for the good of British avia...n as a whole.

...e would like the Government to ...ok a bit about the pooling of ...lines. This was the negation of ...mpetition in any real sense. ...th a pooling operation, if 100 ...ople wished to travel by Swissair ...m Zurich to London and one ...son by British Airways it did ...: really matter what happened: ...h got half of the fares. There ...s no sensible way in which com...ition worked to improve a ser...e when there was a services ...l.

...rd Ponsonby of Shulbrede ...ab), for the Opposition, said the ...st obvious, stark problem facing ...itish Airways was its financial ...ubles. Its revenue was £300m ...wn on expectations last year and ...e problem seemed to be worsen...g.

As the airports authority entered a period of intensive capital expenditure it needed to attract external finance. It was up to the Government to give support and to act as a broker in encouraging private investment and underwriting future programmes.

The endless debates about Maplin, Stansted and a bigger Heathrow failed to mention the user. There was no God-given guarantee of the continued high level involvement of British airports with the airline industry. Efforts should continue to make them attractive for airlines to use.

Lord Trefgarne, Lord in Waiting, intervened to announce that legal proceedings on British airports charges had been set down for January, 1982 so this matter was sub judice.

Earl Amherst (L) said he wondered if agreements, particularly those on fares, should be revised. Some airlines opposed reductions for their own financial reasons and then got their governments to use the veto.

The Earl of Kimberley (C) said other carriers showed great interest in the fattest routes because BA had developed them with money and expertise. But there did not seem to be many applications for the less popular routes where there were no scheduled services.

Lord Orr-Ewing, (C) said first class passengers, often business people, expected a little more courtesy and comfort at London airport and did not expect to be locked out of the executive lounge when there was no room left.

The restriction of competition could not be in the interest of the traveller. The time was coming when the pooling agreement must be abolished in the interests of competition and improved cabin service. The Government should get out of IATA which was a restrictive, fare-fixing cartel.

Lady Burton of Coventry (Lab) said her aim was that cheaper and/or discount air tickets should be on sale at all retail outlets and available to all travellers. She was told that some 40 major airlines discounted to their own bucket shop operators.

At present the so-called bucket shops sold an estimated five million tickets a year in Britain at prices up to 60 per cent lower than the Government-approved fares as airlines tried to fill seats that would otherwise be empty.

If an airline or charterer sold a ticket to a passenger who had not paid the full approved fare set by the Civil Aviation Authority they were committing an offence although the person buying the ticket was in the clear. It was nonsense to have a law that people and the Government ignored.

Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said severely handicapped people did not travel unnecessarily. To have a financial penalty on flying wheelchair passengers must be wrong. In the International Year of Disabled People this was surely the time for change.

Lord Glenarthur (C) said he urged the Government to support the aerospace industry, not only in pure helicopters and the need to refine them but to consider the logical extension of vertical flight through helicopters. Vertical flight (he said) has been undermined by the rather illogical and outdated thinking of part of the regulatory authorities.

The Earl of Cork and Orrery (C) said the only real difficulty in having a new airport at Severnside as opposed to Stansted would be the difficulty in persuading airline operators to use it.

Lord Gisborough (C) said whatever the court decision the BAA should strive immediately for efficiency and economy rather than demanding higher charges. The cold wind of competition was blowing even into Heathrow and if airlines left the airport the situation there could only get worse.

Lord Trefgarne said that after the industry recovered from the 1973 oil price rises, in 1979-80 worldwide economic factors began to lead to a second trough in airline fortunes. This began with greater oil price rises than the industry had assumed, compounded by the world economic recession.

The state of the airline market now can (he said) be described only as grim.

All Britain's airlines, however, public or private, showed the spirit of innovation necessary to succeed in such a rapidly changing and increasingly competitive international industry.

Some argued that BEA and BOAC should not have been merged but the Government felt it would be folly to reverse the process when so much had been done.

He wished to correct some misinformed comment about BA. The Government had agreed that BA may borrow £85m more in 1980-81 and the cash would come from banks as it did for all airline loans, at commercial rates of interest. The £85m was not a subsidy from Government funds.

Profits could be made from low fares only if an airline's costs were contained within the commensurate levels and future successful airlines would be those which maximized efficiency in the use of capital assets and labour.

In its bilateral negotiations with other European countries the Government would continue to argue vigorously for the introduction of fares which Britain's airlines wished to charge and which the Government believed were reasonable.

It was wrong that the market should be restricted in a way that led to the kind of abuse and illegalities the House had discussed recently in connexion with bucket shops. This was a matter which he and his department intended to pursue with the utmost vigour.

To change the law the Government had to persuade its international partners. That was proving difficult but was likely in the end to be the course along which they should proceed.

The debate concluded.

The Trees (Replanting and Replacement) Bill completed its committee stage.

House adjourned, 8.49 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Water Bill, remaining stages. Proceedings on House of Commons Members' Fund and Parliamentary Pensions Bill. Motion on Members' salaries and pensions.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Wildlife and Countryside Bill, committee (seventh day).

Architecture

Pyrrhic victory for preservationists

By Charles McKean

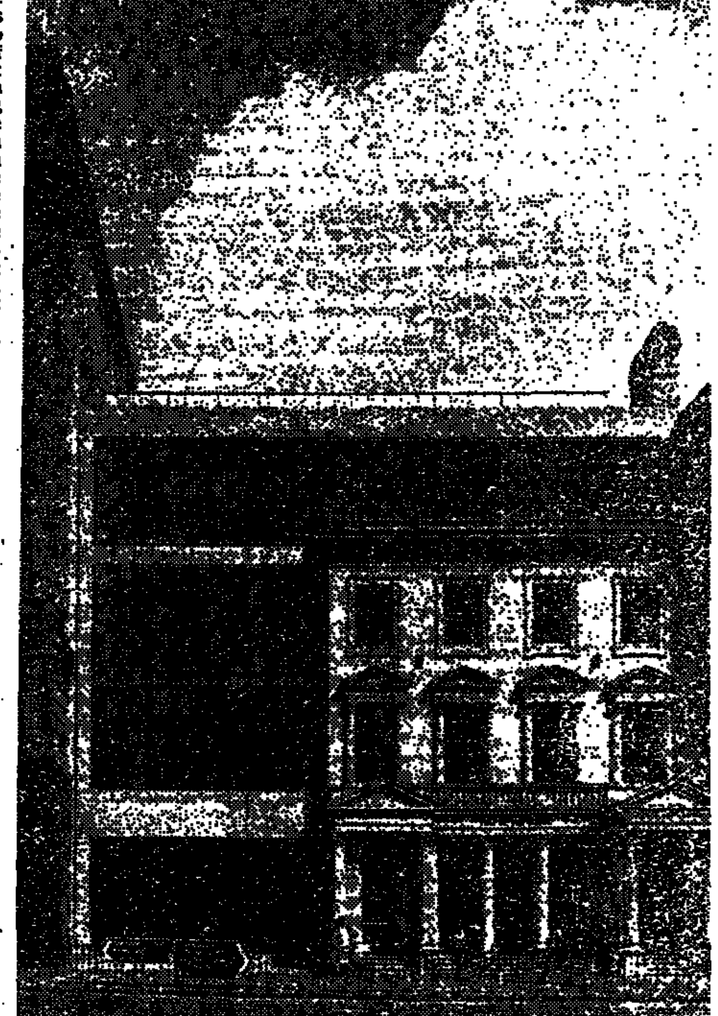
The new West End branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland in Princes St, Edinburgh, comes close to giving the external appearance of not being a building at all. What one sees, looking down Lothian Road, is a non façade, consisting of a repaired traditional stone frontage surrounded by an L-shaped glass curtain wall with solid banding. It is an appearance which arouses strong feelings. One architect's view was that the building is "symptomatic of the times: nobody cares about architecture any more". Yet, given that the architects were Sir Basil Spence Golver and Ferguson, that judgment cannot be true: The architects cared, the planners cared even more strongly, and the Cockburn Society cared, as usual, more vehemently than everybody else. So how did this happen?

The difficulty goes back to the feeling that in the Edinburgh New Town uniformity is the norm. A long time ago, Princes Street lost that uniformity in a welter of Victorian and later stores, and the informed view of the 1960s was that there was no building in Princes Street worth keeping. So we lost the New Club but Jenners and Forsyths were slower, and are likely to remain. The professionals felt that the new Princes Street should be uniform, and devised a new "form" for buildings within which some variation was permitted, but whose impact was totally determined by the massing.

The new form consisted of retail at ground floor, with an upper-level open walkway (allegedly à la Chester) oversailed by two storeys above. There are a good number of new buildings in Princes Street with this baleful shape. Evidently, once an upper level walkway has begun, the death sentence has been passed on all older buildings which do not have such a walkway. This scheme was called the "Princes Street Plan". It lasted over 10 years before fashion and conservation changed.

In comes the proposal by the Royal Bank to redevelop the West End branch and, possibly, share some space with Binns (now Frasers) next door. The depredations in Princes Street had caused an overreaction. The plan was breached, the upper level walkway interrupted, and the word went out to preserve at all costs. The end result of hard negotiation is the preservation of a neo-Italianate facade of 1888 by John McLachlan and a new façade adjacent, and above.

What is unusual in the annals of preservation is the way the architects have treated the preservation of the stone façade as just that: a façade. Not only is there no attempt to create the feeling of an original building behind, but the actual detail gives the impression from the street that the stone is stuck by glue to a glass backing. At night, the interior lighting strides across old window embrasures clearly demonstrating the unity of the huge space behind. The original pedimented stone porch has become the fire exit, and a symmetrical stone porch three bays away contains the cashpoint. The entrance, in sharp contradiction to the original function of the porticos, is through the columns between, closed at night by a particularly unsympathetic horizontally-proportioned metal screen. This treatment actually reduces the preservation of that stone façade to a total nonsense: compounded by the continuation of the glazed fourth storey above and behind the stone parapet which is, in turn, topped by a disproportionate zinc glazed mansard roof.



The West End branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland in Princes Street, Edinburgh.

What is lost by this preservation is the opportunity to create a unified façade which could face up Lothian Road and demonstrate any character. It is a Pyrrhic victory for the preservationists.

Inside, all is different. Here the architect's own character appears, in an expensive and cheerful bank which contains a woman's branch (complete with coffee room). The style is 1950s, with a lurid, green striped carpet, and rather heavy oak furnishings. The new glazed façade, however, provides a backdrop to the finest feature of this building: the floating staircase which rises through three storeys.

That part of the building, with the beautifully-detailed curved stone lift shaft, is the most exciting: the rather enclosed feeling in the depth of the building is opened out by the stairwell; the colours and detailing are crisp, and there are marvellous views of Edinburgh as one mounts the staircase. So fine, indeed, is this circulation area that it contrasts strangely with the remainder of the building, which is good, but not special. Indeed, it seems to lack some of the touches of fashion and excitement after which banks are striving these days.

In sum, this is not a building that shows a lack of care. It may demonstrate the wrong type of care, and it could be that given the preservation of the façade, the architects should have made greater efforts to integrate it into the new building behind. What is true, however, is that this development is an exemplar of many of the present difficulties facing architecture, and is worth a visit to see one method of solution.

SPORT

Football

Drinks all round as Exeter end 50-year wait

By Nicholas Harling

Exeter C 4 Newcastle Utd 0

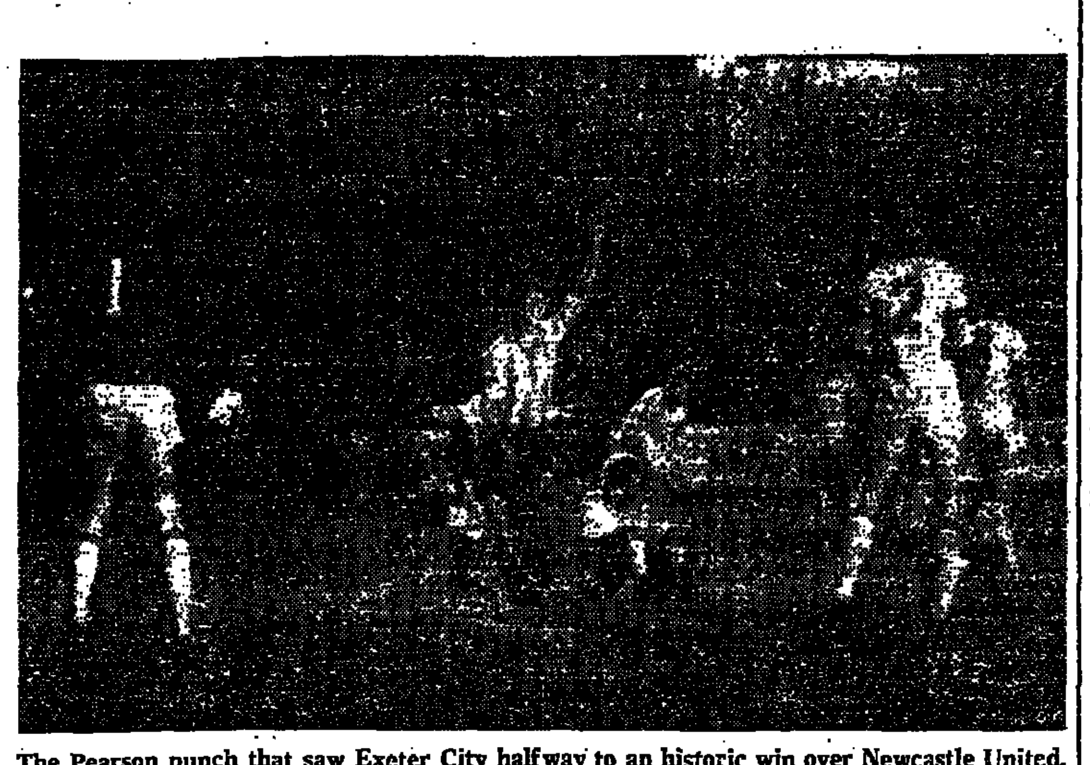
From that part of the country which is better known for its cider, dairy products and Dartmoor than its football emerged last night one of the FA Cup's most unlikely quarter-finalists, Exeter City, who must now *visit* the favourites, Tottenham Hotspur.

No doubt the cider was used in large quantities *in* celebration of Exeter's achievement. For not in 50 years had *they reached the* last eight until they overwhelmed Newcastle, whose past is one of the most illustrious in the competition, and whose journey home by *air must* have been a distressing one with the delirious chant of 4—0, 4—0 still ringing in their ears.

As they left the pitch after the fifth-round replay the Exeter players seemed in no hurry to reach the dressing-rooms. When they did get these they toasted to their success, not in cider, but more appropriately in champagne. And as his men raised their glasses Brian Godfrey, their manager, said: "We have seen off the Magpies and the Lions. I don't see why we cant's see off the Cockerels. We can beat any side from any division on our day".

Out on t hat field the Exeter team lapped up a noise that must have been champagne to their ears—singing supporters. The *older ones,* those who have been content over the years to watch fourth and more recently third division football, stood in the stand, radiant expressions of pride on their faces.

Exeter's programme had *reminded* Newcastle of their catalogue of mishaps against sides from lower divisions and Exeter added to their embarrassment by the most emphatic of scorelines. They did not even need a goal from the League's top scorer, Kellow, to *help* them, although he was a constant thorn in Newcastle's defence.



The Pearson punch that saw Exeter City halfway to an historic win over Newcastle United.

Driven on by their captain, Delve, Exeter attacked in droves throughout the first half, and were rewarded by three goals by half-*time. They must have made the* watching Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw feel doubly grateful that his side had come out of the hat first.

Exeter, on their own trim ground, which seems to be almost submerged beneath the level of the narrow streets that encompass it, and with a raucous following who filled every nook and cranny, *would be a match for anyone.*

Newcastle were to discover to what extent by the fourteenth minute when Hatch opened Exeter's account by scoring straight from an inswinging right-wing corner, the ball plopping inches over the line as Johnson and his goalkeeper Carr got in each other's way trying to clear it.

Newcastle protested that the ball had not crossed the line, but they could have no arguments about the second goal. Hatch had a hand, or rather two, in that one as well, for his throw was flicked on by Kellow for Pearson, with his back to goal to hook cleverly over the head of Carr.

With more time to consider his next chance, *Pearson drove* his shot wide of a post, having intercepted a pass from Trewick that was intended for Carney. Exeter's third goal was not long in coming, for in the 42nd minute they scored again, Newcastle disputing its legality once more.

They claimed with some justification that with Wharton lying prone in the penalty area he could not have been affecting play when Hatch accepted a pass from Forbes in an offside position. Peter Rogers touched in the cross to score the goal he deserved for the selfless running that stretched Newcastle on both flanks throughout.

Exeter easily *withstood* the extra pressure and scored a fourth goal two minutes from the end when their right back, Martyn Rogers, side-footed the ball hame from close range. Newcastle's humiliation was complete.

EXETER CITY: L. Bond: M Rogers. J. Sparrow, R. Forbes, L. Roberts, P. Roberts, I. Pearson, P. Rogers, A. Kellow, J. Delve, P. Hatch, Sub, R. Pratt.

NEWCASTLE UNITED: K. Carr; S. Carney, P. Johnson, N. Walker, S. Boam, B. Halliday, A. Shoulder, J. Trewick, R. Clarke, K. Wharton (sub, J. Brownlie), C. Waddle.

Referee: R. Bridges (Deeside).

Non-League changes banned by FA

The Football Association have banned structural changes among senior non-League competitions.

An FA spokesman said: "We have talked to leagues and now we are going to find out what clubs want. We shall be calling a series of regional meetings with them.

"*If there is a consensus of* what the majority want, we shall act on it. The minority will have to fall into line. Non-league football is crying out for an organized structure and we want to give the senior clubs the structure they want."

The ban will stop senior leagues from increasing their numbers over that allowed by their constitutions *or changing their formats for the* coming season. It may be extended for further seasons.

It will not halt the move of Isthmian League clubs Enfield and Dagenham to the Alliance Premier League next season. The Alliance has 20 clubs and its constitution allows for 22. An agreement for promotion between the Isthmian and Athenian competitions will proceed for similar reasons.

However, it will stop the Southern League's plan next season for a premier division, aimed at forming a loose association with the Isthmians in 1982-3 with leading clubs from each creating a "semi-professional league (Southern)".

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Swansea City 4, Maesteg Park 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickely Athletic 5, Barrow 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 3, Andover 0.

HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Quarter-final round: Cheshunt 0, Watford 3.

OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Third round: Oxford City 2, Morris Motors 0.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Leeds 1, Loughborough 2.

Francis and Forest youth show a new aggression

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Stoke City 1 Nottingham F 2

Nottingham Forest's tight-fisted away record this season was less evident at the Victoria Ground last night when in a game of surprising dedication their younger element again benefited from the undiminished talent of Trevor Francis.

For a match of indefinite purpose, Stoke City, being safely routed in mid-table and Forest, *more interested in the FA Cup,* the quality of determination from both teams warmed a bitter night. Something more than the fact that Forest grasped an early piece of good fortune inserted an aggressive outlook. From the outset, tackles were full-hearted and the youthful Forest players trying to establish permanent places—Stuart Gray, Walsh, Gunn and Mills—*probably gained from the unexpectedly* fierce action.

The mistake that Doyle perpetrated in the eighth minute eventually proved impossible for Stoke to rectify. It was one of those instinctive interventions that are so forgiveable when a ball is struck hard across the goalmouth. Walsh had spread the home defence with his pass out to Mills *whose low cross could have been* turned in by Francis but Doyle got the first unfortunate touch to deflect the ball into the net.

If Stoke were to regret that error more and more as Chapman, their young forward, suffered a succession of sliced shots and high headers, equally they could blame themselves for not taking the lead in only the third minute when *Anderson played a potentially disastrous* back pass direct to Chapman who made a terrible hash of his attempted shot.

Chapman, a member of England's Under-21 party, did nothing for his future when failing to find proper direction, for a header immediately in front of Shilton, and for another, again from a good *striking* position. A shot high over the bar from another inviting position confirmed that Chapman was not to be the man to give Stoke the equaliser they deserved

For all of Francis's astonishing speed, and the full refreshing employment of Robertson and Mills on the wings, Forest were hustled into mistakes. Their defence stood by when, after 51 *minutes, they* half cleared a free kick but allowed Chapman to return the ball and Heath to have room to volley it past Shilton.

Confirmation of Francis's full recovery from his worrying and time consuming injury was gloriously evident when, five minutes from Stoke's equalizing goal, he left Doyle rusting in his tracks, made yards of space and *centred* for Walsh to enjoy a chance to score with a solid, accurate shot from a comfortable distance. Though Shilton three timese barred Stoke's way to another equalizer, blocking shots from Heath with his legs and deflecting O'Callaghan's belated shot with his chest, Forest's counter attacking was formidable.

STOKE CITY: P. Fox: P. A. Johnson, P. Hampton, A. Dodd, B. O'Callaghan, M. Doyle, P. Bracewell, A. Heath, L. Chapman, L. Ursem (sub, P. Griffiths), I. Munro.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Gray, S. Gray, K. Burns, B. Gunn, G. Mills, I. Wallace, T. Francis, C. Walsh (sub, M. O'Neill), J. Robertson.

Referee: M. Lowe (Sheffield).

Two games in two days are two too many

Perry Digweed, the Brighton goalkeeper, and Nick Reid and Steve Mackenzie, of Manchester City were yesterday denied the *chance of making their first* appearances in an England under-21 shirt next week.

They have become the latest victims of the age-old club and country *controversy.* Their places in the squad for the game with the Republic of Ireland at Anfield on Wednesday go to Ian Hesford, of Blackpool, Mark Smith, of Sheffield Wednesday, and Mark Proctor, of Middlesbrough.

Digweed, plucked from the obscurity of Fulham reserves a month ago for £150,000, is wanted by Brighton for their rearranged *league game against Southampton* the previous night when Reid and Mackenzie will figure in City's line-up at Arsenal.

The managers, Alan Mullery, of Brighton, and John Bond, of City, had said they would not object to the players appearing twice in 24 hours. Ron Greenwood, the manager of England, did not agree.

Hesford was substitute goalkeeper in the 3—0 win over Norway in September; Smith, the Wednesday defender was a substitute against East Germany's *under-21 team last April; and* Proctor, the Middlesborough midfield player, is incdluded by England for the first time.

Today's fixtures

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First Division: Wembley v Metropolitan Police.

BADMINTON: England v India (at Huddersfield).

SNOOKER: Irish Masters (at Goffs, Co Kildare).

Yesterday's results

FA Cup, fifth round replay

Exeter (3) 4 Newcastle (0) 0
Hatch, Pearson 17,668
P. Rogers
M. Rogers
(Winners away to Tottenham)

First division

Stoke (0) 1 Nottm For (1) 2
Heath Doyle (og)
17,305 Walsh

Third division

Reading (1) 1 Newport (1) 1
Heale Lowndes
3,876

Scottish Cup, fourth round replay

Rangers (1) 3 St Johnstone (0) 1
McAdam (2) McColst
Stevens 20,000
(Winners home to Hibernian)

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Spain 1, France 0.

Rugby Union

Yorkshire hope to halt Burgess 'bulldozer'

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Yorkshire have launched a blistering *attack on the proposals* embodied in the report of John Burgess's playing sub-committee, which is to be discussed and perhaps adopted in whole or in part by *the full* committee of the Rugby Football Union when it meets in London tomorrow. Yorkshire wants to see the report rejected or, at the least, put before the next annual meeting of the RFU in July.

In a memorandum circulated to all members of the full RFU committee, Yorkshire assert, because the details of the Burgess report only reached them over the first weekend in February, the member clubs, amounting to some 130 of so large a county union as theirs, have not had time to give them proper consideration.

They protest, therefore, at "the apparent way in which the Burgess recommendations are being bulldozed through" and allege that, although *his committee on its* travels round the country claimed to seek a general opinion, all it did was to "sell" the report in advance without really listening to what those objecting to its provisions had to say.

Yorkshire stressed that Rugby Union is an amateur game played for relaxation and enjoyment by 120,000 participants and an even *greater number of schoolboys.*

On the subject of the club leagues proposed in the Burgess report, Yorkshire say that the formation of an elite system of clubs will lead to "shamateurism" and professionalism and produce a "win at all costs" approach to the game. Moreover they claim that institution of such a system in the north of England would *require "enormous reorganization* and paid secretarial assistance".

Predictably Yorkshire also spring to the defence of the county championship which, if the Burgess report went through, would not include players in the 21-strong squad of the 20 clubs in the two premier leagues. While acknowledging that the competition has weaknesses, Yorkshire say that it *still offers the best representative* matches

The county is also totally opposed to the concept of inter-divisional matches (for which the Burgess committee has envisaged that three Saturdays be set aside) as being "non-events and a dismal prospect for a handful of spectators".

In their view, adoption of the Burgess proposals would result in the break-up of the present administration of the game. They hold that the county championship should be strengthened along the lines of the two-tier structure envisaged by the RFU subcommittee specifically charged to oversee that competition and that it should remain the principal channel of progress through to the England XV.

It has always seemed probable that Yorkshire would find allies enough among the hierarchy when the RFU committee came to discuss the future of the championship. What must be remembered is that Burgess and his committee were charged to make proposals for the restructuring of the English game which would *enhance the quality of play at the* highest level. I hope the RFU committee will have the courage and the foresight tomorrow, in spite of the blast emanating from Yorkshire, at least to implement the Burgess proposals about club leagues and an inter-divisional championship.

Mourie and Morné

The New Zealand rugby captain, Graham Mourie, who is opposed to South Africa's planned tour of New Zealand, will play alongside the recently-retired South African captain, Morné du Plessis, in Paris on April 25. The two were invited by the Paris University Club for a celebration match on the same day *that* Wales meet their President's XV in Cardiff.

St Mary's through with something to spare

By Gordon Allan

St Mary's 17 St Bartholomew's 6

St Mary's who have won the Hospitals Cup competition for the last three years, will play the London in the final on March 11. They beat St Bartholomew's at Richmond yesterday by two penalty goals, a dropped goal and two tries to two penalty goals without playing as well as they can or, perhaps, as well as they will need to in the final.

There were three phases to this match. The first lasted 15 minutes, during which St Mary's scored two tries in their most imperious manner and deceived us into thinking there were more to follow. The second took us up to half time and proved that St Bartholomew's had no intention of being walked over. The third was the whole of the second half, when St Mary's confined St Batholomew's to their own half for long periods without conclusively piercing their defence.

St Mary's had a good supply of the ball to be going on with, but St Bartholomew's forwards, with Dun always in the thick of it, never wilted, and the tackling of their backs, after those two early aberrations, was solid enough. Once again, St Mary's relied on Alun Lewis and Ralston to read and manipulate the game for them, Lewis by the variety of his play, Ralston by his kicking in attack and defence, both by their eye for an opening.

Greenhalgh scored St Mary's *first try.* Alun Lewis made it, with a dummying break from a lineout on St Bartholomew's 22. Paige, the London Irish scrum half, playing on the left-wing, scored their second, a more spectacular effort. It began in their own half with Ralston kicking ahead and catching the ball. He linked with Dixon, whose pass gave Paige enough time and space to run in at the corner. Appleby kicked two penalties out of four for St Bartholomew's, so that the half-time score was 8—6.

The promise of a taut and competitive second half was not fulfilled. Scrappiness ruled. Greenhalgh kicked two penalties and Alun Lewis dropped a goal from a ruck in front of the posts. Miles *went off with a cut eye and Paige* moved to full-back. In vain, Ralston set up one or two try-scoring positions. Thomas tried to make something out of little for St Bartholomew's. Snow began to fall and the cold made us welcome the final whistle like music.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL: J. Miles (rep R. Harvey); A. Thomson, M. Dixon, M. Greenhalgh, G. Paige, C. Ralston, A. Lewis, M. Preskey, E. Lewis, M. Emberton, C. Healey, P. Sampson, M. Walsh, S. Patterson-Brown, P. Jackson.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL: I. Appleby; A. Adamson, R. Evans, B. Hardwick, S. Middleton, M. Thomas, D. Ralph, B. Jasper, D. Thompson, J. Beynon, M. Bench, J. Goodfellow, T. *Briggs,* A. Dun, A. Fitzpatrick.

Referee: M. Frary (London).

Bravery of students is no match for experience

By Alan Gibson

Bath 24 Exeter Univ 6

Exeter University inherited a formidable fixture list when they absorbed St Luke's College. Bath did them hte courtesy last night of fielding a strong side at the Recreation ground but some of the public appeal has department with the old name and there was only a small crowd—though a very cold evening also had *something* to do with that.

Bath won by four goals to two penalty goals, easily enough in the end, but the students played bravely, against greater weight and experience. *At half-time they* were actually ahead, by a penalty goal, kicked by Hogg, a centre three-quarter who looks to be a very promising all-round player.

Even in the second half, the university kept making occasional forays and though their only reward was another penalty by Hogg, they did enough to show that their wings could run fast. *They* stretched the defence, although their stand-off half, McLeod, wasted some useful positions by dropping at goal—and, worse, lost precious moments by wondering whether he was going to or not. In other respects, he played very well.

The Bath tries came from Parsons, Wyatt, Martin and Turner. Parsons scored after a break by his fellow back row man, Jones. They make a tough proposition, these two, when they are moving forward together. Wyatt had several good runs during the match and his sure footwork as he dodged through the middle deserved his try.

Martin, who played in the centre, showed his capacity for coping with an unfamiliar position. *Apart from his try, he kicked all* the conversions. He is a Cornishman, and not the first Cornishman to play with distinction for Bath. Turner, another who had a good game, or at least a good second half, scored the last try.

BATH: J. Waterman; P. Simmons, M. Sutton, C. Martin, D. Wyatt; J. Palmer, S. Lewis; K. Neale, A. Mason, R. Lee, A. Marriott, N. Williams, S. Jones, G. Parsons, P. Turner.

EXETER UNIVERSITY: J. Butcher; R. Sumner, S. Hogg, N. Marmont, P. Drewitt; P. McLeod, J. Kendry; J. Walker, D. Tult, J. Hulzar, M. Pinnegar, P. Harrison, M. Lynch, P. Barber (rep. J. Mundy), P. Madgewick.

Referee: P. Richmond (Somerset).

Durham reach UAU final

By Steve Elliott

Durham 12 Manchester 7

Gibson, Durham University's tall lock, went off with a knee injury 15 minutes into this UAU semi-final match at Huddersfield. Anderson moved from *flanker* to lock and Woodhouse came on into the back row.

Thereafter Manchester University's pack gave an increasingly good account of themselves and, despite an impressive showing from the hooker Johnson, and his front row to win the tighthead count 5—0 for Durham, the winners' pack were shoved all over the West *Riding, altering their* initial command to uneasy defence.

Durham will meet Loughborough Colleges in the final at Twickenham on March 4.

It was not a classical contest. Manchester, initially almost outclassed and surprised at Durham's pace, concentrated on spoiling rather than construction. Parker, markedly suspect when passing from right to left, often chose the wrong option.

Hetherington won good ball in the line and the flanker Bennett bustled tirelessly. Crawshaw was the game's outstanding forward. For the winners, Bevan and Bruce-Lockhart, late selections owing to injury, did well, the former contributing three first-half penalties to earn Durham their 9—0 interval lead and the latter tackling with great courage.

Durham should have scored a first-half try when Batten elected to try to score himself with Bruce-Lockhart clear outside him, a move greatly appreciated by the cover, which sank him without trace. The losers managed a try while in rampant control of the second half.

Hughes their left wing, had been replaced by Burgess, who scored after a break *in the* centre by Bowen and a precisely timed pass from Burles. This lone try had followed a penalty by Parker and for Durham, the neat drop goal by Chesworth.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY: L. Batten; H. Bevan, G. Gordon, G. Hulme, D. Bruce-Lockhart; N. Chesworth, C. Wheatman; C. Alcock, J. Johnson, S. Henderson, C. Gibson (replacement, A. Woodhouse), P. Lillington, B. Crawshaw, J. Anderson, J. Ellison.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY: M. Burles; K. Hughes (replacement, M. Burgess), G. Bowen, C. Morgan, A. Lutp; A. Fulbrook, P. Parker; G. Buchan, R. Beason, N. Wheeler, R. Udwin, A. Hetherington, N. Bennet, I. Bennett, F. Emeruwa.

Referee: B. Head-Rapson (Notts, Lincs and Derby).

Scrum half becomes the pivotal point

By Peter Walker

The decision of the five Welsh selectors to drop seven players and make two positional changes from the side outplayed by Scotland at Murrayfield was taken on the evening of February 14, the day before the public announcement. It was, in rugby terms, a St Valentine's Day massacre with the rubbing out of distinguished men like J. P. R. Williams and Steve Fenwick and the wounding of the pride of Gareth Davies, who must surely return after a suitable period of convalescence.

The guns have now passed from the selectors into the hands of the young pretenders and in particular the new, untried Bridgend half-back pairing of Gerald Williams and Gary Pearce. What bullets the Welsh loose off against Ireland on Saturday will have to be loaded by these two whose sum total of experience against international opposition is last summer's B tour of North America and B caps against France at Neath.

Pearce might have been bred in the imaginary outside half factory immortalized in song by Max Boyce. Small, dark, quiet, he is 20 and in only his second season with *Bridgend. Born in the Dyfed* village of Laugharne, once the home of Dylan Thomas, Pearce took his inspiration from Barry John. *Indeed,* there is a strong resemblance in looks, attitude and *style. Pearce carries with him the* same air of unruffled calm, is a beautiful kicker of the ball from the hand and is a swift passer of the ball.

His instincts are to seize a half opening and make the break himself, particularly from open play. If he has a discernible weakness, Pearce can be a nervous starter but outside him he will have the vast experience of two British Lions, Gravell and (to a lesser degree) Morgan; a glance *the* other way will reveal the comforting presence of his club partner, Gerald Williams.

Williams, the nuggety new Welsh scrum half, will be vice-captain to Jeff Squire on his first appearance. Of similar height and build to Pearce (5ft 9in, 12 st) *Williams is a seasoned club campaigner* with six years experience in the burly-burly of Welsh rugby. As a club pair, they are fortunate to have been around in an era where Bridgend have led the way in open, 15-man rugby with a ball-winning pack who are forever going forward.

Williams has more than a touch of "Chico" Hopkins, the 1971 British Lions scrum half. Shy and retiring off the field, Williams has often the loudest voice barrowing and encouraging his forwards. With a low centre of gravity in *the Sid Going mould, he is particularly* dangerous from breaks close to the scrummage and down the short side.

Although he does not possess the longest service in British rugby, it is fast and flat; providing the Welsh forwards do not slow down the heel as they have in the three internationals played so far this season, he is the ideal *scrum half to keep the pressure* on the opponents. The pivotal point of the Welsh team has been shifted away from outside half, where Pearce has been picked for his linking capabilities, back to the tactical kicking and short burst drives from Williams at scrum half.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Semi-final round: Durham 12, Manchester 7.

HOSPITALS CUP: Semi-final round, St Mary's 17, St Bartholomew's 6.

SEETECH CUP: Final: Polytechnic of the South Bank 9, St Mary's, Twickenham 6.

CLUB MATCHES: Bath 24, Exeter University 6; Bristol University 25, Avon and Somerset Police 18; Ebbw Vale 18, Cross Keys 3; Llanelli 58, South Wales Police 4; Leicester 22, Royal Navy 12; Lydney 6, Penarth 10; Pontypool 26, Blaenavon 4; Pontypridd 13, Aberavon 9.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Banks 14, *Kent XV 23.*

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bay House 7, Barton Peverill 11; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 0, Sevenoaks 16; King Edward's, Five ways 6 Queen Mary's GS, Walsall 22; Friary-Grange 12, North Leamington 9; St Joseph's, Blackheath 16, Latymer Upper 3; Wirral GS 14, St Edward's, *Liverpool* 3; Woking 22, Godalming 21.

Hockey

Driver steers HA X1 in right direction

By Sydney Friskin

UAU XI 2 HA XI 3

A Hockey Association XI, drawn from the England under-21 squad, did just enough to win their annual match against the Universities Athletic Union at Crystal Palace yesterday. *The HA had* won the match last year by 2—1.

Both sides, concentrating on attack, set up a fast pace on the artificial turf which helped the more skilful players. The HA, particularly in the first half, established good teamwork, which helped them to lead 1—0 at the interval. They soon increased it to 3—0. The UAU, although no less impressive, tended to overdo their individual play which usually came to an abrupt halt with Daubeney tackling so well at the back. They were soon made to change their tactics.

Most of the HA's attacks were set up by their centre half. Appropriately his name was Driver, whose prompting frequently inspired Sherwani to accelerate at centre-forward. The groundwork by these players induced Kerly to follow-up and score the first goal in the twenty-ninth minute.

A reorganized UAU showed a marked improvement in the second half as a result of two substitutions and a change of position. Their attack, led by Hurry, was given a new sense of urgency, *but they still had to wait for their* rewards, despite the great efforts of Lewis on the right wing and Moulton on the inside.

Craig increased the HA's lead *in the fifth minute of this period* from a short corner and 10 minutes later Cabbage scored on the follow-up after Craig had struck another short corner. Both the UAU goals came from short corners, converted by French in the last five minutes, to end a highly-entertaining game, well-controlled by the umpires, who although not officially appointed, readily accepted their tasks.

UAU XI: G. Fritsche (Bradford); G. Stephenson (Durham), G. Evans (Newcastle), H. Moore (Loughborough), P. Harvey (Nottingham), M. French (Newcastle), M. Allcock (Manchester, sub. M. Lewis, Exeter), J. Wiseman (*Exeter, capt*), *P. Moulton (Durham)*, K. Woodman (Exeter, sub. R. Hurry, Liverpool), M. Hunt (Birmingham).

HA XI: V. Hales (Bromley); G. Daubeney (Richmond), D. Craig (Southgate, capt), M. Spray (Southgate), I. Driver (Southgate), A. Radnedge (Marlborough), N. Cubbage (Hampton in Arden), S. Kerly (Southgate), I. Sherwani (North Staffordshire), A. Gill (Spencer, sub. J. Royce, Heston), S. Batchelor (Southgate).

Umpires: R. Brookeman and I. McGirr.

Tennis

No shenanigans tolerated on either side of the net

Sydney, Feb 18.—The volatile American tennis player, John McEnroe, has not promised to keep his temper in check during this week's challenge matches against Bjorn Borg.

McEnroe, the world's number two, faces Borg in a three-match series starting here tomorrow. The second game is also here, on Friday, with the final match in Melbourne on Saturday.

The two are competing for a *gold racket worth more than* $30,000 and an undisclosed sum of prize money.

Asked after arriving here about his bad image, McEnroe said: "Some people don't go to tennis matches to watch tennis. They go because they think they might see a player lose his temper. I don't think people should come to see you get angry. I get angry when I see people just come down to see things get stirred up. I can't say it won't happen again."

Borg, the record five times Wimbledon champion, and McEnroe are playing together in Australia for the first time. Their opening two matches will be over *three sets, with the last one over* five. In their 12 meetings so far, Borg has won seven times to McEnroe's five.

Despite their great rivalry, McEnroe said today he would not be treating the challenge as a grudge match. "We don't do much talking between ourselves. We just go out and play," McEnroe said. "We both still look to win the major tournaments—that's what we're shooting for," he added.

When he was told a spokesman for the Australian Umpires' Association had warned "no shenanigans" would be tolerated from *the players,* McEnroe *said*: "I won't tolerate any shenanigans from them. That's fair."

Borg said he regretted his actions during his only previous visit to Australia in 1973-74. Knocked out in the first round of the New South Wales Open, he conceded he was more interested in trying out the Sydney surf than playing tennis.

Miss Wade goes down with 'touch of the bug'

Houston, Feb 18.—Virginia Wade, of Britain, complaining of exhaustion and a "touch of the bug", withdrew after two games of the third set in her first-round match against Joanne Russell, of the United States, in the $100,000 Avon tournament here.

Miss Wade, the 1977 Wimbledon champion, won the first set 7—5 but bowed to her opponent 4—6 in the second and trailed 0—2 in *the final set when she withdrew* from her tension-packed match.

"When I stopped playing I just didn't have anything left. There was just nothing there".

FIRST ROUND: K. Jordan (US) beat B. Nagelsen (US) 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; Z. Garrison (US) beat M. van der Torre (Netherlands) 6—1, 1—6, 6—1; J. Russell (US) beat V. Wade (GB) 5—7, 6—4, 2—0, retired.—Agencies.

Italian team for cup

Italy have selected a four-man team for their first round Davis Cup tennis match against Britain at Brighton on *March* 6-8. The four are Adriano Panatta, Corrado Barazzutti, Paolo Bertolucci and Gianni Ocleppo.—AP.

Teacher and Noah join beaten seeds

Palm Springs, California, Feb 18.—Robert van't Hoff, of Los Angeles, in his first years as a professional, scored an upset 7—5, 6—4 win over the sixth seeded Yannick Noah, of France, yesterday in the opening round of the Association of Tennis Professionals Games. Another surprise was the defeat of Brian Teacher, seeded four, who went down to the powerful Butch Walts

The three top seeds—Jimmy Connors, Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, and Harold Solomon—all advanced to the second round with straight-set victories. Connors, the number one seed, beat *Dick* Stockton, 6—4, 6—4. Four of the top 12 seeds are now on.

FIRST ROUND: J. Connors beat R. Stockton 6—4, 6—4; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat S. Smith 6—1, 7—5; B. Walts beat B. Teacher 4—6, 7—6, 6—1; R. Van't Hoff beat Y. Noah (France) 7—5, 6—4; H. Solomon beat A. Gorica (Columbia) 6—1, 6—3; E. Teltscher beat P. Portes (France) 6—4, 6—3; J. Kriek (SA) beat C. Dibley (Australia) 6—3, 7—6; T. Waltke beat M. Bauer 6—4, 6—4; R. Simpson (NZ) beat C. Freyss (France) 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; G. Hardie beat F. Taygan 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; M. Davis beat R. Moore (SA) 6—4, 6—3.—Agencies.

Boxing

Leonard must defend three times this year

Mexico City, Feb 18.—The World Boxing Council indicated yesterday that they would not penalize Sugar Ray Leonard, their welterweight champion, if he goes through with his contest in June against Ayub Kalule, but they warned that he must defend his *title three times this year. One of* those contests, a statement issued by WBC headquarters here said, must be "a mandatory defence" against the No. 1 contender before November 25.

The organization, headed by Jose Sulaiman of Mexico, said they do not care if Leonard fights title holders recognized by other associations, but said they considered *his scheduled June 19 bout with* Kalule, the World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion, an "embarrassment".

WBC's statement said Kalule, a Ugandan who now lives in Denmark, has been associated with the South African Boxing Association, which it said was "racially discriminatory". It said Leonard, who stopped Roberto Duran on *November 25 in New Orleans* to regain the title, had won $22.5m with the WBC in 14 months, and should abide by the Organization's principals. Leonard and Kalule will be competing for Kalule's title in the light-middleweight division.

Wilfred Benitez, the current No. 1 WBC contender, had been scheduled to fight Tommy Hearns, the WBA welterweight champion, next Monday in New York, but negotiations are underway for that contest to be held at another date and site.

A *boxing promoter,* Rogelio Roble, of California, has protested to the WBC about an attempt by the lightweight champion, Rafael Limon, to postpone his title contest with Cornelius Boza-Edwards, of Britain, a WBC spokesman said yesterday. Limon is scheduled to defend his title in Stockton, California, on March 8. He asked for postponement to an unspecified date, saying he was not in good health.

Mr Roble sent a message to the WBC, claiming a postponement would bring him heavy financial losses, particularly in television broadcasting contracts. "As a result, the WBC have ordered Limon to produce a medical certificate proving ill health. *Otherwise,* the *corresponding* measures will be adopted by the WBC", the spokesman said. He did not eleaborate.—AP.

For the record

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Semi-final round, first leg: Barcelona 92, Cibona Zagreb 85; Squibb Cantu (Italy) 94, Emerson Varese (Italy) 84.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Portland Trail Blazers 124, Washington Bullets 104; Cleveland Cavaliers 109, Detroit Pistons 108; Milwaukee Bucks 114, Dallas Mavericks 106; Boston Celtics 128, San Antonio Spurs 116; Seattle Supersonics 101, Utah Jazz 98; Pheonix Suns 118, Golden State Warriors 109; San Diego Clippers 128, Chicago Bulls 95; Los Angeles Lakers 96, New York Knicks 87.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Toronto Maple Leafs 8, *New York Islanders 5; Detroit* Red Wings 6, Winnipeg Jets 4; Philadelphia Flyers 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; Colorado Rockies 6, Quebec Nordiques 3; St Louis Blues 5, Calgary Flames 2.

Cycling

MILAN: Six-day indoor race, leading positions: Fourth stage: 1, D. Clark and D. Allen (Australia) 61 pts; 2, H. Hempel and H. Hindelang (WG) 174; at one lap; 3, F. Moser (Italy) and P. Sercu (Belgium) 129; 4, R. Hermann and H. Schutz (WG) 125; 5, P. Algeri (Italy) and W. Peffgen (WG) 99.

Cresta Run

GEORGES PRADE CUP: Handicap (Swiss unless stated): 1, F. U. Meisterhans, 170.32: 2min 50.22sec; 2, C. Tesdorpf (Germany), 2:50.31; 3, U. E. Schwarzenbach, 2:50.99; 4, U. Amstutz, 2:51.25; 5, G. Orsi, 2:51.33; 6, G. Saratz, 2:51.82; 9, P. A. Trainin (GB).

Skiing

TODTNAU: West German championship: Women's downhill: 1, I. Epple 1min 32.47sec; 2, H. Wiesler 1:35.72; 3, R. Moesenlechner and T. Mittermayer 1min 35.65sec.

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF 2, London University 1.

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP: Semi-final round: Sheffield 3, North London 2.

Tennis

NASHVILLE: Miss A. Buchanan beat Miss J. Urban, 7—5, 7—5; Miss S. Saibia (Australia) beat Miss L. Sandin (Sweden) 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; Miss R. *Richards* beat Miss J. Stratton 7—5, 6—1; Miss M. Blackwood (Canada) beat Miss C. Jolissaint (Switzerland) 6—3, 6—3; Miss P. Medrado (Brazil) beat Miss A. Hobbs (GB) 6—3, 6—1; Miss B. Herr beat Miss B. Rossi (Italy) 4—6, 7—5, 6—3; Miss S. Leo (Australia) beat *Miss D. Desfor,* 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; Miss Y. Vermaak (SA) beat Miss N. Mesker (Netherlands) 6—3, 6—2.

Golf

ADELAIDE: South Australian open, *first round (Australian unless stated)*: 68: J. Clifford (Ireland), 70: R. Nagle, S. Owen (NZ), M. Cahill, F. Corrin, 71: B. Jones, S. Long.

UNIVERSITY MATCH: London 8½, Oxford 3½ (at Huntercombe GC).

NEW YORK: United States PGA winnings: 1, B. Lietzke $109,757; 2, H. Irwin, $74,831; 3, L. Hinkle $70,873; 4, J. Miller, $67,548; 5, D. Graham, $54,475; 6, J. Cook $53,049; 7, J. Pate, $47,693; 8, B. Crenshaw, $43,335; 9, R. Floyd $36,112; 10, D. January, $35,775.

NEW YORK: Ladies PGA winnings: 1, J. Carner, $27,800; 2, S. Little $20,092; 3, S. Palmer, $17,040; 4, J. Stephenson, $11,520; 5, J. Rankin $11,738; 6, K. Whitworth, $10,600; 7, A. Alcott, $9,800; 8, D. Germain $9,800; 9, P. Hayes, $9,131; 10, D. Caponi, $7,604. British placing: 63, J. L. Smith, $940.

Football

EUROPEAN U-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Cyprus 0, Belgium 1.

GREEK LEAGUE: Apollon 2, Doxa Drama 0; Aris 4, Ioannina 1; Ethnikos 0, Panathinaikos 0; Kavala Corinthos 0; Kastoria 1, Panserraikos 0; Larissa 0, Olympiakos 1; OFI Crete 1, Panionios 1; Panahaiki 1, P.A.O.K. 0; A.E.K. Athens 3, Apollon Athinon 0.

Cross country

RAF HALTON: RAF v British Police v British Fire Service: 1, Wild (RAF) 31min 0.9sec; 2, Jones (RAF) 31:23; 3, G. Denham (British Police) 32.08. Teams: RAF, 37pts; 2, British Police, 80; 3, British Fire Service, 105pts.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Conditions Runs to resort	Weather 15 pm
Davos	200	200	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud
Snow expected						
Flaine	140	480	Icy	Powder	Good	Snow
New snow on hard base						
Kitzbühel	75	200	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine
Icy lower slopes						
Klosters	110	220	Fair	Crust	Icy	Fog
Good skiing conditions						
Sauze d'Oulx	15	35	Worn	Powder	Worn	Snow
Worn patches on all pistes						
Verbier	60	220	Fair	Varied	Fair	Cloud
Some icy patches						
Wengen	80	180	Good	Varied	Good	Snow
Light snowfall, pistes good						
Wildschönau	100	230	Good	Fair	Good	Fine
Good skiing conditions						

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	—	400	Good	—	-21
Geilo	—	100	Good	—	-16
Gol	—	80	Good	—	
Gol	—	80	Good	—	
Lillehammer	—	80	Good	—	
Norefjell	—	35	Hard	—	
Oslo	—	45	Good	—	
Voss	—	200	Good	—	

SPORT

Cricket

Even Boycott cannot stave off defeat

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Port of Spain, Feb 18

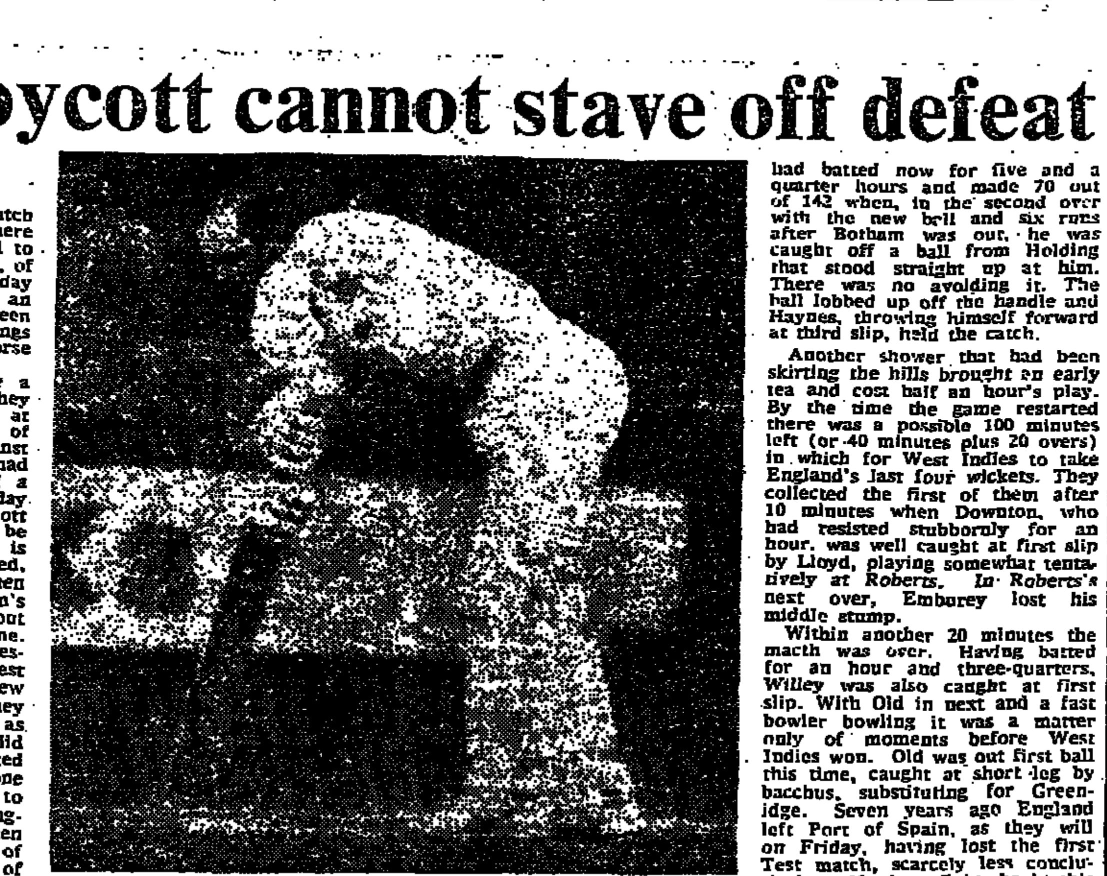
England lost the first Test match by an innings and 79 runs here this evening and well deserved to do so. Despite the loss, to rain, of another hour's play, making a day in all, West Indies won with an hour to spare. Having been bowled out in their first innings for 178, England fared even worse today.

Their rearguard action bore a strong resemblance to the one they fought equally unsuccessfully at Perth in the first Test match of last winter's series against Australia. Then, too, England had eight wickets left and carried a heavy deficit when the last day began, and then, as now, Boycott did all that could possibly be asked of him to save the day. is example, sadly, was not followed, in some cases because the batsmen were not good enough, in Botham's because, as in Perth, he was out to a wild stroke at a critical time.

Although on their third successive day in the field, the West Indian fast bowlers showed few outward signs of tiredness. They kept pounding away, accurate as they were hostile. When they did take a break, Botham presented his wicket to Richards like one Somerset man doing a favour to another. As in Perth, all England needed were two batsmen other than Boycott capable of sticking it out for a couple of hours. The pitch, though not entirely to be trusted, was in a fair state of repair. A good England batting side would certainly have expected to last out the day. For this one it was always going to be a close-run thing. In the event only Boycott batted for more than 65 minutes. It was all so tiresomely familiar.

There was the customary delay before play started, of 18 minutes this time, due to the usual leak in the covers. There was a damp patch across one of the return creases. Thinking tha the start was at 10.30 rathen than 10 o'clock, the ground staff were also behind with their preparations.

At the most there were 3,000 people on the ground to see Gower, in the second over, and Boycott in the third drop their wrists to sharply rising balls from Garner and Roberts respectively. Technically Boycott could have been caught off his, the ball bisecting Lloyd and Richards at first and second slip, an inch or two off the ground.



Boycott: pushing forward at Richards, in a mood of defiance.

After half an hour Gower was caught at the wicket down the leg side off Roberts, one of those irritating dismissals to a ball that had less merit than most. Miller batted for 35 minutes, without undue difficulty, before edging Croft low to third slip. In 25 Test matches and something like 175 first class innings Miller has never made a hundred. He has, even so, a good enough method to have lasted longer. This was Croft's one hundredth Test wicket, taken in only his twenty-first Test —an exceptionally high striking rate. Of the 10 West Indians to have reached this landmark, six are or were fast bowlers—Hall, Roberts, Holder, Garner, Holding and Croft—while of Sobers's 259 Test wickets, at least one hundred must have been taken at speed.

With Botham it was a matter of how soon he would lose his head. He kept it for 35 minutes until lunch, when England were 121 for four, and another 40 minutes passed afterwards (10 of which were spent sheltering from a shower) before he threw away his wicket. Gomes and Richards were bowling off breaks at the time, to hasten the arrival of the new ball, and Botham should have heeded the warning when, driving airily at Gomes he was not far from being caught in the covers. Ten minutes later, trying to hit Richards far over his head, he was caught off a Skier at deep mid-off. It was an abysmal stroke—ill-timed and ill-conceived, yet grimly predictable.

Boycott's determination not to yield was in admirable contrast. He was staunchness itself. Until today his Test scores on this ground had been 68, 62, 80 not out, six, 93, 99, 112 and 30. He had batted now for five and a quarter hours and made 70 out of 142 when, in the second over with the new bell and six runs after Botham was out, he was caught off a ball from Holding that stood straight up at him. There was no avoiding it. The ball lobbed up off the handle and Haynes, throwing himself forward at third slip, held the catch.

Another shower that had been skirting the hills brought an early tea and cost half an hour's play. By the time the game restarted there was a possible 100 minutes left (or 40 minutes plus 20 overs) in which for West Indies to take England's last four wickets. They collected the first of them after 10 minutes when Downton, who had resisted stubbornly for an hour, was well caught at first slip by Lloyd, playing somewhat tentatively at Roberts. In Roberts's next over, Emburey lost his middle stump.

Within another 20 minutes the macth was over. Having batted for an hour and three-quarters, Willey was also caught at first slip. With Old in next and a fast bowler bowling it was a matter only of moments before West Indies won. Old was out first ball this time, caught at short leg by bacchus, substituting for Greenidge. Seven years ago England left Port of Spain, as they will on Friday, having lost the first Test match, scarcely less conclusively.. If they fight back this time to level the series, as they did then ,their batting will need to make a remarkable improvement.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 426 for 9 dec (D. L. Haynes 96, C. G. Greenidge 84, C. H. Lloyd 64, A. M. E. Roberts 50 not out, J. E. Emburey 5 for 124).

ENGLAND: First Innings 178 (C. E. H. Croft 5 for 40)

Second Innings

G. A. Gooch, l-b-w, b Holding	5
G. Boycott, c Haynes, b Holding	70
B. C. Rose, c Murray, b Holding	5
D. I. Gower, c Murray, b Roberts	27
G. Miller, c Greenidge, b Croft	8
*I. T. Botham, c Holding, b Richards	16
P. Willey, c Lloyd b Garner	21
†P. R. Downton, c Lloyd, b Roberts	5
J. E. Emburey, b Roberts	1
G. R. Dilley, not out	1
C. M. Old, c sub, b Garner	0
Extras (b1, l-b 3, n-b 6)	10
Total	169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—25, 3—86, 4—103, 5—134, 6—142, 7—163, 8—167, 9—169, 10—169.

BOWLING: Holding, 18—6—38—3; Roberts, 21—7—11—3; Garner, 25—10—31—2; Croft, 16—5—26—1; Richards, 10—6—9—1; Gomes 6—4—14—0.

Umpires: C. Cumberbatch and D. Sang Hue.

Rowing

Devon lass takes Oxford seat of power

By Jim Railton

Susan Brown will become on April 4 the first woman to compete in the Boat Race (1.0). Her selection as Oxford's coxwain was announced yesterday when, in all good humour, the Cambridge University Boat Club president, James Palmer, agreed to modify his challenge. Palmer's challenge was for Oxford to provide "nine good men and true from Oxford University" to row against Cambridge. The Oxford president, Chris Mahoney, accepted the gauntlet on condition that the challenge was modified to "eight good men and one young woman", and Boat Race history was made.

Miss Brown, a 22-year-old third-year undergraduate of biochemistry at Wadham College and hailing from Honiton, Devon, took yesterday's blaze of publicity in her stride. She was asked what it was like breaking into totally male territory?. "The question doesn't arise", she said. "I am not a feminist." Indeed not, but when she was invited to the stage at yesterday's press conference, the Oxford and Cambridge presidents instinctively leapt to their feet.

She has been selected on merit from more than 30 men candidates for the Oxford coxwain's seat. The crew like her and she coxed Oxford University to victory in last year's women's boat race and the British women's coxed four in the Olympic regatta. She has been in the sport for only three years and her ability as a Tideway coxswain on the difficult Putney to Mortlake course is still to be judged. She was in the ascendancy when her last competitor, Adrian Rossiter, abandoned rowing to help steer a new political vehicle and work with the Council for Social Democracy.

Miss Brown is 5ft 3in and told me yesterday she aims to weigh in at around 6st 8lb on Boat Race day (the lightest coxswains in the Boat Race were Massey (Oxford) in 1939 and Archer (Cambridge) in 1862 at 5st 2lb apiece). Oxford will surely have the advantage over their opponents of carrying a coxswain well over a stone lighter, unless Cambridge have something up their sleeves.

She is certainly the quietest coxswain I have heard for many a year and it is at first difficult to imagine how she can command eight beefy men. Fortunately the Oxford crew is mature and experienced and has two former presidents on board, with Rankov selected for his fourth Boat Race. I think Miss Brown's personality could well be described as a "Dr Jekyll and Miss Hyde".

This quiet Devon lass on the bank suddenly transforms into a tough and aggressive competitor when afloat. "I don't need to shout at them", she told the press yesterday. "I just talk persuasively into the loudspeaker system. I do not intend to swear either to get the best out of them." Watching her steer last weekend on the Tideway, I know she can be bloody-minded if necessary.

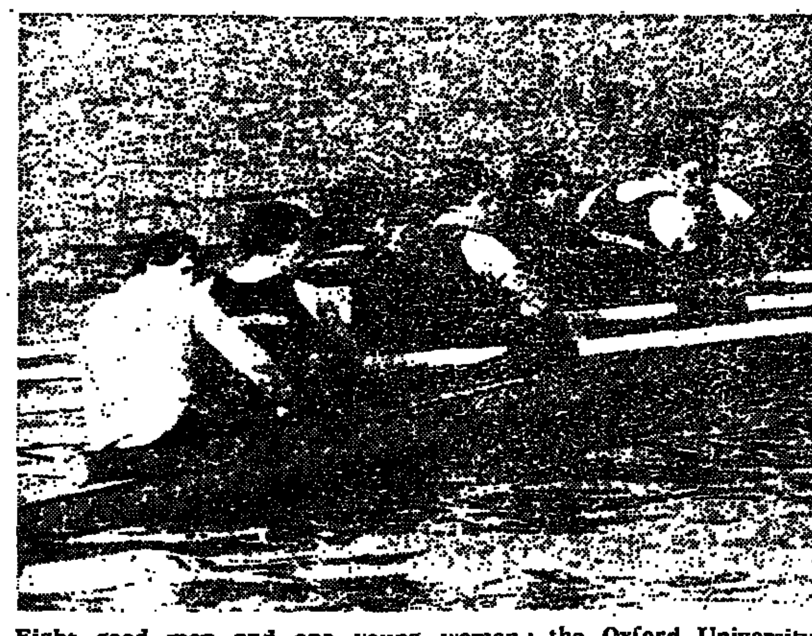
Ladbrokes, who are sponsoring the Boat Race for the fifth year, made Oxford favourites yesterday at 3 to 1 on. They have an impressive line-up, led by their president and Olympic silver medallist Chris Mahoney, along with five other winning Blues—Rankov, Andrews, Bland, Conington and Head. Two of last year's Isis crew, Emerton and Yonge, complete the crew. The Cambridge crew may be announced next week but will not be seen in action on the Tideway for another three weekends.

A strong hint came yesterday that Ladbrokes may withdraw their sponsorship of the race. Gerald Green, the director responsible for the group's sponsorship, said yesterday "that a further five years sponsorship estimated at £150,000 would be subject to agreement with the TV authorities. But if we cannot reach an agreement, Ladbrokes will withdraw from the event."

I understand that Ladbrokes want the Oxford and Cambridge race shells to carry the company's name in two and half inch lettering on their bows on Boat Race day. That is a very modest request considering all the sponsors' names that appear rather more blatantly in BBC's coverage of sporting events. Ladbrokes at least should be content that the BBC will be screening on April 4 two of their sponsorships—the Boat Race and the Grand National meeting, with women in both events drawing considerable international interest.

OXFORD: *P. J. Head (Hampton and Oriel) bow, *N. A. Conington (Hampton and Oriel), R. P. Yonge (King's, Canterbury, and New College), R. Emerton (Abingdon and Christ Church), *N. B. Rankov (Bradford GS, Corpus Christi and St Hugh's), *C. J. Mahoney (Hampton and Oriel), *M. D. Andrews (Abingdon and Magdalen), *J. L. Bland (King Edward VI, Stafford, and Merton), stroke, S. Brown (Honiton and Wadham) cox.

* A Blue.



Eight good men and one young woman: the Oxford University oarsmen and their coxswain, Susan Brown, on the Tideway at Chiswick preparing for the meeting with Cambridge on April 4.

Lamb cleared for England

Allan Lamb, Northamptonshire's South African-born batsman, has been cleared by the Test and County Cricket Board to play for England from next year. Lamb, aged 26, made his first appearance for Northamptonshire in 1978 and has become one of the most attractive and heaviest-scoring batsmen in the game. Third in the averages in 1979, he was first last season with a figure of 66.55.

With South Africa's isolation from Test cricket becoming more pronounced in recent years and his chances of playing Tests for South Africa receding, Lamb decided to opt for England at the end of last summer. He asked the TCCB to accept his four-year residentail qualification from the time he first came to England and they have agreed, provided he still lives here over the next 14 months.

If England's batting retains its current frailty and Lamb is anywhere near the form he has shown in his brief career in county cricket, his chances of making his first Test appearance in June next year are good.

The Board's statement reads: "The registration committee of the TCCB have advised Northamptonshire and Allan Lamb that, on the assumption the player retains a bona-fide residence in this country in accordance with the regulations, he will be qualified for England from the beginning of season 1982." Lamb is currently playing Currie Cup cricket in South Africa.

Test pair save Districts

Napier, Feb 18.—Present and past New Zealand Test batsmen shared a third-wicket stand of 176 to steer Central Districts out of danger on the second day of the match against the touring Indians at McLean Park today. Jock Edwards, who will be facing India in the first Test later this week, joined Robert Anderson, a former Test batsman, with the total at 36 for two.

Edwards, newly-recalled to international service, set the pace in a partnership which saw his own century come in 165 minutes. When he was caught at cover off Yograj Singh for 103 he had hit 14 boundaries and the total was 212. Anderson, whose last Test was at Lord's in 1978 and who toured India in 1976, shrugged off disasters at the other end and completed his own 100 (eight fours) in 274 minutes before Kirti Azad trapped him leg-before. Districts declared at 277 for seven, 35 behind the tourists.

Viswanath had declared at the Indians' overnight score of 312 for seven and were 12 without loss in their second innings when bad light stopped play 10 minutes early.

The Indian bowlers toiled hard, but their task was made more difficult by an unresponsive pitch which, as on the first day, favoured the batsmen.

SCORES: Indians, 312 for 7 dec (Kirti Azad 127 not out) and 12 for no wkt; Central Districts, 277 for 7 dec (G. N. Edwards 103, R. W. Anderson 101).—Agencies.

Rugby League

Fulham want to sign that Frenchman

Fulham, an English second division Rugby League side, are interested in signing the French player, Jean-Marc Bourret, currently at the centre of controversy on both the sides of the Channel for his movement from Rugby League to Rugby Union. Fulham, the only League club in the South of England, sent a reprsentative over to meet Bourret in France yesterday.

His case will be examined at the annual meeting of the International Board in Cardiff next month. International regulations stipulate that no one who has been associated with a non-amateur club may take part in Rugby Union.—Agence-France Presse.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Barrow 13, Featherstone Rovers 12; Hull 10, Widnes 8.

Badminton

Mrs Gilks pulls out of All-England singles

By Richard Streeton

Gillian Gilks, with that inate flair for unpredictability, which is seldom far away these days from her badminton life, scratched yesterday from the singles at the All-England championships next month at Wembley. Mrs Gilks, who is England's No 1, will concentrate on the women's and mixed doubles at the championships from March 25 to 29, which are sponsored by John Player.

Mrs Gilks firt telephoned and then sent a confirmatory wire to badminton officials only hours before the seedings committee for Wembley compiled their lists. She explained that she felt the days had passed when a leading player could expect to do justice to three events. The sterner competition and heavy playing schedule was too much.

Later Mrs Gilks explained more fully what had decided her to miss the singles. Over the weekend in the Dutch Open she had won the women's and mixed doubles and believed her best chances of success were in these events. In the women's final, she and Paula Kilvington beat England's world champions, Nora Perry and Jane Webster, for the fourth time in four meetings this winter. In the mixed she and Thomas Kihlström (Sweden) had won the title against Michael Tredgett and Mrs Perry, England's European and All-England champions.

"I want to stress very much," Mrs Gilks said, "That my decision does not mean that I am cutting down on my future singles commitments regularly. I shall decide my programme at each major tournament as it comes along." Mrs Gilks, who is 31 in June, still has a legal action pending against the Badminton Association of England calming damages for unreasonable restraint of trade. Neither Mrs Gilks nor Miss Kilvington are representing England internationally at the moment.

Mrs Gilks was beaten in the first round of last year's All-England singles when she fell prey to her notorious nerves.

SEEDINGS: Men: 1, Liem Swie King (Indonesia); 2, R. Hartono (Indonesia); 3, L. Pongoh (Indonesia); 4, Morten Frost Hansen (Denmark); 5, Hadyanto (Indonesia); 6, Prakash Padukone (India); 7, ... (England); 8, K. ... Women: 1, L. Köppen ...; Sun-Ae Hwang (South Korea); ... Hoa Ivana (Indonesia); ... (Japan); 5, W. Verawaty (Indonesia); 6, Y. Yonekura (Japan); ... (England); 8, W. ...

The England-India match at Stoke-on-Trent on Tuesday night finished after midnight. For the tours next season by Sweden and Japan, officials are thinking of reducing the matches from seven rubbers to five to ensure an earlier finish. England won 6—1 but the match was not so one-sided.

Racing

Taunton programme

1.45 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £414: 2m)

3	00221	Doucement (CD), J. Cobden, 5-11-10 .... R. Mugg-ridge 7
4	001	Virgin Soldier (D), J. Old, 5-11-10 ...... C. McIlfatrick 7
6		Ceinture, Mrs S. Carter, 7-11-4 .... S. May
7	0	Chelsford Water, R. Keenor, 6-11-4 .... J. Williams
9	0/00	Prince Valentino (B), D. H. Jones, 7-11-4 .... C. Seward 4
10	0-	Rarely Equalled, W. Charles, 6-11-4 .... M. Charles 4
11	2/	Social Contract, B. Palling, 8-11-4 .... C. Candy
14	00	Boughton Cone, M. Low, 5-11-3 .... Mr M. Low 7
15		Fair Balmoral, J. Bradley, 5-11-3 .... G. Davies 7
16	00	Mistri, Mrs E. Kennard, 5-11-3 .... James Guest
17	000	Prince Milborne, J. Thorne, 5-11-3 .... R. Hoare

Taunton programme racecards for 2.15 FEBRUARY HURDLE (Selling: £441: 2m 3f), 2.45 CECIL HUNT CHASE (Handicap: £1,329: 3m 5f), 3.15 BURNHAM-ON-SEA HURDLE (Handicap: £998: 2m 3f), 3.45 GLASTONBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,055: 2m) and 4.15 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £414: 2m)

4.15 STAPLE FITZPAINE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £414: 2m) (end of card)

	0	Fyghame, J. Edwards, 5-10-5 .... R. Millman 7
		General Sovinski, D. Tucker, 4-10-5

7-4 Karlinsky, 3-1 Irish Rifle, 9-2 Fyghame, 7-1 Seaway, 8-1 Miller's Court, 9-1 Julie Emma, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner.

Taunton selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 Light Snacks. 2.15 Hot Hand. 2.45 Mr Batmac. 3.15 Law Bench. 3.45 Prince Qumar VI. 4.15 Karlinsky.

American challenge for Champion Hurdle

By Michael Seely

Martie's Anger, the American challenger for the Champion Hurdle at Chelrenham on March 17, was due to arrive in England last night. A winner of the Colonial Cup at Camden in 1979, Martie's Anger is to be trained by Tim Forster, who saddled another American-owned horse, Ben Nevis, to triumph in last year's Grand National.

Martie's Anger is one of the best chasers in the United States, having won 10 of his 26 starts. The six-year-old has not been seen out in public since finishing a close third to Sailor's Clue in last November's Colonial Cup. Judged on this form, Martie's Anger has little chance at Cheltenham as he finished behind Corrib Chieftain, who was only carrying 10st 4lb when runner-up to Carrib Willy in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle at Leopardstown.

Due to make his first English appearance in the Kingwell Pattern Hurdle at Wincanton next Thursday, Martie's Anger is owned in partnership by his trainer in America, Jonathan Sheppard, and Bill Pape. Mr Sheppard is the son of the late Dan Sheppard, who was senior handicapper to the Jockey Club in his time. Forster said at Worcester yesterday: "I have been told that the horse will arrive in this country fit to race and I am also instructed to give him no fast work before Wincanton". Martie's Anger is currently priced at 66-1 for the Champion Hurdle.

It was good to be racing again at Worcester. Stopped showed himself to be on target for the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Champion Chase at the National Hunt Festival when giving Fred Winter his 52nd victory of the season in the day's most valuable race, the Lowesmoor steeplechase.

Ridden by Ben de Haan, Stopped jumped his rivals silly and the winning margin of one and a half lengths could have been extended at the rider's will. The courage of the second horse, Sointulla Boy, has to be admired, so gamely did he stick to his hopeless task. Last time out at Sandown the six-year-old also ran his heart out in another vain attempt to beat Clayside and deserves to be given a chance against lesser opposition.

Oliver Sherwood, Winter's assistant, was delighted with Stopped: "He jumped magnificently and is unlikely to have another race before Cheltenham". Sherwood also had good news of his own horse, Venture to Cognac, who was such a string fancy for the Cheltenham Gold Cup until the eight-year-old developed trouble with his back.

Venture to Cognac has just spent a month with Lynn England, having his back and neck manipulated and treated: "I had him diagnosed on the box. It turned out that Venture to Cognac had several problems. He's now so supple that he's like elastic. And he's so full of himself that he had me off the other morning".

Sherwood concluded by saying that Venture to Cognac would be ready to race in three to four weeks time. "He will only run in the Gold Cup if all goes well; our main objective at the moment is to get him on the track". The stable intend to run Midnight Court in the Jerry M handicap at Lingfield on Saturday in preference to the Costain Homes steeplechase at Nottingham the same afternoon.

The other feature of the afternoon was the victory of Hywel Davies on Brown Veil in the first division of the Bransford Novices hurdle. This was Davies' first success since his accident and the Welshman drove Brown Veil past the post half a length in front of Wealth o' Wiltshire. Brown Veil is trained by Roddy Armytage and is a half sister to that grand old 'chaser, Brown Jock, who despite his 13 years has already won four races this season. Armytage has no firm plans for Applalto, who was so strongly fancied to win the abandoned Schweppes Gold Trophy. "He is entered in the Champion Hurdle. But the Imperial Cup is a more likely objective," said the trainer.

Michael Dickinson had mixed luck with his novice 'chasers, Talon and Go Wimpy. Talon and Robert Earnshaw had little difficulty in disposing of the favourite, Major Knight, in the first division of the Foregate Novices steeplechase but Go Wimpy's chance of beating Pennine Derek in the second division was spoilt by a bad jump at the last fence.

Pennine Derek is trained by Walter Wharton in Leicestershire and was ridden by Seamus O'Neill.

At Southwell this afternoon, Master Brutus appears weighted to win the Star and Garter handicap chase, despite a 7 lb penalty for his victory at Sedgefield. Another Sedgefield winner, Cathmaria, is expected to make full advantage of her light weight in the Tote handicap hurdle. And that useful stayer, Come On Taffy, should be suited by the two-and-a-half miles of the first division of the Elm Tree Novices hurdle.

STATE OF GOING (official): Taunton: Soft (precautionary inspection because of frost forecast at 7.30). Southwell: Soft. Tomorrow: Fakenham: Good to soft. Newcastle: Soft.

Southwell programme

1.0 REINDEER CHASE (Division I; novice hunters; £448; 3m 110yds)

2	00002/p	Ammenella, W. Allen, 9-12-0 .... R. Woolley
3	p/	Candy Royal, D. Timmis, 10-12-0 .... D. Timmis 7
4	214123/-	Choral Prince, J. Edwards, 9-12-0 .... A. J. Wilson

Southwell programme racecards for 1.30 BROMLEY ARMS CHASE (Handicap: £1,035: 2m 74yds), 2.0 CROWN HURDLE (Seller: £624: 2m), 2.30 STAR AND GARTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,113: 3m 110yds), 3.0 TOTE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,268: 2m), 3.30 REINDEER CHASE (Division II: novice hunters: £448: 3m 110yds), 4.0 ELM TREE HURDLE (Division I; novices: £345: 2½m) and 4.30 ELM TREE HURDLE (Division II: novices: £345: 2½m)

3.0 TOTE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,268: 2m)

2	000000	Pensoyner (D), J. Bingham, 5-11-11 .... R. Davies
6	000000	Pink Tank, M. Ryan, 8-11-1 .... G. McCourt
7	222-000	Brave Fellow (B), J. FitzGerald, 7-11-0 .... P. A. Charlton
10	23131-0	Sandra Bella (D), I. Wardle, 6-10-10 .... S. Smith Eccles
14	104-0u0	Commander Bond (D), A. Smith, 6-10-8 .... C. Grant
15	024123	Henry Hotfoot (D), G. Morgan, 7-10-5 .... C. McSharry
17	1301-3	Simbad (D, B), R. Fisher, 5-10-4 .... D. Goulding
18	1100-00	Frobert (CD), W. Clay, 7-10-2 .... M. Elliott 7
19	020110	Tidy Work (D), K. Stone, 6-10-2 .... G. W. Gray 7

4.30 ELM TREE HURDLE (Division II: novices: £345: 2½m) (end of card)

5-4 Angostura, 9-4 Rubber Legs, 6-1 Daring Knight, 8-1 Firm Foundations, 12-1 Wingetts, 14-1 Straloch, 16-1 others.

*Doubtful runner.

Southwell selections

By Michael Seely

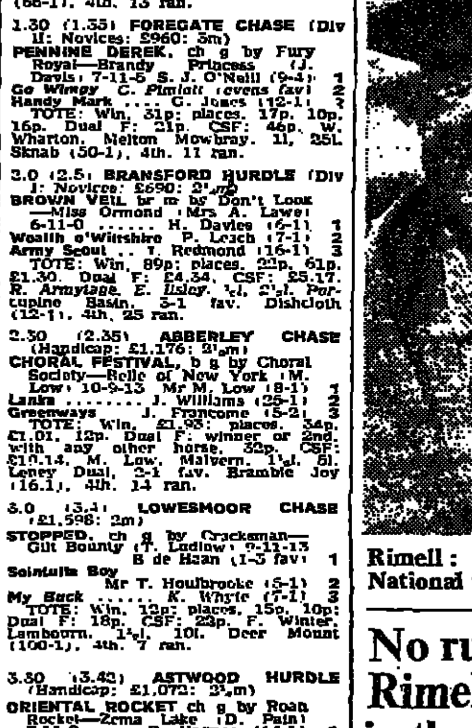
1.0 Compton Lad. 1.30 Marshal Night. 2.0 My Reppin. 2.30 Master Brutus. 3.0 CATHMARIA is specially recommended. 3.30 Cummerbund. 4.0 Come On Taffy. 4.30 Angostura.

Worcester results

1.0 (1.7) FOREGATE CHASE (Div I: Novices: £960: 2m)

TALON, ch g by George Spelvin—Battling Bessie (Hugue, 6-12-1) R. Earnshaw (6-4) 1
Major Knight J. Francome (11-10 fav) 2
Royal Bramble P. Carvill (66-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 21p, 15p, £1.07. Dual F: 23p. CSF: 30p. M. Dickinson, Harewood. 15l, 15l. Ballyo (66-1). 4th. 13 ran.

Further Worcester results (1.30 FOREGATE CHASE Div II, 2.0 BRANSFORD HURDLE Div I, 2.30 ABBERLEY CHASE, 3.0 LOWESMOOR CHASE, 3.30 ASTWOOD HURDLE, 4.0 FOREGATE CHASE Div III, 4.30 BRANSFORD HURDLE Div II), GREENALL WHITLEY BREWERIES CHASE results and OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS



Rimell: a total of four National winners

No runners from Rimell stable in the National

The Sun Grand National will not be the same this year without a runner from Fred Rimell's Kinnersley stable. Another Dolly, their solitary representative in this year's April 4 race, was one of 15 taken out at the first acceptance stage yesterday.

Since Rimell took out a trainer's licence in 1945, he has won the National four times, with ESB (1956), Nicolaus Silver (1961), Gay Trip (1970) and Rag Trade in 1976.

The trainer is ill with influenza but a stable spokesman said: "I really cannot remember the last time we had no runners in the National."

Ladbrokes prices remain unchanged. Rolls Rambler and Rubstic are 20-1 joint favourites with Spartan Missile, Aldaniti, Kylogue Lady, Rambling Jack, Royal Mail and Zongalero at 22-1.

First acceptors

GRAND NATIONAL: (list of first acceptors with ages and weights, ending "To be run over 4m 4f at Liverpool on April 4.")

The song of the earth and the great science of music

The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians
Edited by Stanley Sadie
(Macmillan, 20 vols, £850 the set)

To attempt to engage and communicate the diversity of the magnificent *New Grove* after a couple of months is like trying *to assess the performance* of the Space Shuttle from the manner in which it behaves between leaving the shed and arriving at the end of the runway. There are so many ways in which it differs from all its predecessors that it is impossible to know with certainty where to begin.

With the editor, then. Stanley Sadie, well known to readers of *The Times* Arts Page since 1964, read music at Cambridge, wrote a dissertation on *mid-18th* century British chamber music, has been editor of the *Musical Times* since 1967, and general editor of Dent's exemplary popular Master Musicians series for the last five years. He is a scholar *and* a journalist —the two are rarely the same— and the complete professional in both. He writes here about Boccherini and Mozart.

Dr Sadie's three senior editors are Lewis Lockwood, of Princeton and Harvard, Nigel Fortune, reader in music at Birmingham, and Ian D. Bent, professor of music at Nottingham. Professor Lockwood's preferred fields are Beethoven and the Counter-Reformation Mass, Dr Fortune's English and Italian vocal music of the seventeenth century, and Professor Bent's the medieval Chapel Royal, the use of the computer in musical analysis, and the contemporary avant garde. Forfune and Bent also read music at Cambridge—Fortune, like Sadie, with Thurston Dart (1921-71), of whom Bent writes in *The New Grove*:

The essence of his work was his preoccupation with musical sources themselves. Most of his hypotheses—and many of them were audacious—arose directly from the study of a source, its preparation, ownership and use. He trained a generation of scholars not only in clear, critical thinking about musical topics, but also in palaeographic, diplomatic and bibliographic skills.

In other words, the musicologist (*OED*: "A person who studies music scientifically") must learn to work with the same intellectual equipment and methods of research as those employed in other areas of criticism and historiography: Dart was, after all, the younger contemporary of those otherwise unalike source-fanatics, Namier and Leavis. He was hardly alone in urging the virtues of source-reading in musicology, but he is worth stressing here as the common influence on three of those chiefly responsible for the tone of the new dictionary, and because he was a superb executant who practised his belief that the rewards of musical scholarship should be made available to, and enjoyed by, as many people as possible.

One great beauty of *The New Grove* is that it applies Dart's standards of dispassionate scholarship to every musical epoch and every kind of musical performance, from the *Odyssey* to the Sex Pistols and Josquin to Cage. Each is placed in, and according to, his own context and time. There is no honours list and grades are not awarded, although mild reproof for a careless scholar or an excessive performer will be expressed from time to time. There is more important work being done: the entire, Eurocentric, *nineteenth century* view of Progress, by which all things led, in a series of spectacular "improvements", to the ultimate heights of Beethoven, Wagner and *Brahms—a view* still implied, *faute de mieux*, in the ruins of nineteenth century Europe, in Eric Blom's *Grove 5* (1954)—has been finally swept away.

As an incurable nineteenth century man (I have compromised only in stretching the *nineteenth* century back to around 1770 and forward to 1914), I was apprehensive, but the wisdom of justice is evident throughout. Justice for Carl-*Maria von Weber* (*John Warrack*), Mendelssohn (Karl-Heinz Köhler), Berlioz (Hugh Macdonald) and, somewhat more briskly, for Tchaikovsky (David Brown) was to *be expected* after the work published by these scholars over the past 15 years; but justice for Meyerbeer, who invented French Grand Opera and the press conference with free refreshments (Heinz Becker, excellent), and for Lortzing, Méhul, Boieldieu and Adam? Justice even for Amilcare Ponchielli who, having composed one masterpiece of morbid splendour, was too gentle to promote his own talents and interests and simply faded away?

In this climate of general amnesty and joyful revisionism, it was rotten luck on old Massanet to be dished out to Martin Cooper, who disposes of him with uncommon sharpness as the purveyor of entertainment to the last, lazy days of the grande bourgeoisie—a charge he extends, in a sideswipe, to Puccini and Richard Strauss who are happily handled at length elsewhere by Mosco Carner and Michael Kennedy. Massanet seems to have taken the place of Rachmaninov, the ritual victim of *Grove 5*.

If you supposed, from the evident priorities of Dr Sadie and his three senior editors, that a certain deteutonization of received musical history is under way in *The New Grove*, you would be correct. The centre of the musicological business shifted irrevocably to the United States after 1933, and one-third of Dr Sadie's 2,500 contributors is American, the largest national group. Sample, for American scholarship at its most intellectually crisp, Lockwood on Palestrina and Vin*cenzo Ruffo*, or, *even better*, the formidable Joseph Kerman on Byrd; for its Central European humanism, Boris Schwarz's noble case for Shostakovich (up *to and including Testimony*, which he handles with tact, although it is surprising to see him place the symphonies above the chamber music even without *argument*); *for the interdisciplinary* open-mindedness which Europeans find so inaccessible and Americans take in their stride, witness Charles Hamm on the manuscript sources of Renaissance polyphony *and* American popular music from *A Choice Collection of 180 Loyal Songs* (1685) to Presley, Dylan and Queen. In two separate articles, that is.

Britain and Germany remain of primary significance. *The New Grove* is, after all, a British production with English terminology and English spelling preferred (perhaps the last work on this scale in which they will be so), while the revival of German musicology which began in Friedrich Blume's monumental *Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart* (1949-69) made it imperative that *Grove 1-5* must be consigned to the context of history themselves and replaced, in all but three per cent of their text, by *The New Grove*. Sadie was appointed in 1970, and the wonder to me is not that the enterprise took so long, but that it was finished in the time. True, it was never a one-man band, as the editor is the first to remind us: an editorial board just short of 50 in number sounds more like the Eszterhaza *forces available* to Haydn when his Prince was in expansive mood at the start of a fine summer season. But, even so: 22 million words with 3,000 *music examples and 9,000 cross-*references in 22,500 articles from all over the world . . . It is staggering.

Great Haydn, incidentally, is *only one of several composers* whose practical reputations have risen dramatically through the discoveries of scholarship and performance since the publication of *Grove 5*: the achievements of Monteverdi, Handel, *Verdi, Mahler and Weill are re*assessed with great liveliness, originality and depth by Denis Arnold, Winton Dean, Andrew Porter, Donald Mitchell and David Drew. Porter's long monograph on Verdi is the best I have ever read, particularly on his dramatic art and language, whilst Dean, who has already served one ace in the brilliant and witty article on criticism reprinted from *Grove 5*, triumphantly rescues his hero from the Nonconformist *conscience* and the evangelical choir.

All earlier editions of *Grove* were directed principally at "*the musical amateur*", *that is* you, me, us. I hope I have already made it clear that *The New Grove* far from excludes us—with writers as good as Porter and Dean and hundreds of entries on living performers, many quite young, it is hardly doing that—but it has been designed first for the use of fellow-professionals in the musicological field. It is, among many things, the source-book of source-books for an exuberant and expanding discipline. Far from being anxiously divested of technicality, as Sir George assured the concert-goers and parlour musicians of 1879, *The New Grove* positively revels in it, with learned articles on every ology and ography contiguous to music and all the ways of making music—blowing, bashing, scraping, striking—known to man.

Many are illuminated with large, clear mechanical drawings; and indeed nothing gives the daunted amateur his courage back faster than the 4,500 illustrations, integrated in the text by Elizabeth Agate, and amounting to a superb pictorial history of music in themselves. Other articles of book length include *surveys* of libraries (one hundred pages), sources (160), periodicals (128) and the music of India (97). Work-lists, bibliographies and indexes are far larger than ever before.

If the tormented Tchaikovsky has been eased from the closet of his homosexuality and suicide—and that with the help of recent Soviet research, not normally inclined to acknowledge such things—so is Folk Music removed from the ghetto by which it was too neatly contained in *Grove 5*. It is reapportioned under each country in turn after Art *Music—a* terminological antithesis I doubt anyone is quite happy with, since it carries overtones of Ruskinian aesthetics and morality foreign to the more bracing ethos of this dictionary as a whole, but you may be sure that Dr Sadie's 49-piece band spent some time trying to think up a better one.

Anyway, the effect is sensational. It is as if the doors and windows of the Royal Albert Hall and the Musikverein, the Salle Pleyel, Free Trade Hall and Leipzig Gewandhaus had been flung open and season ticket holders compelled to hear strange sounds coming from the streets outside: gamelans, slit drums, pan pipes and arched harps; gourd trees, whistling pots and bamboo stamping tubes. It is the music of the barbarous nations, as kindly old "G" dismissed them one hundred years ago, summoned to the feast at last. It is the song of the earth.

Too much of that, and the listening reader would run mad with polyphony like Mahler, Stockhausen or Charles Ives, but *The New Grove* offers large *areas of silence and austerity* in which the musical amateur may recover his calm. He may, then run into "Roll out the Barrell" in Bohemia; Frank Sinatra, learning to phrase from Tommy Dorsey's trombone, or the histories of Gnocchi, Cucu and Crotch. He will discover *that the pututu is not a ballet* dress for Spanish tarts but a Bolivian cowhorn, and that *Amusia*, far from being a collection of useful little jokes to keep in one's pocket, is "the inability to comprehend or produce musical sound" (Natasha Spender). I would not go quite as far as Jessica's Lorenzo that the man that hath no music in himself, nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, but it is hard to envisage a condition more desolate than [illegible] *Amusia* to wish upon any woman cure themselves by reading, but at least the cure could now start with the inexhaustible and tantalizing excitements ofered by Dr Sadie's *New Grove*.

Michael Ratcliffe

Fiction

Close Relations
By Susan Isaacs
(Macdonald, £6.95)

A Princess in Berlin
By Arthur Solmssen
(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Caroline R.
By David Lancaster
(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Don't let's be beastly to the Americans. As Max Beerbohm gently remarked, they have a perfect right to exist; and so do *novels like these, zapping* along with all the racket of a rollercoaster. Two are by Americans; the third has an American heroine and a hunch that kings, if they are gentlemen, prefer blondes.

Susan Isaacs switches from *Compromising Positions* on suburban Long Island to swinging-singles sex and swinging city politics on Manhattan: no isle of joy. Marcia Green is speechwriter to the president of New York City Council. At 35, mistress of the wisecrack and of Jerry Morrissey, an "objectively, truly, and irrevocably handsome" Irishman, who manages her boss's campaign for the state governorship, she has seen off marriage, miscarriage, and divorce, to say nothing—the book *says plenty* —of a gallimaufry of government-subsidized lovers "so homely or boorish or dull that I would never have introduced *them to even my most distant* relative".

Relatives, distant and dead, rush past in droves; but crowding Marcia's political and social bedfellows for elbow room come *her* close relations: interfering, smothering, disapproving of job, lifestyle, and clothes; tireless crusaders in the holy cause of rich, respectable matrimony with a regular manicure and hairdo. Aunt Estelle, Cousin Barbara, Uncle Julius and all are bigoted, blinkered, snobbish, appalling. They are the Jewish family of a million jokes. They play to win, and they do; even defeating Miss Isaacs's determination to have and to hold readers' sympathy for Marcia, less obviously but no less snob*bishly a lay figure of parody*: our Sexually Liberated But Emotionally Unsatisfied Woman of the Week. The gang on 42nd Street will dance when dialogue as good as *Miss Isaacs's is* not squandered on stereotypes. There will be a dance in this old dame when more women novelists write novels that are not "women's novels".

Bertolt Brecht does not dance, but he sings a little as he flits briefly into Arthur Solmssen's tale of two cities: schizophrenic Berlin in 1922; opulent banking society cheek to cheek with desperate poverty, still more despairing cyni*cism. Peter Ellis is an engaging* young American, formerly an ambulance driver on the Western Front, back in Europe on the artistic lam. The story *starts fast* and well; *descriptions* of German inflation in the 'Twenties will turn your eyeballs to stone if you do not quickly turn them heavenwards in prayer. But it comes apart for want of action to glue together a confusion of characters against a backdrop of bankruptcy, political, economic, and spiritual. Some of the symbols work: an elder brother, Christoph, is delightful, fair-minded, a scholar; the younger, Kaspar, *demented* and revengeful, the stuff of which Hitler's Germany came to be made. They would be more telling if historical details were not *given precedence over human* emotion.

If Mr Lancaster—"an author with an intimate knowledge of royal life"—is to be believed, precedence may be decaying into mere pretension up there on the Mall. Readers and corgis will stand aghast to learn that "Everyone in the palace, except for the footmen" is "irredeemably upper middle class". The blow is not quite without mitigation: we have no reason to suppose that royal footmen have not been exalted rather than laid low; good reason to suppose that "David Lancaster" has his tongue in his cheek rather than his foot. Happily, if not gloriously, he sometimes has both.

Caroline R., née Knight, is HM The Queen of England, consort of the immensely popular former Prince of Wales. His parents are in exile in consequence of "a wretched misunderstanding" (unspecified); the monarchy has "more than tottered"; but the King has bagged a bride at last and things are looking up. Caroline is "tall and leggy and slim and blonde"; clever without any of that *summa cum laude* nonsense; the kind of patrician American girl who would think the DAR vulgar, the Junior League a *bore*. (She would be right.) The royal love match looks set fair. But HM's impatience with protocol and charmingly devil-may-care attitude to a past indiscretion set her on the skids. Off she starts, the envy of all the waiters, down the slide to a Ruritanian state funeral. Reverential courtiers are, it seems, as nefarious as rascally reviewers in blackguarding their betters. The woodwork, inside the *palace and out, seethes with* scoundrels.

David Lancaster has an eye for the ironical twist when he lets his typewriter cool down. The other eye is cheerfully and shamelessly on the American market. Evidently a Phi Beta Kappa professional, he might have spared half an eye for his page proofs. Upper middle class Hampstead residents may become irredeemably exasperated by an influx of Americans look*ing for the Royal Mausoleum* at Frognal.

Gay Firth

Three revellers having a good time on a red-figure amphora by Euthymides, 510-500 BC, from **Greek Art and the Idea of Freedom**, by Denys Haynes (Thames & Hudson, £6.95). The book examines and illustrates the way that the Greeks' growing awareness of the freedom of the human personality is closely reflected in the form and content of their visual arts between the eighth and second centuries BC. The chaps are named Komarchos, Eudemos (misspelt Euedemos) and Teles. A boastful gloss by the artist reads: "Euphronius never drew like this."

In cold print and disarray

Music for Chameleons
By Truman Capote
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

There is a powerful image in Orwell's *Down and Out* in which the public part of a smart Paris restaurant, calm, sparkling and elegant, is contrasted with the kitchen, a hot, steaming hell-hole of sweat and frenzy, where curses and crockery hurtle through the fetid air. There is something of this in Truman Capote's writing. Where he is a detached, *neutral observer*, as in the main item in this collection, there is a brilliant force and economy to his writing. That item is "Handcarved Coffins", *which he describes as* "a nonfiction account of an American crime", reminding the reader of *In Cold Blood* of 15 years ago. These 80 pages bring the *clichés of book-reviewing* to the surface like dynamited salmon. Let *me* put it like this: once you have begun to read it is extremely hard to *stop. One is conscripted by the* first two paragraphs, the first describing the dull, small Western town where the story takes place, the other describing the local *detective who* becomes more and more obsessed with a series of linked local revenge killings.

But as well as this there are two kinds of less *attractive* matter to be found here. On the one hand there is a certain amount of gush about "celebrities", as in a piece about being *smuggled* out of California, and a perfectly honourable bit of legal difficulty, in the entourage of Pearl Bailey. Here we are in the world of the late Kenneth Tynan, of Richard Avedon's photography, of *People* magazine. On the other, and more conspicuous, is a kind of nervous blustering, only an inch away from self-pity, that afflicts Capote when occupied with the topic of his own importance and achievements. For example: "It was a lot of fun—at first. It stopped being fun when I discovered the difference between good *writing and bad*, and *then* made an even more alarming discovery: the difference between very good writing and true art; it is subtle, but *savage*". Again, *after a quotation* from Henry James: "Mr James is laying it on the line there; he's telling us the truth". There is some more *false macho when he says of* recent difficulties with writing: "The halt happened because I was in a helluva lot of trouble".

There is something of this duality at times in the work of Christopher Isherwood, notably in *A Single Man*, where the superb evocation of *Los Angeles* and *some* of *its* sweetly dilapidated inhabitants contrasts so disconcertingly with the adhesively sentimental all-male romance in the *book. But that does not mean* that Capote should avoid that tricky enterprise, the foul rag and bone shop of the heart, and stick to the people, places *and events from which he can* keep at a distance. *Music for Chameleons* contains two fine pieces in which the author's private self, in a measure of disarray, is at the centre of attention. The first, "A Day's Work", has him following his black cleaning lady round on a day's tour of the premises of her other clients. Two absentees—a disorganized airline pilot with a devotion to vodka miniatures and a neat young swinger who works on a magazine—are marvellously evoked from the state and contents of their apartments. The next people, Mr and Mrs Berkowitz, catch Mary and Capote, high on grass, feasting on sweet things from the Berkowitz refrigerator. A funny, *humane, brilliantly executed* piece. And in "Nocturnal Things", a conversation in bed with himself late at night, he confronts his condition *directly, with humour and* credibility. A few celebrities even float harmlessly by.

Also good are "Mojave", in which a rich upper East Side husband recalls a desert encounter of his youth as he comes to terms with his own aging and loss of glamour, a little like Edith Wharton in modern dress, and "Hello Stranger", about a dull old friend driven to drink by way of uncomfortable involvements with little girls. Capote's *gifts* are such that nearly everything is well worth reading and all the larger items will be worth reading again.

For some years now he has been engaged on a book, *Answered Prayers*, in which his "non-fiction" technique is applied to his own world of friends, acquaintances and enemies. Some early drafts have appeared in *Esquire* magazine. Understandably there have been cries of pain. We must hope that the sufferers will contain their distress in the interests of art.

Anthony Quinton

Quick guide

The Noblest Roman, by M. L. Clarke (Thames & Hudson, £10). The noble Brutus has suffered a curious fate. In his lifetime a staunch supporter of *the claims and pretentions of* his class, the inner circle of the senatorial oligarchy, he opposed Julius Caesar in politics, fought against him in the Civil War, accepted his pardon and murdered him. After his death he became with Marcus Cato and Cassius an object of veneration in the sentimental and romantic cult of a notion of Republican liberty which he would not have recognized. Dante placed him with Iscariot in the lowest circle of *Inferno*; *to eighteenth century* England he was the very model of antique virtue. M. L. Clarke examines first the known facts of Brutus's life, and then his posthumous reputation from the Roman Empire to the modern times, and his portrayal in literature from the sixteenth century through Shakespeare to Phyllis Bentley and Roy Fuller.

The Life and Times of Edward I, by John Chancellor (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95). There is more to history than kings and queens, though they serve as convenient markers of the passage of time. Edward I really did himself make history as well as wearing the crown. Today he is chiefly remembered as the conqueror of Wales and *Scottorum malleus*, who took the first steps towards the unification of our island. This new monarch in the royal flush series, Kings and Queens of England, edited by Antonia Fraser, treats sympathetically his great work as the English Justinian. He may *have intended merely* to establish the rights of the Crown over those of the barons, but what we got was the English legal system. He was not just a warrior-king and builder of majestic castles, but also a builder of England. Mr Chancellor's book is prettily illustrated, and gives a balanced and lively account of the latest view of Edward for the general reader.

Crime

Murder Has a Pretty Face
By Jennie Melville
(Macmillan, £5.95)

Meet the feminist crime novel, first of its kind so far as I know. A basic element in the feminist cause is a desire, often altogether justifiable, to get in on the act. And here the act is criminality. Why not an all-female gang, postulates Melville. And let it conduct in a near microcosmic small town its crime wave, of the sort hitherto pretty strictly a masculine province, the bank raid, the barely motivated violence. "It's what we've wanted for a long time, isn't it?" comments an onlooker character, a woman tied *to her house by a small baby*. "The really emancipated woman criminal."

To oppose these emancipated ladies there must be, of course, a more familiar figure, the woman detective-inspector (Convenient car accident sends male boss to hover off-stage). But here, unlike the woman police detectives who have recently bulked large on our TV screens and unlike too, I'm pretty certain, real CID women, our heroine or anti-heroine behaves in a pretty unorthodox, distinctly feminine way. Eventually even under a feeble pretence of going undercover (no *consultation with any superior*) she cheerfully falls in with the gang, announcing with evident conviction "I admire you all".

And to womany policework (mere male credence, which is shared by many a female, is strained often to its farthest point) is added a similar style in the writing. Everything floats, unrooted, intuitive. Scene does not lead into scene; sentence jars oddly, sometimes tellingly, against sentence. The whole, then, did not totally convince me, which may be the fault of innate chauvinism rather than failure of the novelist's impulse. But I read on unstoppably.

The Other Side of Silence, by Ted Allbeury (Granada, £5.95). Part factual inquiry into Kim Philby (*considerably* interesting), part novel about ultimate loyalties (considerably affect*ing*). *Unsatisfactory* as such perhaps, but unputdownable.

The Ludi Victor, by James Leigh (Bodley Head, £5.95). Ideas-brimming investigation into London insurance deviosity (Arizona climax) and into notion of games-playing. Occasionally over-clever, but a first to flag-wave for.

The Money Men, by William Haggard (Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95). Old Master in cracking, familiar form with retired Russell probing high-powered financial shenanigans from Holland to Portugal aided by black Harrovian side-kick.

Odd's End, by Tim Wynn-Jones (Deutsch, £5.95). First-novel psychological thriller in which really attractive young couple in old Nova Scotia house are *hunted* and *haunted*. A mite overheated, but decidedly intelligent.

The Tainted Man, by John Wainwright (Macmillan, £5.50). Rare to find a mystery novel that covers years and yet grips as this story of Northern city hatreds does.

A *Distant View of Death*, by Jack Scott (Collins, £5.95). Stylistically flavoursome (if odd) further adventure of West Country CID man Rosher, a character getting gamier by *the* book. More, please.

The Night She Died, by Dorothy Simpson (Michael Joseph, £6.50). Pleasant Inspector Thanet investigates corpse in Kent town, and a few pasts.

Send in the Lions, by Eric Clark (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95). Hijack to Algeria plus kidnap, and all that happens next. Expertly told in the Forsyth manner, packed with news-to-you facts.

The Chief Inspector's Daughter, by Sheila Radley (Constable, £5.95). Romantic novelist slain in village home. An investiga*tion with personal relations* to the fore, especially the detectives'. Touch condescending though.

H. R. F. Keating

Inky statesman

Walter Lippmann and the American Century
By Ronald Steel
(Bodley Head, £8.95)

The publisher's blurb claims *that Walter Lippmann* was the greatest journalist of his age, but I am not so sure. Arguably among American journalists James Reston is and Drew Pearson was better at their craft, but only Lippmann warrants such an exhaustive, and occasionally exhausting, biography as this.

One reason, again to quote the blurb, was that for six decades Lippmann stood at the centre of American political life. His experience spanned the period when the American empire was born, matured, and began to wane, a time some have called the American century.

Another was that Lippmann chose journalism as the path to political power and influence as Dr Henry Kissinger *chose Harvard and Nelson* Rockefeller, and this was not all they had in common. Both came from German Jewish backgrounds, and they shared the certainty of the old prophets and Herr Professors. Both made some terrible mistakes; indeed, if Lippmann had not had his own power base he would have been sacked many times for getting things wrong.

Their arrogance was equally *overwhelming*. For *instance*, Lippmann campaigned for American entry into the First World War, but although in his twenties and good health decided that he was too intelligent to fight. He pulled strings and got a job supervising the building of barracks.

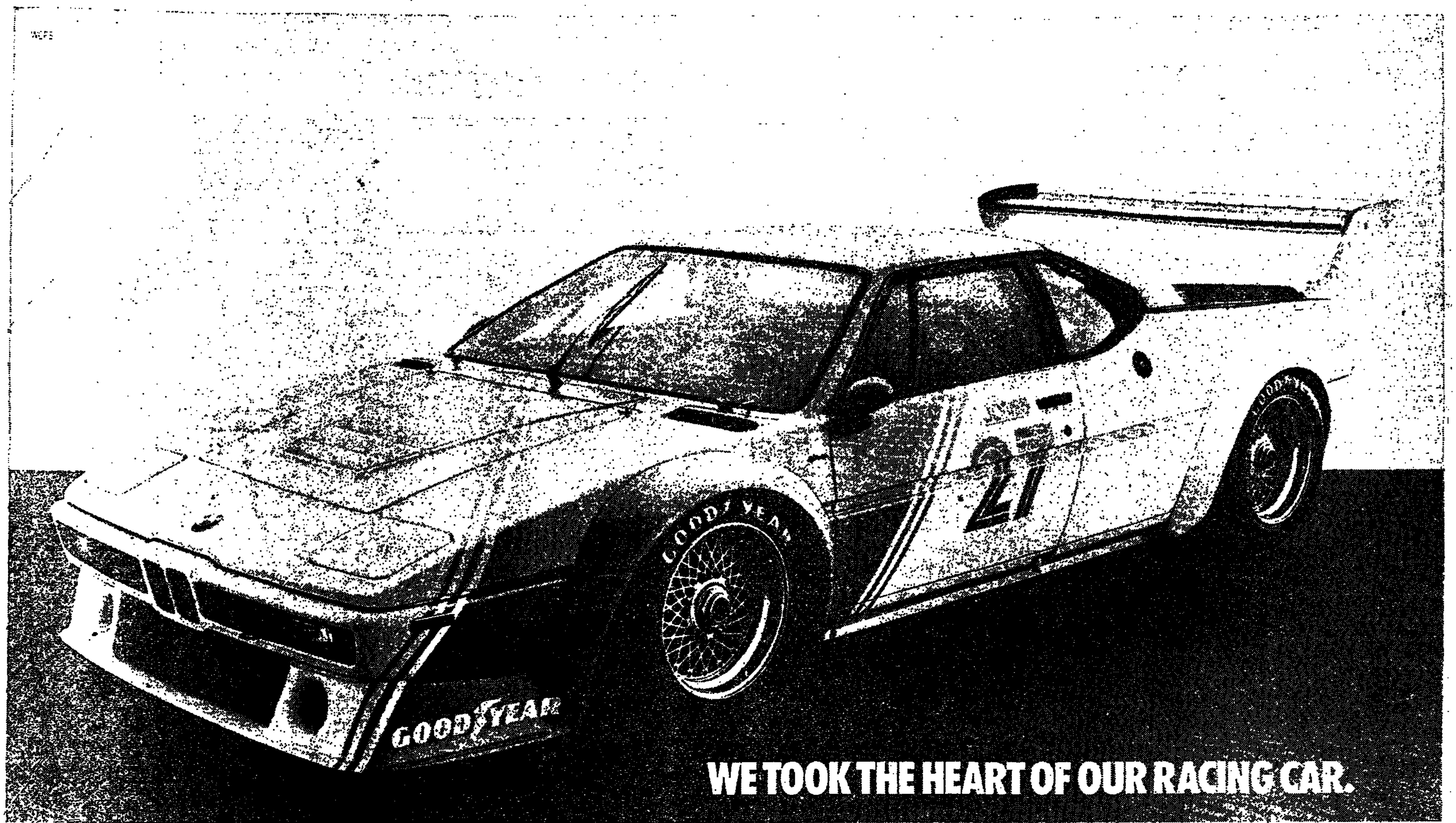
As a temporary civil servant he accepted the witch hunts and suppression of dissent, and he was no less insensitive when he returned to journalism. He was indifferent to the suffering of his fellow citizens during the depression and the gassing of millions of Jews. He also dismissed Franklin D. Roosevelt as a "kind of amiable boy scout", but this and more did not prevent him from influencing events at home and abroad.

Great or not so great, he was a very remarkable man. Presidents sought his advice and read his columns with respect, as did foreign statesman. He understood Europe because of his background, and was a *good linguist, which helps* to explain his influence in foreign affairs. He was also a good friend of Britain.

Mr. Steel has written a very *good biography, sympathetic* and admiring but not oblivious of the dangers of a journalist getting too big for his door-stepping shoes. Not that *Lippmann* had ever waited outside politicians' doors for information, which is a pity because if he had the final disillusionment might have been less painful.

Just before he gave up his column and departed from Washington he told me that *President Johnson had lied* to him. He was outraged, and wanted to know how any journalist could do business with a man who lied. It was too un*kind to suggest that he should* have learned long ago that politicians can unblushingly lie to journalists.

Louis Heren



BMW have never felt that ostentation served any useful purpose.

So this new addition to the BMW 5 Series range doesn't flaunt its additional performance.

Only an aerodynamic spoiler hints at what lies beneath the bonnet: a six cylinder 3.5 litre fuel injected engine, which, in the racing version above, produces 470 bhp.

In this version, developed by BMW Motorsport for everyday use, it develops 210 bhp. So it's in no way being strained beyond its limits.

And without needing the extravagance of 12 cylinders or turbocharging, it can reach 60mph in approximately seven seconds.

This is not, however, one of those high performance engines whose sheer brute force almost bullies you to drive faster than you want to go.

It's perfectly happy to dawdle along through traffic in top. And then, even below 1,000 rpm, it can pull away without snatch or shudder.

Nor is this one of those intimidating machines whose performance is almost unstoppable. For, along with the carefully developed suspension, 10" diameter disc brakes are fitted on all four wheels.

A precaution which results from our conviction that a car's braking should always be faster than its acceleration.

We're also convinced that engineering efficiency rather than just raw performance is the criterion by which any car should be judged.

So we've ensured that the M535i uses up to a third less petrol than those few cars that are as fast.

And that it can comfortably take five people and their luggage, instead of two people and their attache cases.

A fact which prompted the Financial Times, who know a good investment when they drive one, to observe of the M535i "It really does make a nonsense of cramped and nervous supercars costing more than twice as much."

There will, of course, be those for whom the notion of a race bred engine is more than their driving style actually needs.

Which is why the BMW 5 Series offers you no less than five different engines, so you can have exactly the amount of power that you want.

And though the performance of individual engines is more restrained, it is never compromised.

The two litre 520, for example, offers you a sophisticated in-line six cylinder engine. Instead of resorting to the cruder configurations that seems to tempt mass produced cars in its class.

Nor, too, is the character of any of the cars in the BMW 5 Series range ever compromised.

Each one remains a driving machine, tauter and more solid than cars whose drivers demand less.

Because each one remains a BMW: a car whose heart is in exactly the right place.

THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

THE BMW 5 SERIES START AT £6,955. THE BMW M535i COSTS £13,745. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES. (THE M535i ILLUSTRATED IS FITTED WITH OPTIONAL HEADLIGHT WASH/WIPE AVAILABLE AT EXTRA COST). DoE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES: M535i URBAN CYCLE: 14.6 MPG (19.3 l/100KM), 56 MPH: 32 MPG (8.8 l/100KM), 75 MPH: 26.6 MPG (10.6 l/100KM). FOR A 5 SERIES INFORMATION FILE, PLEASE WRITE TO: MARKETING DEPARTMENT, BMW (GB) LTD., ELLESFIELD AVENUE, BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE RG12 4TA. FOR TAX-FREE SALES: 56 PARK LANE, LONDON W1. RING 01-629 9?

Bernard Levin

What's your name then?

We are always told that it is rude to make jokes or other adverse comments about people's faces or names, as no one can help either. Since neither half of the proposition is true (anyone can change his name, and the variety of aids to face-amendment is constantly growing), I have never seen the force of the rule, though on the whole I have obeyed it, if only for the sake of peace and quiet. So when, a few years ago, I stumbled across a little American book called *Remarkable Names of Real People*, by John Train, I said nothing, though the book consisted entirely of a list of names which excited mirth without any additional comment at all.

Now, however, doubtless encouraged by the success of his first volume, Mr Train has published a sequel, *Even More Remarkable Names*, and I can no longer refrain. The whole thing started with a letter from a lady in Florida who wrote to a local academic to enquire whether she had the funniest name in the world: her desire for reassurance on the point was understandable, in view of the fact that she was called Mrs Verbal Funderburk, but the book was destined to give reassurance of a very different kind—by the time the reader has finished it, the good Mrs F. might as well be called Smith or Jones for all the impact she makes. Indeed, so amazingly rich is Mr Train's collection that he can afford to throw away, in the introduction to his first volume such figures as Mac Aroni, Cigar Stubbs and Virgin Lands, and to relegate to the humble status of footnotes in his second such figures as Legitimate Jones, Vernal Equinox Grossnickel, Zeditha Cabbagestalk, Halibut Justa Fish and the siblings Bump and *Twinkle Quick*.

But what would you? The first volume starts with A. A. A. D'Artagnan Umslopagaas Dynamite Macaulay, and goes on almost immediately with Ave Maria Klinkenberg and Bambina Broccoli. *The editor then* rather spoils things by including Bathsheba Finkelstein; I will have him know that my celebrated Bessarabian grandmother was called Bathsheba Nemkovsky, and anyway Bathsheba is one of the most beautiful of names, whatever it may be followed by. But Miss Finkelstein is followed in volume one by—I now begin to quote at random, there really being no other place to quote at—the Reverend Canaan Banana, now President of Zimbabwe (though President Ould Daddah of Chad is unaccountably omitted), Daphne Reader's Digest Taione (who reminds me that there is a town in Arizona called Truth and Consequences, after a television quiz-game of that name, though I suppose the inclusion of place-names would have extended the volume too far, possibly even as far as that town in New Zealand, from which I occasionally get a postcard, which is [illegible] entitled Levin), Charles Adolphe Faux-Pas Bidet, Gaston J. Feeblebunny, Halloween Buggage, Madonna Ghostly, Mark Clark Van Ark, Trailing Arbutus Vines and Zoda Viola Klontz Gazola.

But that was only the first shot. *Even More Remarkable Names* includes Aurora Borealis Belsky, Cardiac Arrest da Silva, Christ T. Seraphim, Easter Buggage (daughter of the Halloween Buggage in the first book, and born between the two) Ecstacy Goon, Eucalyptus Yoho, Hector Spector, Heidi Yum-Yum Gluck, Hogjaw Twaddle, Pirouette Spiegel, Odious Champagne, Solomon Gemorah and John Hodge Opera House Centennial Gargling Oil Samuel J. Tilden Ten Brook. - Oh, and Pepsi Cola Atom-Bomb Washington.

Now it must be stressed that Mr Train insists on documentary *proof* of the existence of these people before he will include them in his compilations; difficult though it may be to believe, therefore, there really are (or were, for he includes dead but verified examples, too) people who go or have gone through life with handles such as these. It is vain to speculate on what precisely, or in some cases even approximately, their parents thought they were doing; it is equally vain to feel that they ought not to be made mock of; our guilt will not help to cure *their* neuroses. But of course the only point in writing a column on a subject like this is to go one, or better still several, better.

We who dote upon Beachcomber's *List of Huntingdonshire Cabmen* and the Seven Red-Bearded Dwarfs (who included Sophus Barkaya-Tong, Edeledel Edel, Frums Gillygottle and—oh, I might as well give them all—Scorpion de Rooftrouser, Churm Rincewind, Cleveland Zackhouse and Molonay Tubilderborst) are hardly likely to be impressed by Plato Foufas, Mrs Tackaberry McAdoo and Thusnelda Neusbickle, from Mr Train's first volume, or Loch Ness Hontas, Lavender Hankey or Earless Romero, from his second, genuine articles though they be, and a nation which has in its time had Mr Denis Healey as its Chancellor of the Exchequer will not consider Mr Train's work done until a third volume includes that memorable Siamese finance minister of some years back, *Prince Dam Rong*.

Ian Mackay, the great *News Chronicle* columnist, once dug out of some ancient newspaper files the result of a competition to find the most remarkable real name, and he printed a selection of the finalists, though without much hope, as he said, of convincing his readers that he hadn't made them up. Which is not surprising in view of the fact that they included Septimus Bug, Fish Fish and through Trial And Tribulation We Come At Last To Heaven Slappe.

My family used to know a New York family which, in the first flush of enthusiasm for freedom's newest ally in the 1940s, named their son Joseph Stalin Pomerantz; only the other day my eye fell upon the striking moniker Brigadier O'Brien Twohig; for years and years I used to think that the famous Irish solicitors, Argew and Phibbs, were apocryphal, until somebody sent me a letter he had received from them; and Herbert Kretzmer of the *Daily Mail* insists that there is a man in the Nairobi telephone-book called Theanderblast Mischgedagel Sump, though it is only right to add that I do not believe him.

It is the same Kretzmer, incidentally, who told me the lamentable tale of George C. Ziglbauer, of whom I was reminded when I came across Gisella Werberserch-Piffel, a Hollywood actress, in Mr Train's compilation. George C. Ziglbauer was a well-known Hollywood figure in the Thirties, I think in some lesser but essential trade such as make-up or set-building, who was constantly suffering teasing, jeers and ridicule because of his name. Eventually, he could bear no more, and changed his name to Sinclair, which did him little good, as he was ever thereafter known throughout the industry as Upton Ziglbauer.

Once, staying with Quentin Crewe, I plucked down *Who's Who* and read aloud, in sonorous tones (I subsequently set the whole thing to music), my favourite entry, which reads, in part:

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 7th Bt; son of Rustamjee J. C. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Soonabai Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy. Succeeded cousin, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 6th Bt, and assumed name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in lieu of Maneckjee Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution; Trustee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. Heir: Rustom Jejeebhoy.

Blow me if Quentin didn't promptly cap it by bidding me turn to:

Sir Olateru Oba Alaiyeluwa Olagbegi II, the Olowo of Owo, son of Oba Alaiyeluwa Olagbegi I; married, many sons and daughters; Educated, Owo Government School; Treasury Clerk in Owo Native Administration; Address, PO Box 1, Afin Oba Olowo, Owo; Telephone number: Owo 1.

Ronald Butt

Rebirth of a nation

There is no comparison between the sort of immigration experienced by Britain in the past 30 years and what happened in the previous 1,500

Discussing the charges directed on moral grounds against the Nationality Bill, my article last week placed on those who object to it as "racist" the onus of saying with some precision what they mean by race. Do they define it principally by cultural tradition, a sense of shared identity and language—or is colour for them the crucial determinant of racial difference?

No answers to these questions have yet been forthcoming. With due respect to the Archbishop of Liverpool, I suggest that his argument is beside the point when he asserts (February 18) that the Bill has "racial implications" because it would change the basis of the right to nationality from *birth in the country (ius soli) to that* of parentage *(ius sanguinis)*. In practice, both terms have generally boiled down to the same thing. The right of nationality derived from birth in the country only held good historically because it was assumed that people born in the country usually had some degree of kinship with those to whom the country belonged.

I do, however, not feel any obligation myself to enter the quagmire of semantics involved in any attempt to define "race" with precision, since it is not a term that I think relevant to this Bill. Instead, it is more profitable to try to discover what constitutes the moral basis for the concept of nationhood and national allegiance, since this is something about which church leaders are conspicuously quiet.

It is obviously possible to assert in theory that, in an ideal world, there would everywhere be an open door; complete freedom of movement by anyone; an end to passports and a sense of universal brotherhood under a world authority. That is as logically respectable a position to advance as total pacifism on theological grounds —and just about as impracticable. The reality is that there will continue to be *separate states and nations*, both providing part of the cement of cohesion necessary for any human society.

Sometimes state and nation are coterminous but by no means always. In Britain there are three nations, the English, Scottish and Welsh (four if the Northern Irish majority is included) each cherishing its sense of nationhood while giving overwhelming loyalty to the common state, Great Britain, whose Crown unites them.

In Spain there are several nations and there is some friction between them; in Belgium there are two linguistic nations whose rivalry is the *most disruptive part of Belgian politics*, though to an outsider the Belgians still seem united by more than divides them. In Germany there is one nation but two political states.

In the USSR and throughout the states of Asia and Africa there are multiplicities of national tribal and linguistic divisions which are of great political and social importance. In the new Zimbabwe, there is strife between two tribal nations.

The essential feature of nationhood is, of course, the wish of people sharing the same sense of identity, customs, and (in the broader sense) kinship, to live together *in the same territory*. They do not wish to share that territory with any sizable (the qualification is all-important) number of others. Several nations can give allegiance to a state, *but they usually wish to occupy their* own part of its land and their wish is usually understood.

We do not, for instance, think it odd or reprehensible that many Welsh people should feel anxious for their culture if their valleys are occupied by *too many English but we are expected*, it seems, to think it morally objectionable for an urban Englishman to complain when he finds himself in a "national" minority in the district where he lives. The fundamental fact of nationhood is that people with the same traditions, background and language, enjoying the easy interchange of shared understanding, tend to like living and working together.

Yet with a prospect that in greater London about 20 per cent of the future population will be of New Commonwealth or Pakistani origin (the concentration is much higher in particular districts) the English inhabitants are exhorted not to notice or to mind. They are told that historically they have always been a mixture (Danes, Normans and Huguenots are called in aid) and that what is happening is nothing new.

In reality, the English people have been pretty homogeneous since the first English settled their part of this island 1,500 years ago. Anglo-Saxons and Danes were *similar* and neighbouring peoples speaking a similar language and sharing an ancient cultural and *religious tradition from pre-Christian* times. Once the Danes ceased to come, those here were easily assimilated. As for the Normans, they were themselves Vikings speaking French, and they came in small numbers as a conquering upper class. For a couple of centuries *it cannot have been pleasant to be a* downgraded Anglo-Saxon, but in due course, with the Normans cut off from their French relations, homogeneity began again to prevail and shared Englishness to reassert itself, with one common language.

As for the refugees, the Huguenots came in limited numbers to Britain precisely because they were turned out of France for professing the same religion as the English majority; while the Jews came as refugees from tyrranies, not as a migration looking simply for prosperity.

In short, there is no comparison in either kind or extent between the sort of immigration experienced by Britain in the past 30 years and what happened in the previous 1,500. What has happened recently has created new ghettos and uneasy community relations which have to be corrected by force of law. It has been an immigration of people many of whom have a wholly diferent culture and language; some of whom wish to preserve this difference by arranged marriages.

Sometimes, of course, they are discriminated against. Yet which of the immigrant groups is really able to cast the first stone in this matter of discrimination by kindred and national grouping? It has been commonplace for "ethnic" groups to work together. We used to take it quite for granted that there were many Jewish firms employing principally Jews; I do not hear many complaints now about factory shifts divided ethnically among different groups of new immigrants. Yet if there were comparable "English" places of work, there would immediately be charges of racial discri*mination*.

Indeed, we invent procedures under which it is pronounced that not to allow a Sikh nurse to wear trousers on duty is racial discrimination and which demands instead that in this hospital obligatory uniform skirts should be abandoned for all nurses. At the time of the Bristol riots, it was freely suggested that the cause was the refusal of the police to bend the law to suit minority attitudes over drugs.

It has repeatedly been alleged that fears of disturbing rivalries within the community were unjustified and only self-fulfilling. Yet at the very moment that the Nationality Bill is so bitterly attacked as racialist, Mr Whitelaw feels obliged to instigate an investigation *into extremist groups that really are* racialist in a malign sense, that offer hostility and violence to immigrants already settled as peaceful subjects of the Crown; racialist groups that flourish only because of a sense of insecurity among some of the older nationalities in these islands.

A new feeling of nationality is now needed to embrace all who live here.

Why should religious leaders condemn this sense of nationhood any more than the sense of family? Each has its own moral obligations and its own part *in the scheme of human life*. After immigration such as we have known in the past quarter of a century, a new sense of cohesion must be created. Nationality must be redefined so as to take account of all now here who have been recent immigrants. But for social stability we need to draw a line across the page of recent immigration. That is as important as it was when Danes and Normans were cut off from their external roots. Nationality has to be redefined, even if some of its consequences seem hard to some individuals, in order to recreate national cohesion. I cannot see what, on religious or moral grounds, is objectionable about that.

Photograph by Frank Hermann

A relaxed Lord Denning in his garden.

Judging the judicial monarch

Lord Denning excites extremes of opposing views. Seen by some as a saint who can do no wrong, by others as a once great judge who is now ruled more by prejudice than by the law, he is, like no other judge this century, the subject of intense interest and controversy, and not just among lawyers. He is now 82, and there is much speculation about whether or not he should resign. He shows no signs of failing mental agility, but has, in some eyes, become too big for his judicial boots.

The trouble about the Denning debate is that much of it is based on emotion rather than knowledge. A few striking cases *stay in the memory, and they* are different cases for different people. To the majority of the population he is probably known as the champion of the little man battling against authority, the judge who chooses to do justice rather than keep to the strict letter of the law. But that is not the universal view of him. He arouses apoplexy in other circles.

A group of young law lecturers, mainly from Scottish universities, have set themselves the task of trying to answer the great Denning conundrum: "Does this judicial monarch wear any conceptual clothes? Are his judgments based on anything more than *hunch, whim* or even prejudice, and thus an affront to true law, which forms a cohesive system, is consistent in application and so predictable in its future effects? Is the justice which he so often invokes as his *guiding light amid the encircling gloom of bad precedents* not a fitful and wayward torch? And how can this brazen judicial law-making be reconciled with the assumptions of parliamentary democracy?"

As the above passage may suggest, the authors of the various essays in *Justice: Lord Denning and the Constitution* (Gower Publishing, hardback £10.50, paperback £5.50) are not committed Denning-lovers. Their analysis, however, deserves attention as an antidote both to the excessive and sometimes embarrassing hero-worship and praise that has attended the Master of the Rolls, and to the mindless and ill-founded political slanging to which he has sometimes been subjected.

The conclusions reached may not be palatable to the uncritical admirers. The authors argue that Lord Denning "has slowly *eroded the statutory rights of* tenants until they are virtually deprived of the protection which Parliament introduced"; that he has been "less than vigilant in defence of the limited rights of the underprivileged"; *that his judgments* have made it more and *more* difficult to predict when and how judicial control will be exercised over the activities of administrative bodies; and that he has consistently placed himself on the side of, and in support of, governmental secrecy, with little or no regard for the public interest in open government.

These are not new opinions, but they are at least made following *detailed examination* of Lord Denning's judgments and his extra-judicial comments. The author's conclusions may not convince, but their research is impressive. If there is to be *continuing debate about Lord* Denning, this is the level at which it should be conducted.

Marcel Berlins

Legal Correspondent

Have a care when someone says share

New words and new meanings: an occasional series by Philip Howard

I think that we need to keep our eyes and ears on this so-called moral majority that is supposed to have helped to elect Ronald Reagan as *President*. Not only must we question their assertion that they are in a majority, and their desire to turn it into a monopoly. Not only must we remember that moral majorities are in most cases two per cent moral, 28 per cent majorities, and 70 per cent envy and feeble-mindedness. We must also watch their language, so that their Pecksniffian cant does not seep into general use without challenge. As William Balmford remarked, memorably, in *The Seaman's Spiritual Companion*:

"So 'tis with Christians,
Nature being weak,
While in this world,
are liable to leak."

Let us plug a leak or two.

It has recently become fashionable for orators of all sorts to open their speeches to their unfortunate audiences with: "I want to *share* with you . . .", or words to that effect. This use of share comes from the enthusiastic jargon of born-again Christians. It is a funny use of "*share*". When normal people share something, they keep part for themselves, and divide the rest among others, often equally. Your moral majority orator keeps back nothing for himself or herself when he or she starts sharing. It all leaks out.

Memo to oneself: when a speaker announces that *he* is going to share something with you, resign yourself to listening to a speech that is intolerably long, smug, and sanctimonious. If you are unlucky enough to be at a religious rather than a political meeting, he may also start confessing grand but improbable and vague sins.

This specialized, selfish version of sharing comes from the hot, thick right of politics. The sanctimonious new use of "caring" comes, I suspect, from the left or, at any rate, the wet. It has become a very fashionable as a vacuous hooray-word in the cant of left-wing and liberal politics. It lays claim to a monopoly of righteousness for the speaker or his programme or policy. Anybody who opposes him is an uncaring, unfeeling, and, I dare say, fascist pig.

Well, we all *care about* something. A man who cared about nothing would be a catatonic vegetable. Sam Johnson observed that some people have a foolish way of not minding, or pretending not to mind, what they eat. For his part, he minded his belly very studiously, and very carefully: "For I look upon it, that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else." The vogue use of caring, like moral majority, assumes priggishly and stupidly that nobody else cares or has morals.

Sometimes the two moral majority words are used together. There is a rousing, moralizing slogan: "If everybody cared enough, and everybody shared enough, surely everybody would have enough?" That is simple-minded economic nonsense in many parts of the world, and in the world taken as one great, big, happy family. We need more than caring, sharing jargon in the real world. It is also noticeable that those who make such windy rhetoric are well-fed, well-dressed, and well-off. The louder the moral majority *talk* about sharing and caring, the faster let us count our spoons.

Correction

In the article on New Delhi published on Monday, Sir Reginald Blomfield should have *been named* as the alternative partner to Sir Edwin Lutyens and not his uncle, Sir Arthur Blomfield.

LONDON DIARY

Maggie wins the Fany award

One of the highlights of the Prime Minister's visit to the United States later this month, apart of course from allowing President Reagan to have an audience with her, will be the presentation to her of the *Donovan Prize*, a *little-known* award of which Mrs Thatcher will be the first woman recipient.

The prize is named after a certain General "Wild Bill" Donovan, a First World War American hero who led the fighting Irish of New York. In the Second World War Donovan rose to be head of the Office of Strategic Services, the Americans' principal intelligence and black propaganda outfit.

Donovan died in 1959, and a body known as the "Veterans of the OSS" established the award in his memory, to be presented to suitable candidates who embodied the general's love of freedom and democracy.

The lovers of freedom and democracy who have had this honour bestowed upon them in the past have not all been remarkable for their left-wing, or even middle of the road, views. They include Allen Dulles, the one-time head of the CIA, Earl Mountbatten, the moon astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, David Bruce, the former US ambassador in London, and Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist president *of the French National* Assembly.

Geoffrey Jones, president of the Veterans of the OSS, told my colleague Michael Leapman in New York yesterday that they thought it appropriate the award should go to a woman this time, not least because during the war the OSS had worked closely with a women's branch of the British Service, which he recalled being known as Fany.

"Mrs Thatcher embodies the fighting spirit, courage and willingness to take risks to achieve goals, as the general did," said Jones.

"And anyway, we're sort of running out of old dodos who were with us in the service."

On the button

The corridors of Whitehall will be emptying earlier than usual on Monday as civil servants hurry home to see the first in a new series of the BBC 2 *comedy series, Yes Minister*.

Although the scripts were written last summer, the problems which will confront Jim Hacker and Sir Humphrey Appleby in coming weeks have a remarkably topical flavour: overmanning in the health service, an appearance before a Commons Select Committee, and an increase in overseas students' fees.

The programmes are meticulously researched. Scriptwriters and leading actors have sat in on Select committee hearings, and visited a minister's private office at the invitation of civil servants. As a result, perceptive viewers will observe that *Hacker's diary is always filled* in with a pencil, never in ink. "Just one of the little things we noticed", co-author Antony Jay told me.

Our own wide coverage of Whitehall affairs, as well as the revelations of Crossman and other political diarists, have all provided material for the series. Jay also draws on an extensive network of retired permanent secretaries. He is particularly pleased with the accuracy of a forthcoming scene in which Sir Humphrey is ticked off by the Secretary of the Cabinet.

"I think we've got the language right," he told me with conviction.

The format of the series has already been sold to an American television company, and a *professor of politics from California* has even asked for tapes of the programme to show to his students.

Wet line

I hear that a new use has been found for part of the redundant 165-mile network of underground pipes belonging to the London Hydraulic Power Company that used to raise the bascules of Tower Bridge, lower the safety curtain of the Palladium, and elevate shoppers to the upper floors of Harrods.

Permission is being sought by the GLC to install a data transmission link between *County Hall and New Scotland* Yard. The fibre optics cable to

be laid in one of the old water pipes, is not, I was assured yesterday, to enable the police *to keep a closer eye on some* of the darker machinations of County Hall. *It is to link new* GLC and police computers which will control London's traffic lights and, it is hoped, cut journey times by 8 per cent.

At least that is what the GLC *claimed. They also said that the* present computer controlling 1,100 traffic lights had cut journey times in central London by one-tenth. I can't say I'd noticed.

London Hydraulic gave up providing water power in 1977, and since then have not known what to do with their pipelines; they dismissed suggestions that they be used to pump ice cream around the metropolis from one Dayville's parlour to another.

The suspicious GLC cable will cross Westminster Bridge by a duct and join the old Hydraulic network under Big Ben, to continue up Victoria Street. *For some reason yesterday* the Hydraulic company's manager was distinctly unwilling to talk about it, although the firm thinks the use of their network for data transmission could be greatly extended. As *one pipeline runs directly from* Limehouse to Westminster, I *suppose it could be converted* to carry social democratic manifestos.

Book now

Glad tidings today for bibliophiles and biblioglutons, who lust after thumping big scholarly books, but cannot afford the thumping prices. Today's issues of *The Times Literary Supplement* and *The Times Higher Education Supplement* are offering more than a thousand academic titles at discounts of more than a quarter direct by post.

This will enable academic publishers, who have large *numbers of books* in their warehouses unsold because of the impoverishment of the reading classes, to clear their shelves and convert their stock into cash.

It is the first time that publishers have marketed books direct at a discount except through the various Book-of-the-Month Clubs. Not such glad tidings, however, for the conventional booksellers, who *screamed foul* and described the scheme as a travesty of *book* marketing and partial remaindering quite outside book trade channels.

After indignant consultation, the same discount will also be available through selected bookshops. Glad tidings for *classicists*, anyway. This really is the time to buy that vast annotated Tacitus, with a trickle of text surrounded by vast swamps of commentary and gloss.

While odds are about even on the Pope saying Mass in Canterbury Cathedral in 1982, I gather there is an outside chance of an even more Baroque compliment to the English in connexion with his visit—the canonization of that good and saintly king, Henry VI. Some 150 miracles have been attributed to his name: what more could the Vatican want, to advertise the spirit of ecumenical benevolence, than a kingly saint ready for mutual acclamation? He missed the Reformation, by some 50 years, which makes him safely non-controversial.

Alan Hamilton

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NUCLEAR POWER IN DISARRAY

In its first report, the new Select Committee on Energy has made a powerful attack on the nuclear industry. This is not surprising. The history of the development of nuclear power in Britain over the past decade and a half has been a sorry tale of wrong decisions, missed opportunities and wasted money. But this does not mean that the Committee's recommendations are right.

On coming to power the present administration quickly realized that the nuclear industry was in disarray, and that if nuclear power was going to play an important role in meeting the energy needs of the future it would need new orders and a commitment to a steady ordering programme. In fact, Mr Howell's statement of December 1979 was little more than a reaffirmation of the policy of the previous government. It backed the electricity authorities in building two British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), while establishing the option of an alternative by putting an American pressurized water reactor (PWR)—the type damaged at Three Mile Island—through a public inquiry, and ordering roughly one station a year of each type for ten years from 1982.

The programme appeared modest but rapidly ran into trouble as the Central Electricity Generating Board cut its demand estimates by 7 per cent. The Central Policy Review Staff was called in to examine whether the two recently ordered British AGRs should go ahead. After much heart searching in Cabinet the industry was allowed to continue with both. The Select Committee has not had the benefit of seeing the CPRS report, but it is convinced that only one of the AGRs should have been ordered. A minority of three of its members believed it was wrong to order either, arguing that the generating capacity is unnecessary and that the British design would be unlikely to produce electricity at sufficiently low cost.

The committee recognizes that *it is now too late to cancel either order*. In fact there have always been strong industrial arguments for keeping both going, as it is extremely doubtful whether the building of one AGR after a ten-year break in ordering would have been sufficient to keep the British design as a true alternative if the American PWR failed to win public consent. But the main thrust of the Committee's argument is to suggest that falling energy demand has made Mr Howell's programme over-ambitious. It therefore recommends that each new order should be evaluated on its economic merits.

This does not seem sharply different from Mr Howell's own statement that the precise level of future ordering should depend on the development of electricity demand and the performance of the industry. But it is very different in spirit. It rejects the idea of a steadying ordering programme, which the industry so desperately needs. In fact the Committee does not want another station to be ordered until the first PWR is nearing completion, and that is likely to be at least six years away. The report says the Committee does not want to create uncertainty, but that is exactly what it does, and that uncertainty is compounded by a recommendation that the Government look urgently at the Canadian CANDU reactor, the performance and safety of which *the Committee much admires*.

The CANDU option is seen by the Committee as an alternative if the PWR fails its public inquiry. That is always a possibility but there can be no guarantee that the CANDU would be any more acceptable than the PWR, and in the AGR Britain has a machine which, despite its high cost and unreliability, is regarded by many as a potentially successful reactor. The Government would be well advised to stick to the policy it has adopted. In providing energy for the future it is better to over-order rather than under-order. More than anything else, what the nuclear industry now needs is the assurance of stable policies.

AMERICA'S DILEMMA IN EL SALVADOR

The European trip by Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Assistant Secretary of State designate, is an indication of the seriousness with which the Reagan Administration is treating the crisis in El Salvador. Mr Eagleburger, who is due in London today, has already been in Bonn, Paris and Brussels, and in each place he has been anxious to present the American version of events. Basically, this is that the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries are intervening in El Salvador by providing military aid to the guerrilla movement, and that the governing junta of military men and Christian Democrats should be supported. Clearly Mr Eagleburger must be listened to and his evidence of foreign intervention studied. Equally clearly he must expect a certain scepticism.

The unfortunate truth about El Salvador is that it has suffered from military repression for nearly 50 years, and that the military have tended to be supported by moneyed interests and the political right. Like other similar regimes in Central America, the Salvadorean military have also been backed by the United States. It is not to condone the activities of the guerrillas to say that it is hardly surprising that a violent resistance movement has grown up. Its emergence is not the doing of Cubans or other outside agents. The best way for the Americans to react is not simply to back a policy of repression in the name of anti-communism. Such an approach can do nothing to solve the very serious difficulties faced by El Salvador, and could in the long run lead to the installation of just the sort of anti-American leftist regime it was intended to prevent.

If there is firm evidence of Soviet, Cuban or other intervention in El Salvador, that would be a serious matter, and no European government could treat it lightly. But the crisis in El Salvador, like difficulties in the rest of Central America, is more than a matter of foreign intervention, and Europeans would like to feel that the Reagan Administration appreciates the complexity of the situation. The Carter Administration understood the issue, and responded by seeking amicable relations with the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, promoting reform in El Salvador, and emphasizing human rights throughout the region. The policy failed in El Salvador because the moderates who joined the military government were not able to control the rightists in the armed forces and elsewhere. But that is no reason to revert to the simplistic approach of previous administrations, which tended to put the fight against communism above all other considerations.

The danger for the Americans is that El Salvador could become a running sore in their foreign policy, with public opinion ranged against them across the world. Parallels could be drawn with Vietnam or, *mutatis mutandis*, with Afghanistan if they went so far as to commit troops. Luckily there is every sign that they are aware of the danger and Mr Eagleburger's trip with its aim of consulting America's allies before policy has been formed, is to be welcomed. It is true that El Salvador, on the United States's doorstep, is of far greater concern to them than to the Europeans. It is also true that some European countries would be prepared to support American policy in El Salvador, whatever it was, because of their need for American support in areas of greater importance to them. But *an American policy of just* providing arms and not trying to bring about a negotiated settlement would cause considerable strains.

CIVIL SABOTEURS?

The Civil Service unions, who *have been offered 6 per cent and* may have the sum increased to 7 per cent when they meet Lord Soames on Monday, have been gearing themselves for industrial action to enforce something nearer the 15 per cent they think is their due. Regional action committees have been formed, sensitive targets chosen, a "communications centre" set up in Westminster, endorsement by the membership has been secured or is being sought.

The way the union spokesmen see it is that civil servants are being treated in an intolerable fashion by the Government. A twenty-five-year-old agreement about the method of fixing their pay has been broken. Facts about movement of pay *rates outside* are being ignored, though produced by an independent research body. They are being discriminated against for political purposes and to set an example to others. They are doing what any trade union would do in the circumstances: refusing to be walked over and threatening to retaliate.

That is how they see themselves. It is not how others see them. From outside they look *like a* large, a swollen, class of employees which has fared well in recent times in respect of pay, pension rights and job security. This time they are being required to make do with a small increase of a size common enough throughout manufacturing industry, and in service industries—outside the financial sector where there are still rich pickings to be had. The preparations they are making, with the care and vocabulary of a general staff, may look to them like normal collective sanctions for use by those labouring under a large grievance. From a little farther away they look like a conspiracy to sabotage crucial parts of the financial business of the state.

The general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation said the other day that there was a serious risk that some of his members would sabotage tax computers because of their depth of feeling about the pay negotiations. He was careful to say that his union would not condone such action, which would indeed be criminal. If the general secretary is right and that is the state of mind of some inland revenue officials: and if, as must be supposed, it is a state of mind that is not confined to one Civil Service union; and since a readiness to cripple some important operation of government by damaging the equipment on which it is performed is but an extreme instance of a commoner readiness to cripple the operation by damaging the administrative process necessary for its performance; then the attitude of public servants towards the duties they are entrusted with by the state has undergone a sad corruption.

In the interval of sharpening their contingency plans to disrupt the flow of government business, the leaders of the civil servants' trade unions ought to pause to reconsider the attitude that is implicit in their preparations. There are a lot of civil servants, but some have public charge of business that is central to the state. They are in positions of exceptional public trust. They also as a class have a more than average interest in the order, effectiveness and reliability of the public administration. And of course they ought to be treated fairly.

Video discs

From Mr David Fisher

Sir, Dr Alex Comfort's disquiet (February 4) about the prospects for video discs would be easily ignored if it were inevitable that the medium degraded its contents. However, the video disc is intrinsically as malleable as print and can be produced and published exactly in accordance with an author's—or a publisher's—wishes. Dr Comfort and or his publisher presumably control the rights of his sex-counselling book and so have the power to prevent tastelessness or other unwanted elements from being introduced into a video adaptation. (Perhaps Dr Comfort's argument is really only with his publisher?)

It is important to appreciate the significance of the video disc. Unlike broadcast television or the cinema film, it is a publishing medium which can be treated much like a book. Indeed, it could carry pages of text with no pictures, or a sequence of still or moving pictures, or any combination of these. Like a book or magazine, it is under the control of the user and publisher in exactly the same way as printed matter, apart from requiring an electronic device to play it. Thus it is a new type of medium for the creation as well as dissemination of intellectual and educative ideas and information, *despite* the systems' manufacturers' unfortunate tendency to miss the point by packing their video disc catalogues with old movies.

Just as developments in book and *periodical* publishing were welcomed as agents for spreading knowledge, so we should be prepared to accept and hasten "the mass video home market in the near future" for the same purpose and reason. But, as with so many potentially beneficial elements of the new technology, one expects the fears and jealousies of established interests will retard, if not totally prevent progress.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FISHER, Editor,
Screendigest,
37 Gower Street, WC1.
February 7.

Arts sponsorship

From the Chairman of the Poetry Society and others

Sir, Despite the exhortations of the *Minister for* the Arts that arts organizations increase their income from commercial sponsorship, the experience of the Poetry Society suggests that the Arts Council of Great Britain can act to discourage this.

Having increased income from its activities—through sponsorship and otherwise—the Poetry Society *lost* £5,000 of its ACGB grant last year in the form of a "guarantee against loss". For next year the ACGB have reduced the society's grant by a further £5,000 (£15,000 *in real terms*): This further cut is probably the result of our making a surplus last year. This latest cut must place in jeopardy our ability to continue raising income in the way the Arts Minister suggests, for the society uses its public money so that for every £1 it receives it generates a still larger sum.

Surely financial efficiency and success should be *rewarded* rather *than penalized* by the ACGB? This should be especially so when the ACGB is cutting its own subsidy to many organizations and when public money spent on the arts should be seen to be effective in promoting the arts.

We are your obedient servants,
CLIFFORD SIMMONS, Chairman,
DANNIE ABSE, President,
ALAN BROWNJOHN, Deputy Chairman,
BERNARD BROOK-PARTRIDGE,
NORMAN BUCHAN,
The Poetry Society,
21 Earls Court Square, SW5.
February 5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need to expand the economy

From Professor W. A. H. Godley

Sir, By general consent, the first major industrial slump since the thirties has now arrived. But those who believed a sustained recovery will occur without a complete reversal of policy are wrong.

The Prime Minister keeps saying that full employment policies such as those followed by Mr Macmillan inevitably led to higher prices. This is not true. Under Mr Butler and Mr Macmillan inflation fell pretty steadily from 9 per cent per annum in the two years 1950-52 to under 1 per cent per annum in the two years 1958-60. Nor is it true that if inflation dies down, this by itself will create jobs. An increase in jobs can only occur if there is a large and sustained increase in sales of British-produced goods and services.

The exchange rate has now been so high for so long that changes in exports and import penetration are bound to exert a negative influence on sales for several years even if inflation falls to nil. There is nothing under present policies to offset this except some small, temporary relief when destocking comes to an end.

It is time people stopped assuming that a spontaneous recovery is round the corner and realized that the slump, so far from coming to an end, is still in its early stages. They should see that it is a matter of desperate urgency for the survival of our industries and the future of our society that, whether or not import controls are imposed, fiscal and monetary policy should now be changed so as to expand demand and bring down the exchange rate.

The longer an attempt at expan*sion is delayed*, the more our economy will be devastated and, since new policies take a long time to be effective, the greater the difficulties that will then be encountered.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.

More work, more leisure

From Mr Mark Wathen

Sir, In the early thirties, as a humble junior bank clerk in a provincial town, I wrote to you on the subject of unemployment. The gist of my letter was that we had now reached an era in history when, at last, man need not work so hard, having invented machines to help him. Working hours could therefore be reduced and man could learn to use his leisure. Fearing that, in the unlikely event of your publishing my letter, my employers might disapprove, I later cabled you not to publish. You kindly published my thoughts as a fourth leader.

Fifty years later one wonders, once more, whether this *grave problem* is being approached in the right way. As fast as we create jobs we create machines to do those jobs. If, however, all overtime were forbidden, where possible, and we achieved a much shorter working week, more of us would be working and we should be able to enjoy more leisure, which we should have to learn how to use. Many of us would *earn* less, but many more out of work would be employed once more.

I have put this approach to others in responsible positions and on the shop floor; I have had nothing but agreement, with the proviso that the problems would be formidable and that it could not apply to the self-employed. It would be interesting to hear the views of others.

Yours faithfully,
MARK WATHEN,
Talisker House,
Carbost,
Isle of Skye.
February 4.

Intervention in Poland

From Professor Robin Kemball

Sir, Soviet intervention in Polish *affairs seems to be increasingly* regarded as an "inevitable" corollary of the Yalta agreement: on all sides one hears expressions, not only of surprise and relief, but almost of gratitude and admiration, that the Russians have been "tolerant" so long.

It seems high time to point out that, by any *normal* standards, there is not and cannot be one iota of justification for any such interference, which, Yalta or no Yalta, socialism or no socialism, would still represent a flagrant breach of all those international obligations to which the Soviet Government has voluntarily subscribed (a view recently expressed, incidentally, by other communist states such as Romania and Yugoslavia).

The measure of people's "relief" *is exactly* the measure of the outrageous standards of international conduct to which the Soviet Union has accustomed us hitherto. Only against such utterly false criteria does observation of the elementary norms of international decency take on an aura of saintliness.

It may well be true, as you stated in your leader yesterday (February 11) that "the Soviet Union's interest in Poland is probably more military *than ideological*", but this applies no less to the United States in relation to their Nato allies. Yet who has ever suggested that the United States had a right to intervene (let alone dreamed of intervening) militarily in any of those Nato countries which from time to time have put at risk the security of the Alliance: Turkey and Greece, Portugal (when that country seemed on the brink of a communist take*over*), not to mention France, who withdrew from the Nato pact altogether?

This seems to be one more sphere in which people, even those of the highest intentions, are becoming the unwitting victims of a myth and are in serious danger of applying double standards.

I am, Sir, your faithful obedient servant,
ROBIN KEMBALL,
Université de Lausanne,
Faculté des Lettres,
Section de Langues Slaves,
Rue Cité-Devant 2,
CH-1005 Lausanne.
February 12.

SAS conduct in embassy siege

From Brigadier J. J. H. Simpson (Retd)

Sir, The Attorney General has already pointed out (February 17) the selective nature of the facts advanced by Mr Bruce Harris (February 16), and where he has his facts wrong.

As an ex-Commander of The Special Air Service, I would make two points only, which I suspect are not fully understood.

1 *The SAS are used as a very last* resort when all other means of saving hostage lives have failed. The legal requirements and procedures leading to their use have been exhaustively studied and rehearsed.

2 Once committed, the overriding priority of the troops involved is to save hostage lives (incidentally at very great risk to their own). At Knightsbridge the terrorists had six days in which to surrender and, *when the assault went in, they had* already killed. In the split-second timing necessary to save hostage lives, there could be no question of the SAS taking the slightest chance of the terrorists using the weapons in their possession, or which might have been concealed.

Without knowing any details of the Iranian Embassy siege beyond what I have read in the press or seen on television, I would venture to suggest that a *number* of hostages might not be alive today had the SAS not acted as they did. The SAS are a very carefully selected and professional body of men who know not only the risks they run, but also the law as it stands.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. H. SIMPSON,
c/o Barclays Bank International Ltd,
33 Old Broad Street, EC2.

From Dr Graham Zellick

Sir, Mr Hall-Jones (February 16) is mistaken in stating that section 3 of the Criminal Law Act 1967, which governs the use of force in preventing crime, was not designed to cover highly trained and powerfully armed soldiers called in to support the civil power, but was "aimed at the 'have-a-goers' and others who use force to prevent 'domestic' crime". If that were so, why did the Criminal Law Revision Committee recommend, and Parliament implement in the 1967 Act, the abolition of the Riot Act 1714, which specifically provided for the use of lethal force to disperse a mob after the reading of the prescribed proclamation? The Act is now superseded by section 3 of the 1967 Act, it being clear that the use of *anything other than reasonable force* was unacceptable.

Mr Hall-Jones's suggestion that the test of a soldier's liability should be subjective is alarming. It would be impossible to have one test for the police and another for the military called in to assist them. There is room for only one test and an objective one is perfectly apt for the extraordinary and unenviable situation in which soldiers may find themselves, since it takes account of all the relevant circumstances.

A soldier bursting into an embassy occupied by heavily armed terrorists who have already killed two of their hostages will not be expected to demonstrate the caution and restraint of a police constable apprehending a suspected shoplifter. As the Criminal Law Revision Committee said in recommending the provision that is now section 3 *of the 1967 Act*: "... *the court* in considering what was reasonable force, would take into account all the circumstances, including in particular the nature and degree of force used, the seriousness of the evil to be prevented and the possibility of preventing it by other means" (Cmnd 2659, 1966, para 23).

The training and equipment of soldiers assisting the civil power argue for stringent controls, *certainly no less demanding than* those which govern the police. The suggestion that they may be freed from this responsibility would damage public confidence in their role and give them quite unnecessary and dangerous privilege.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM ZELLICK,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1.

Nationality Bill

From Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington (Conservative)

Sir, Because it was tabled at a late stage, the significance of one of the Home Secretary's proposed amendments to the British Nationality Bill has not yet been fully appreciated. I believe it will be bitterly *resented among Britons overseas*.

The original Bill provides that such people, if not born in this country, will not have the right to pass on to their children that citizenship which has been their birthright and their ascendants' birthright through many centuries of British history. It also provides that immigrants to this country who become British citizens will also not have the right to pass on that citizenship to children born abroad.

This was the balance struck in the Bill between the competing claims of immigrant Britons and those of indigenous Britons living abroad. Although it seemed unfair on Britons who have for generations served their country overseas, Conservative backbenchers were prepared to accept it. As Mr Whitelaw's Private Secretary said in a *letter of February 2 to the Director of the United Kingdom Immigrants'* Advisory Service (Mr John Ennals): All the Bill does is to equate citizens by naturalization or registration with citizens by descent instead of with citizens by birth. This is neither illogical (neither category are actually born here) nor unreasonable.

Four days later, to the surprise of almost everyone, Mr Whitelaw capitulated to the immigrants' lobby on this issue. His proposed amend*ment will give to an immigrant who* takes our citizenship the right to pass on that privilege to his children even if they are born abroad and have no contact or other connexion with this country.

It is manifestly unjust that British people living abroad should not have the right which Mr Whitelaw now seeks to confer on immigrant Britons. In Western Europe today there are many British residents who in the spirit of the age live, work, marry and have children there. Most have homes in Britain. Those who happen to have been born on the other side of the Channel are now to be deprived of the right to pass their precious nationality on to their children. For them "racial discrimination" is an apt description of what Mr Whitelaw wants to do.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR STANBROOK,
House of Commons.

Zimbabwe press ownership

From Mr Colin Legum

Sir, At the time of the original announcement that Mr Robert Mugabe's Government was planning to reform Zimbabwe's press ownership there was considerable media criticism in this country, including from yourself. But since the official plans have been announced I have not seen a single comment, either for or against, in any national newspaper.

What must therefore remain in the minds of readers of the British press is the first impression they were given that the Zimbabwe Government has simply nobbled its newspapers. I submit that all of us concerned about defending press freedom where it exists, and enlarging it where it doesn't, should take some encouragement from what is proposed in Zimbabwe.

Instead of establishing a government-controlled press—so sadly the case in much of the Third World (not, of course, to mention the communist world)—the Zimbabwe authorities have *transferred* ownership to a Mass Media Trust, modelled somewhat on the lines of the BBC, whose charter was studied by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

The appointed board of trustees are representative of a wide section of the community, possibly as representative as the board of the BBC. They include the current (white) chairman of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; a widely respected Salisbury physician; the new Vice-Chancellor of the University; and Mrs Grace Todd, wife of Senator Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister. Both the Todds have close Ndebele connexions, and were associated in the past with Mr Joshua Nkomo.

Knowing Mrs Todd, I am confident that she would not for a moment have considered becoming a trustee without having completely satisfied herself of her independent role.

Of the five editors appointed one is Mr Willie Masurirwa, an executive member of Mr Nkomo's own party, not of Mr Mugabe's.

Naturally, this system has its weaknesses and is open to abuse—as, indeed, is the BBC. But it does strike me as a step to be welcomed and encouraged in the rest of the Third World: perhaps Solidarity might borrow from it in their struggle to enlarge press freedom in Poland.

Yours etc.
COLIN LEGUM,
15 Denbigh Gardens,
Richmond, Surrey.

Youth and 'The Times'

From Mr John Duckworth

Sir, Many a *Times* reader must have felt a slight tremor of unwelcome anticipation when Mr Murdoch spoke last night (February 16) on *Panorama* of his intention to seek to attract "the younger reader" to your columns.

I trust he may be prevailed upon to limit such efforts to increasing the subsidy you have for many years afforded your student readers. While allegiances formed from such early exposure to your manifold excellences must often prove lasting to the point of entry under your "Deaths" column, they might be fragile when confronted with delights aimed to titillate the young, in contrast to their seniors.

What evidence have you that reading *The Times* comes upon one only in later life?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DUCKWORTH,
Lincoln House,
296/302 High Holborn, WC1.

From Professor J. D. Lever

Sir, During the course of his interview on *Panorama* this evening (February 16), Mr Rupert Murdoch declared his hope that *The Times* would in future be more attractive to a younger readership. I believe that the present devotees of *The Times* are persons of discrimination from many age groups who appreciate its incomparable journalistic standards.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. LEVER,
University College, Cardiff.

Pakistan and Iran

From the Ambassador of Pakistan

Sir, *This refers to* Mr Tony Allaway's dispatch from Tehran (Feb 4) about the recent visit of Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr Agha Shahi, to the Iranian capital.

The fact is that during his Tehran visit Foreign Minister Agha Shahi did not condemn any country, nor did he make a request for a meeting with Imam Khomeini.

Mr Agha Shahi appealed to the Iranian leaders to receive a good*will delegation* of eight heads of state and governments appointed by the recent Taif Islamic summit conference in pursuance of the Islamic world's desire that the Iran-Iraq war should end soon.

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi emphasized that the Islamic countries wanted to find a just solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, peace*ful settlement of disputes*, non-acquisition of territory by war and non-interference in the internal affairs of states and that they regarded any occupation of the lands of other countries as an illegal and denounceable act. The Iranian Prime Minister's response was that the delegation was welcome to come and see for itself the damage caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict and that Iran was the victim of aggression.

Yours truly,
ALI ARSHAD,
Embassy of Pakistan,
35 Lowndes Square SW1.
February 17.

Opting out of the Canadian quarrel

From Professor Hedley Bull

Sir, It is intolerable that both sides in the Canadian constitutional dispute should be seeking to make the United Kingdom Parliament the instrument of their purposes, thus ensuring that obloquy will be heaped upon this country whether it accedes to the request for "patriation", on Ottawa's terms or not.

Here, as in so many other cases in the recent past, Britain's interests are only damaged by reluctance to break free of an historical involvement that has become purely fictitious. Parliament should disregard both Ottawa and the Provinces and take steps to divest itself of all responibility in relation to the future of the British-North America Act, thus throwing the problem back into the laps of the Canadians, where it belongs.

Yours sincerely,
HEDLEY BULL, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations,
Balliol College,
Oxford.
February 16.

Wembley decision

From Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton (Labour)

Sir, Mr Ken Gill (February 18) makes the point perfectly. The argument over the electoral college is not about percentages but policy or, as I would prefer to put it, principle.

Mr Gill, who is both general secretary of AUEW (Technical and Supervisory Section)—not, incidentally, of the engineering union as a whole—and a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party, claims that the Labour Party is essentially the property of the trade unions. In this way, he justifies the fact that communists, amongst others, will help to elect the Labour leader under an electoral college. He is perfectly free to hold this view and is quite frank about it. But does it really appeal to those of my colleagues in the House of Commons *who have embraced an electoral* college?

I see that the leaders of the new Labour Solidarity Campaign seek to reverse the Wembley decision. But "reverse" involves a return to the previous practice whereby the leader of the Labour Party has been elected by Labour MPs. Is this really their united object? Or are they at one with Mr Gill in wanting to retain an electoral college and only hope to fiddle with the figures?

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
House of Commons,
February 18.

Suspected racial attacks

From Mr Kent Barker

Sir, While a journalist should be cautious of complaining about selective reporting, especially of his own material, I must take issue with Andrew Brons as he quotes me in his letter of February 15.

Although it is true to say "there is absolutely no evidence that the National Front *as a body or political party* either instigates or sanctions such (racial) attacks" (my italics), what Mr Brons fails to mention is *that there is plenty of evidence to* suggest that supporters and members of the National Front are consistently *involved* in racial attacks.

Furthermore in supporting his premise that such attacks are "further evidence that the multi-racial society has failed" Mr Brons totally fails to consider how avowedly racialist groups and organizations serve to promote such *attacks by influencing the opinions* of the young and impressionable.

Sincerely,
KENT BARKER,
14 Crooms Hill,
Greenwich, S.E.10.
February 16.

Medical defensiveness

From Mr Gerald Robertson

Sir, Your leader "*Medical defensiveness*" (February 4) makes the bold statement that "*In the last 10 years*, the number of court cases in which doctors are accused of professional negligence has risen 10 times". This is certainly a view which many in the medical profession would have us believe, and it may well accord with the general public's impression as a result of increased publicity surrounding such cases. However, your statement purports to be one of fact, rather than merely a reflection of medical or public opinion, and as such it could scarcely be further from the truth.

The annual statistics published in relation to legal aid proceedings (which account for almost all medical negligence cases), once they are adjusted to take account of variations in the method of analysis in recent years, demonstrate that medical negligence proceedings have not even doubled in the last 10 years, let alone "risen 10 times". Uninformed editorial comment such as this only serves to compound the dangerous myth that our courts are being swamped by a tidal wave of medical negligence claims.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD ROBERTSON,
Faculty of Law,
The University,
Leicester.
February 12.

Care of ancient buildings

From Lord Mersey

Sir, I share Mr Lloyd Webber's romantic attraction (February 16) to the overgrown state of Bayham Abbey. But it must be the case *that the Department of the Environment's* job is to preserve ancient buildings for future generations. And it is also the case that vegetation on a building is a parasite feeding on that building. Ivy, for instance, destroys mortar.

The DoE's "piles of *naked* masonry" have often been described as ugly and sterile. But the alternative is monumental collapse. In 50 years' time Bayham Abbey could be no more than a pile of old stones.

Yours faithfully,
MERSEY,
1 Rosmead Road, W11.
February 16.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 18: His Excellency Mr Arambamoorthy T. Moorthy was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka in London.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr V. Vamadeva (Counsellor), Mrs S. R. Amaratunga (First Secretary), Mr E. G. Dayananda (First Secretary), Mr T. Dharmasena (Second Secretary) and Mr S. B. Atugoda (Third Secretary).

Mrs Moorthy had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Michael Palliser (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Richard Posnett was received in audience by The Queen upon his appointment as Governor of Bermuda.

Lady Posnett had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Lord Denham (Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), the Lord Mackay of Clashfern (Lord Advocate), the Right Hon Mark Carlisle, MP (Secretary of State for Education and Science), the Right Hon Thomas King, MP (Minister of State, Department of the Environment) and the Right Hon Nigel Lawson, MP (Financial Secretary, Treasury).

The Lord Denham, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Right Hon Nigel Lawson, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, made affirmation as a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

Her Majesty this afternoon visited Young and Company's Brewery, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 to mark the Company's 150th Anniversary.

Having been received upon arrival by the Mayor of Wandsworth (Councillor M. D. Johnson) The Queen was escorted on a tour of the Brewery by the Chairman of the Company (Mr John Young) and afterwards visited the Stables and Shire Horses.

Mrs John Dugdale, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Mr William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as an Honorary Life Member of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, presented The Prince Philip Award and Certificates of Merit at Buckingham Palace today.

His Royal Highness this evening addressed the All Party Conservation Committee of both Houses of Parliament at the Houses of Parliament.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this evening attended the Annual Dinner of The Queen's Flight at Royal Air Force, Benson, Oxfordshire.

KENSINGTON PALACE

February 18: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at the opening, by Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, Asantehene, of the Asante Exhibition of The Museum of Mankind, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE

February 18: The Duke of Kent today presented the Fellowship Awards in Manufacturing Management for the Engineering Industry Training Board at the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Prince Andrew is 21 today.

The Duchess of Roxburghe gave birth to a son in Edinburgh yesterday.

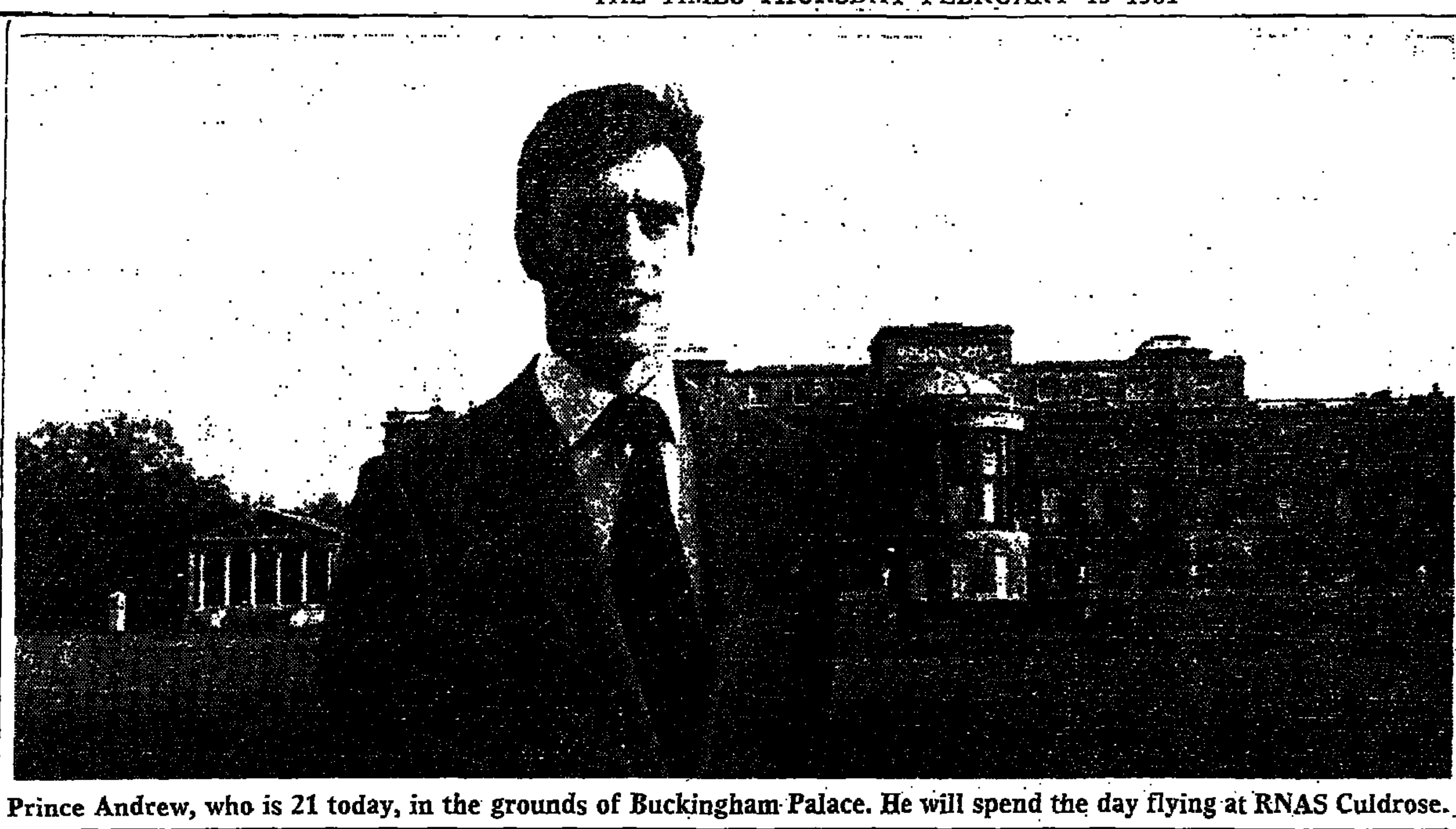
Birthdays today

The Rev Dr G. Henton Davies, 75; Lord Forbes, 63; Mr John Freeman, 66; Lord Henniker, 65; Professor Bernard Meadows, 66; Sir John N. Nicholson, 70.

Memorial service

The Hon Mrs Hastings

A memorial service for the Hon Mrs Hastings (the Hon Mrs Michael Joseph) was held yesterday at St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated and Mr Robin Denniston, Oxford University Press, led the prayers. Mr Dick Francis read a poem by John Donne and Mr Max Hasting (stepson) gave an address.



Prince Andrew, who is 21 today, in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. He will spend the day flying at RNAS Culdrose.

Henry VIII coin fetches £13,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The only known surviving example of one of the new coins introduced by Henry VIII in 1526 was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £13,000 to Baldwin.

It is a George Noble, of which two varieties were minted; a Flemish merchant's handbook of 1551 reproduces both for the information of fellow traders. No example of the type was known to numismatists until this coin appeared at Sotheby's.

It had been suggested that such a coin existed in an article published in 1963 by Dr J. P. C. Kent, "A Lost Variety of the George Noble". Now its existence is confirmed. Sotheby's catalogue states that the present owner has had it in his possession for a number of years and suggests that it was found near Felsted, Essex, before the last war.

The coin sale was very popular, as had been the case with Christie's sale the day before, with a total of £206,203 and 3 per cent unsold. It contained several rarities. A previously unrecorded hoard of the coinage of the Great Rebellion (1642-1649), apparently discovered in the Limerick area, realized £15,940. The top price was £2,800 (estimate £4,000-£5,000) for a groat struck at the Inchiquin mint.

Another curiosity was an untrimmed strip of eight Charles I "Richmond" farthings; they are clearly struck into the metal but they have not been cut round to turn them into individual coins. The price was £2,200 (estimate £1,500-£2,000). And there was an unnecessary preparation for emergency, a 2s 6d note printed in 1941 but never issued, which sold for £1,300 (estimate £800-£1,000).

Sotheby's also held a routine sale of Old Master paintings, although the catalogue described them as "fine". The total was £221,150, with 14 per cent unsold. The top price was £7,000 (estimate £1,000-£1,500), paid by a Spanish dealer, Isphahan, for a panel of "The Holy Family and an Angel", catalogued as by "Francia".

An even more minor sale of pictures at Christie's South Kensington underlined the strength of the bottom end of the market; a view of "La Marina Grande, Capri", by Maurice Levis, made £1,300 (estimate £400-£600) and the sale totalled £20,182, with 12 per cent unsold.

At Christie's in King Street, a sale of "fine jewels" totalled £127,870, with 18 per cent unsold.

Crafts centre and museum of film proposed

By Martin Huckerby

Developments planned by two artistic organizations were disclosed in evidence to a House of Commons select committee yesterday: a museum of the moving image and a national centre for the Crafts Council.

Giving evidence to the Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, which is investigating funding of the arts, the British Film Institute said it was seeking money for a museum of the moving image, which would be a central museum of film and television.

It would combine a permanent exhibition and changing displays of stills, posters and placards, with film and video screenings.

The institute pointed out that the more traditional arts had built up substantial networks of patronage and support, with research institutes and training schools, tuition in schools and wide representation in museums and libraries. As newcomers, film and television were "desperately underprivileged".

The Crafts Council said its priority was the establishment of a national centre as a focus for the finest craft work from Britain and abroad

Although such a centre could not be established without extra funds, the council would be trying to raise £120,000 from the private sector for converting and fitting out a new gallery. It believed the existence of a proper national centre would treble the value of the work it was doing. It also wanted to establish regional centres

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. C. Beeching and Mlle P. M. H. Hastert

The engagement is announced between Simon Charles, younger son of Captain M. Beeching, Royal Navy, and Mrs Beeching, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Patricia Marie Hélène, daughter of his Excellency the Luxembourg Ambassador, M Roger Hastert, CMG, and Mme Hastert.

Mr I. M. W. Boardman and Miss K. P. Faulkner

The engagement is announced between Iain, son of Mr J. A. Boardman, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and Kay, daughter of Mrs D. Newsum, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and the late John W. Faulkner, of Hongkong and Bermuda.

Mr P. J. Hoser and Miss T. Grollman

The engagement is announced between Philip J. Hoser, of Downing College, Cambridge, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. Hoser, of Sydney, Australia, and Tessa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Grollman, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr S. R. Lowy and Miss V. A. Cooper

The engagement is announced between Steven Lowy, Juris Dr, BA, only son of Mr and Mrs Mortimer Lowy, of Los Angeles, California, and Victoria Cooper, BA (Hons), only daughter of Dr Barrington Cooper and the late Mrs Fay Cooper, of Marylebone, London.

Mr R. J. A. Legon and Miss J-a. Bartlett

The engagement is announced between Richard John Alex, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Legon, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Judith-ann, second daughter of Major and Mrs P. H. Bartlett, of Wood Edge, Wherwell, Hampshire.

Mr D. B. Thomas and Miss R. Toye

The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Dr and Mrs I. Brace Thomas, of Prestbury, Cheltenham, and Rosemary, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs D. K. M. Toye, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Mr G. B. Wilson and Miss P. P. T. Simms

The engagement is announced between Graham, son of Mr and Mrs George Wilson, of Lindford, Bordon, Hampshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Simms, of Bishop's Cleeve, Cheltenham.

Marriages

Mr C. S. O'N. Wallis and Miss C. D. Lewes

The marriage took place on Wednesday, February 4, 1981, in St Andrew's, Hongkong, between Mr Shaun Wallis and Miss Catherine Lewes.

Dr P. White and Mrs E. A. Johnson

The marriage took place quietly on February 7, 1981, between Dr Peter White, of Perrotts Brook, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Elisabeth Anne Johnson, of Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

Luncheon

Institution of Civil Engineers

The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr P. A. Cox, entertained Sir Keith Joseph, MP, at luncheon on Monday. Also present were:

Mr Michael Marshall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, Mr J. C. Leeming, under-secretary, Mrs C. Bell, personal secretary to Sir Keith Joseph, Mr J. M. Campbell, Institution senior vice-president, and Mr R. Campbell, institution secretary.

Reception

Dominican Ambassador

The Dominican Ambassador gave a reception yesterday evening at 62D Prince's Gate, SW7, to bid farewell to HM Ambassador-designate to Brazil, Mr G. W. Harding, and Mrs Harding.

Service dinners

The Queen's Flight

The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Queen's Flight at RAF Benson last night. The captain of the Queen's Flight, Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill, presided.

Oxford University Air Squadron

Sir Rex Richards, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, Chief of the Air Staff, were the guests of honour at the annual dinner of the Oxford University Air Squadron held last night at the squadron's headquarters, Manor Road. The commanding officer, Squadron Leader H. G. Harvey, presided. Other guests included:

The AOCinC RAF Support Command, the AOC and Commandant RAFC Cranwell, the Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of Keble College, the Vice-Master of St Catherine's College, the Master of St Benet's Hall and the Director of the Oxford Polytechnic.

Dinner

London House

Sir John Wilton, Director of London House, and Lady Wilton, governors and staff, gave a dinner last night at London House for residents overseas and United Kingdom students of arts faculties. Lord Seebohm was in the chair and Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP, was the principal guest.

Venezuela visit

The Prince of Wales, president of the International Council of the United World Colleges, will visit Venezuela from April 28 to 30 in connexion with the projected Simon Bolivar United World College of Agriculture.

Cathedral appeal

A £500,000 appeal was launched yesterday for the upkeep of the Anglican cathedral in Liverpool, which will not be declared complete for another week. The cathedral was officially opened in 1978, but about £190,000 is needed for essential repairs and the building fund is £260,000 in deficit.

Youth orchestra may face extinction

By Our Music Reporter

The National Youth Orchestra is planning an appeal to save itself from possible extinction. It has lost its £20,000 grant from the Arts Council.

Mr John Ross, the orchestra's administrator, said: "We have two years to live". Reserves could probably cover expected deficits for the next two seasons but he was worried about the future.

He said the right conductor or soloist had to be booked several years in advance. "How honest can you be to engage them not knowing whether you can fulfill that commitment?"

The orchestra provides three training courses a year in school holidays for about 160 talented young players, who study under leading musicians and perform in public concerts. The orchestra has put much effort into fund-raising to cover the cost of the concerts but it has not found it easy.

It receives £30,000 a year sponsorship from Lloyds Bank but it recognizes that there are limits to the generosity of the bank, which in any case never wishes to become the total sponsor of an organization.

For the appeal the orchestra hopes to approach the 3,000 people who have played in it since it was formed in 1947, as well as every company and foundation that might help.

It was told by the Arts Council that it could reapply for a grant for 1982-83 and would receive sympathetic consideration, but Mr Ross said that statements from the council about the need to concentrate support on professional organizations indicated that the youth orchestra's chances of regaining its grant were probably slender.

The orchestra is lobbying MPs and the Department of Education and Science, seeking either reinstatement of its grant or funding direct from the Government, but Mr Ross is not optimistic about success there.

Latest appointments

BBC governor teaches at university

Miss Jocelyn Barrow, who is to serve as a governor of the BBC, it was announced from Downing Street last night.

Miss Barrow, who was born in Trinidad but has lived in Britain for the past 21 years, will fill a vacancy created by the appointment last year of Mr George Howard as chairman of the corporation, and will serve until July 31 next, when the term of office of all the governors ends on the expiration of the BBC's charter.

Miss Barrow, whose married name is Mrs Henderson Downer, is teaching and doing research at the Institute of Education, London University. In 1972 she was appointed OBE for her contribution to education and community relations.

Other appointments include:

Lady Windlesham to be a trustee of the London Museum in succession to Mr Nicholas Goodison.

Professor A. J. Harding Rains to be Regional Postgraduate Medical Dean in the South-West Thames region, and an assistant director of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation, in succession to Professor G. W. A. Dick.

Nunn makes sure of chess title

By Harry Golombek

The fifth game in the match for the Grieveson Grant British chess championship, played yesterday at the RAC Club, Pall Mall, ended in a draw

The opening was a modern Benoni defence, which Hartston handled in vigorous style by advancing his pawns first on the Queen's wing and then in the centre. Nunn countered in equally vigorous fashion and when on move 22 Hartston proposed a draw the advantage looked to be in Nunn's hands.

The half point was enough to secure the title for Nunn, as with three points to Hartston's two he could not lose the match. If he loses the sixth and last game tomorrow the match will be a draw and in that case Nunn's superior Sonneborn-Berger score from the Grieveson Grant British championship tournament at Brighton last year means that he becomes British champion.

Finder allowed to keep silver coin

A man with a metal detector unearthed a silver coin of AD 780 which was struck during the reign of Offa of Mercia, a treasure trove inquest at Croydon was told yesterday.

Mr John Harlin, of Farnborough, Kent, a self-employed car sprayer, found it in Tye Lane, Farnborough, a public footpath through land owned by the London borough of Bromley.

Miss Marion Archibald, assistant keeper of the coins and medals department of the British Museum, said coins of that type had a catalogue value of about £1,100.

Mr Perris Coventry, for the borough, said it thought the footpath and its subsoil were within its ownership and it might appeal to another tribunal for ownership.

The jury returned a verdict that the coin was not treasure trove and that Mr Harlin should become the owner.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh addresses Young People and Training Conference organized by Britain's industry training boards, National Liberal Club, 1 Whitehall Place, 10.30.

Chairman of the GLC attends concert at Festival Hall, 8.

Talks: Credit factoring—an aid in expansion and export?, Barclays, 68 Lombard Street, 4.30. Patronage, by Sherban Cantacuzino, RIBA lecture, Churchill Room, London House, Mecklenburgh Square, 6.45. Carolingian and Ottonian art, by Geoffrey House, 11.30; Queen Victoria and the state portrait, by Richard Ormond, 1.15, British Museum. Picasso in the 1920s, by Sarah O'Brien-Twohy, Tate Gallery, 1. Awake Sweet Love: the music of John Dowland, Music Club of London, Holborn Library, 32 Theobald's Road, 7.30. Crown jewels and coronations, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 10. Why has Japan succeeded?, by Michio Morishima, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, 5. Anglo-Saxon metalwork, by John Clark, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Poetry: C. H. Sisson and Robert Wells read poetry, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30. Africa Dawn: dramatic poetry and African music, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 8.

Lunchtime music: David Owen Norris, piano, St George's Hanover Square, 1.10. Thames Piano Trio, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05. Janet Hustnick, mezzo-soprano, Derek Carden, piano, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10.

University news

Cambridge

Elections

CHRIST'S COLLEGE: S. C. Neff, AB (Harvard), LLM (Virginia), UNITAR research fellow in international law, preelected into fellowship in Class I for three years from October 1.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: Honorary fellowships: S. H. Perowne, MA and Sir Amos Henry Chilver, MA, DSc.
EMMANUEL COLLEGE: Official fellowship in biochemistry in association with his university office until September 30, 1981: B. R. Martin, BSc, PhD (Bristol), MA, university lecturer in department of biochemistry. Research fellowships for three years from October 1: Miss S. K. Rankin, BA, Newnham C., and Mrs M. V. Sampson, BA (Australian National University).
FITZWILLIAM COLLEGE: Fellowship in class C from October 1, 1982: S. J. Cowley.
SELWYN COLLEGE: Fellowship in law: S. R. Tromans, BA.

Manchester

UMIST: Honorary fellowships are to be awarded to Daley Thompson, Olympic decathlete and gold medallist, Mr Jack Ashley, MP for Stoke-on-Trent, Miss Clare Francis, the yachtswoman, Sir Ronald Ellis, governor of UMIST, Dr Frank Robinson, former director of Twyford Laboratories, and Dr Herchel Smith, one of the scientists mainly responsible for the birth control pill.

Latest wills

Mr Georgina Grace Ida Cole, of Fleet, Hampshire, left estate valued at £208,956 net. After bequests of £1,250 and effects she left the residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association; the Donkey Sanctuary, Salcombe Regis; The Dog's Home, Battersea; Wood Green Animal Shelter; the RSPB; the League of Friends of Winchfield and Odiham Hospital and the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Mr Philip Cecil Attenborough, of Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, left estate valued at £100,238 net and Mrs Vera Mountjoy Attenborough, his wife, left estate valued at £82,414 net. As neither survived the other by 28 days they both left their estates equally between the British Heart Foundation and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bovill, Mrs Miriam Barnard, of Minehead £175,967
George, Mr Douglas Gwynne Bruce, of Broadway, Worcestershire £355,439

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Feb 18, 1956

Scott relics found

Wellington (NZ), Feb 17.—Equipment used by Captain Scott and Sir Ernest Shackleton and food which retains its flavour after more than 40 years in the Antarctic were brought back to New Zealand today. Lieutenant-Commander Michael Foster, the Royal Navy observer with the American Antarctic party which has returned to Lyttelton, is arranging to send the relics to the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge. Three Norwegian-type sledges, a harpoon, a reindeer skin sleeping bag, canned food including eggs, and cocoa are included in the relics brought back on board the icebreaker Glacier. Most of the food and other gear was found outside huts at Cape Royds in the Ross Sea. Canned strawberries served to officers in the Glacier met with approval. Corned beef, biscuits, stew, cheese and canned milk were also included. Before being sent to Dr Colin Bertram, director of the Scott Institute at Cambridge, the relics will be exhibited to assist an appeal for funds for the New Zealand Antarctic expedition next summer.—Reuter.

Zoological Society awards for 1980

The following awards have been made by the Zoological Society of London for contributions to zoology in 1980:

Scientific Medal: Dr J. M. Elliott, Freshwater Biological Association, Ambleside, for work on ecology of benthic stream invertebrates and fishes.

Stamford Raffles Award: Dr E. H. Eason, for work on taxonomy of centipedes.

Thomas Henry Huxley Award: Dr A. J. Woakes, Birmingham University, for thesis, Biotelemetry and its application to the study of avian physiology.

Zoological Society of London Frink Medal for British Zoologists: Professor W. H. Thorpe, FRS, Cambridge University, for work on natural history and behaviour of animals.

Prince Philip Prize: James Burton, of King's College, Taunton, for essay, observation and investigation into the social behaviour of the spiny spider crab.

Science report

Immunology: Lamarck evoked again

By the Staff of Nature

Two immunologists who last year challenged the established principles of inheritance have produced further evidence which they say supports the possibility that acquired characteristics can be passed from parents to offspring, a concept little favoured by modern biologists. Dr R. M. Gorczynski, of the Ontario Cancer Institute, and Dr E. J. Steele, working temporarily at the Clinical Research Centre in Harrow, base their conclusions on an extension of their previous work, from which they reported that mice treated so as not to reject tissue from unrelated mice could pass that tolerance on to some of their offspring.

The earlier work revived a theory originally put forward in the eighteenth century by Lamarck, to explain how animals evolved to be so well adapted to their environment. His solution was that they acquired useful characteristics and passed them on to the next generation.

Lamarck's ideas largely fell into disrepute as the biological process of inheritance came to be understood. However, some scientists are beginning to look again at those ideas, as recent developments in molecular biology have made it possible to imagine how new genetic material might be incorporated into the genes of the germ cells—the sperm and eggs. Dr Gorczynski and Dr Steele do not know whether such a process could transmit immunological tolerance from parents to offspring, but they believe they have evidence that something of the sort is happening.

Other immunologists are sceptical, and several groups are trying to repeat the work, so far apparently without success, at the same time as Dr Gorczynski and Dr Steele report their new results.

The starting point for the work has been a routine procedure by which mice of one inbred strain (called for convenience strain A) can be made tolerant to grafts from mice of a second inbred strain (called B) if injected from birth with cells from strain B. Last year the two immunologists mated male mice of strain A made tolerant to B with untreated female mice of strain A, and reported that a proportion of the first and second generation offspring were tolerant to B. They used non-tolerant females to ensure that if tolerance passed to the offspring, it could do so only through the genes and not through some other maternal influence.

Now they have gone a step further, making mice tolerant to two strains simultaneously. Tolerance to both strains turned up among the first and second generation offspring, apparently acquired from the parents. Dr Gorczynski and Dr Steele see such a pattern as further support for their claim to have demonstrated the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

In both sets of experiments they demonstrated tolerance in the offspring by a standard laboratory procedure based on the interaction of blood cells. Normally blood cells of strain A kill those of strain B, but not if A is tolerant to B. So far they have not completed tests of the offspring for tolerance by attempting to graft skin between strains; that, they say, is in progress. At least one other team has also been making the attempt, and can be expected to report soon.

Whether or not others can repeat the work of Dr Gorczynski and Dr Steele will be crucial to the future of their claim that acquired characteristics can be inherited. But so far it cannot be said that Lamarck has been rehabilitated.

Source: Nature (February 19, vol 289, page 678) 1981.

© Nature-Times News Service, 1981.

OBITUARY

MR DAVID GARNETT
Author of 'Lady Into Fox'

Mr David Garnett, CBE, C.Litt, FRSL, a writer of delicately individual talent, author of Lady Into Fox and other similarly fantastic stories, died on February 17 in France. He was 89.

David Garnett was born on March 9, 1892 and came of a scholarly and sound bookish stock. His grandfather was Dr Richard Garnett, of the British Museum reading room, his father was Edward Garnett prince of publishers' readers, and his mother, Constance, was the translator of the great novelists of nineteenth-century Russia. He was born in 1892, privately educated, and was strongly advised against literature by his father, who warned him: "Never try to write, but above all never have anything to do with publishing or the book trade". He was to go counter to all these admonitions. First, however, he studied botany for five years at the Royal College of Science, produced a manual on The Kitchen Garden and Its Management, and discovered a new species of mushroom.

As his three volumes of autobiography, The Golden Echo; The Flowers of the Forest; and The Familiar Faces make plain the Garnetts, though they lived much of the year in a house in the country, knew everyone of consequence in their own fields of interest, Conrad, W. H. Hudson, Ford, Cunninghame-Graham, Wells, Edward Thomas and Lawrence. Later, David Garnett became friendly with the Strachey and Stephen families and had been introduced into the Bloomsbury circle.

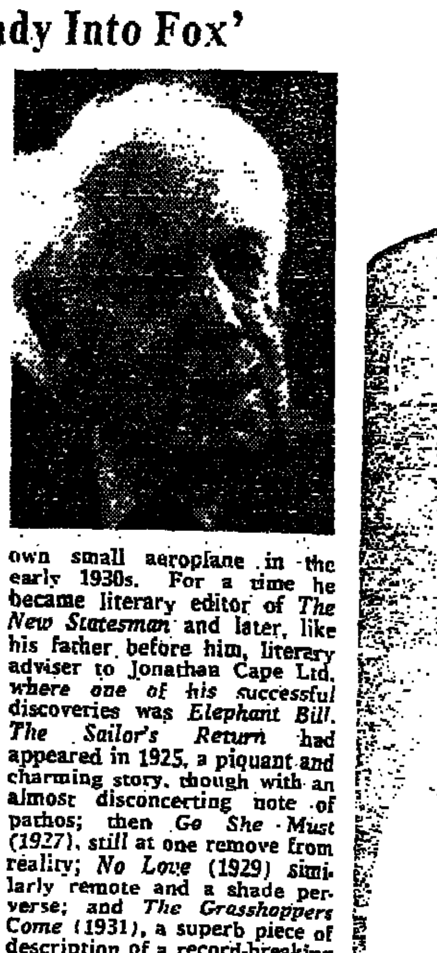
Garnett was a young hero-worshipper of D. H. Lawrence, whom he first met in 1912 in Bavaria where they went long mountain walks together in the Tyrol—commemorated in his Introduction to Lawrence's Love Among the Haystacks, which contains a startlingly vivid personal description of Lawrence. In the First World War he served with the Friends' War Victims Relief in France, where he met Francis Birrell (who died in 1933), and later he was a conscientious objector in Britain working on farms.

With the return of peace the two men, trading as Birrell & Garnett, set up a bookshop in Gerrard Street, Soho, with Ralph Wright as a partner. Not content with this initial flagrant disregard of parental advice, Garnett began to write as well. Here, again, Edward Garnett's fears were to prove unfounded, for Lady Into Fox, the tale of a country gentleman and the effect upon him—upon them both—of the pitiful metamorphosis of a young wife, ran through eight printings in a couple of years and won the Hawthornden and the James Tait Black Memorial prizes. Its successor, A Man in the Zoo (1924), presented a similar order of thought and sensibility in the tale of a disgruntled lover who offered himself to the Zoological Society—and was accepted—as a specimen of Homo sapiens.

Meanwhile Garnett had set at naught the third parental precept. Already bookseller and author, he became publisher as well, as partner in the Nonesuch Press, which was set up by Francis Meynell in the cellar of the Birrell & Garnett shop in 1923. Soon afterwards he retired from bookselling, and until 1932 he divided his time between writing and advising on the literary side of the Nonesuch Press.

He had much of his father's flair for a good book, and among his "finds" were James Laver and the "Mr Tootleoo" books of Bernard and Eleanor Darwin. George Moore, whose manner, derisive and yet amiable, Garnett himself seemed often to echo, was another of his introductions to the Nonesuch Press.

After the temporary collapse of the fine book market between 1929 and 1931, Garnett devoted the whole of his working time to authorship with a plentiful play-time of travel and the adventurous flying of his own small aeroplane in the early 1930s. For a time he became literary editor of The New Statesman and later, like his father before him, literary adviser to Jonathan Cape Ltd, where one of his successful discoveries was Elephant Bill. The Sailor's Return had appeared in 1925, a piquant and charming story, though with an almost disconcerting note of pathos; then Go She Must (1927), still at one remove from reality; No Love (1929) similarly remote and a shade perverse; and The Grasshoppers Come (1931), a superb piece of description of a record-breaking flight, though shadowed by an uncertain bit of allegory.



Later work included A Rabbit in the Air, consisting of the diary he kept while learning to fly; Pocahontas, or the Nonparell of Virginia, an accurate historical picture and a felicitous piece of literary art; and a most enjoyable but teasing blend of fact and fiction, Beany-Eye. Garnett served as an intelligence officer in the Air Ministry during the earlier period of the Second World War, and in 1941 produced a vivid and disciplined account of the first and most critical phase of the war in the air.

In his later years he published several more novels, Aspects of Love; A Shot in the Dark; Ulterior Motives; and Two by Two, a retelling of the story of the Ark. None added greatly to his stature as a writer but in A Clean Slate (1971) he showed that, near-octogenarian though he might be, he could still write with great zest of youth and fever in the blood. His desire to write novels continued well into old age and unpublished books still remain. At the time of his death he was editing his correspondence with Sylvia Townsend Warner.

Some years ago he published The White-Garnett Letters. These were the fruit of a correspondence extending over almost 30 years between Garnett and T. H. White and they gave a vivid history of an unlikely friendship.

The year 1970 saw the publication of Carrington: Letters and Extracts from Her Diary. These letters were selected by Garnett and he wrote an introduction to them.

A person of exceptional modesty, almost embarrassingly diffident with strangers, he was lively and delightful company among friends, to whom he was known always as "Bunny". Tall, upright, prominent-lipped, eager-mannered, in conversation he never turned his eyes, always his head. As a young man he was exceptionally strong and a very powerful swimmer, a fact which drew much admiration from D. H. Lawrence. This did not prevent him from later disowning Lawrence when Lawrence came up with the preposterous suggestion that Garnett should give up certain friends because they didn't share Lawrence's political views. Garnett lived for many years at Hilton Hall in Huntingdonshire, occasionally in a converted barge and later in France.

He married first Rachel Alice Marshall who provided the very fetching engravings for Lady Into Fox and other books. They had two sons. She died in 1940, and in 1942 he married Angelica Bell, daughter of Clive Bell; of their four daughters three survive.

MR J. D. COWEN

Mr John David Cowen, MC, FSA, banker and antiquarian died on February 17. He was 76.

Of Northumbrian stock, John Cowen was born on November 16, 1904 and spent his boyhood years in the country near Newcastle. He was a scholar at Rugby and then at Hertford College, Oxford, again as a scholar, from 1924 to 1928, gaining a second in Greats. He took law finals with honours in 1931, joining Barclays in the same year. He quickly became manager at Darlington, and in the postwar period moved to London to become in turn general manager (staff) 1948-49 and general manager 1950-65.

A Territorial soldier, he joined the Northumberland Hussars Yeomanry in 1929 and saw distinguished service as a tank officer in the Second World War; he served in North Africa, Sicily, France and Germany with the rank of major, was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the MC.

The blend of businessman and man of action is not uncommon, but was varied in Cowen's case by a passionate devotion to archaeology. He was fascinated by prehistoric weapons, especially the swords of the Bronze Age and their Continental origins. His bachelor days were devoted to the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, then housed in the Black Gate. He published many of its notable antiquities and on London trips established close contacts at the British Museum with T.D. (later Sir Thomas) Kendrick and Christopher (now Professor) Hawkes.

With marriage to Rhoda Harris in 1944 and promotion in the bank, he moved to London and quickly entered a wider antiquarian sphere. He had been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries as early as 1934, and his special talents led to service on the finance committee from 195[illegible] to 1964 and as treasurer from 1964 to 1971, when he introduced a professional touch [illegible] the society's increasing wealth.

He served on council in 19[illegible] and 1963-64, and was elected vice-president in 1971. He also achieved the rare distinction of becoming an honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was a member of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries (196[illegible]-73), a governor of the Museum of London (1965-67), president of the Prehistoric Society (1966-70), president of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne (1966-68), and Hon DCL (Durham).

He delighted in contacts with foreign scholars and travelled widely in Europe, always with his eyes alert for clues to the origins and variations in the prehistoric bronze swords in which he delighted. The results of his researches were published both in Britain and Germany and he was an honorary member of the German Archaeological Institute. Upon retirement he settled in a delightful Cotswold house at Bisley and it was hoped that much of his earlier work would achieve publication. But his later years were cruelly dogged by ill health and these ambitions were unhappily not realized.

Professor Waclaw Kuchar, the outstanding Polish sportsman of his day has died in Warsaw at the age of 84. He represented Poland in association football, track and field events, lawn tennis and skating. He held national records for many events.

هكذا من الأصل

Prudence Glynn

How to get in touch with a favourite aunt

Everybody can have an aunt if they put their mind to it. True, the connexion can sometimes be tenuous—"I can never remember if she's first or second times removed"—removed *whence?* we shuddered as children, or it might be better left unclarified to the well-pricked ear the latter situation is immediately discernible by the use of the hesitant "er" and an unwarranted emphasis on the word "aunt" when performing the introduction. "Darling, you remember Uncle Jack and, er, *Aunt* Fifi, don't you?" In extreme cases "er" and "aunt" may be pronounced with a tiny pursing of the lips.

Even more people have aunties, without putting their minds to it at all, but for the purposes of this study aunties do not really count. If one dares breathe the thought in these egalitarian days, there exists a social chasm between aunts and aunties, just the same sort of social nicety which divides Grannies from Grans.

On the whole, aunts have had a good press through the years in fact and fiction. Indeed, at the founding of Universal Aunts in 1921, *The Times* was moved to a positive paean on behalf of this regiment of women.

After sternly pointing out that some people never consult a dictionary, A Correspondent proceeds to consult one which defines aunt as "any benevolent, practical woman who exercises these qualities to the benefit of circle of aquaintances". It seems petty-minded to point out that my dictionary, the Concise Oxford one, commits itself to no more than "Father's or mother's sister; uncle's wife; A. Sally, game at fairs in which players throw sticks . . . at wooden woman's head".

A Correspondent strikes again. Having looked up aunthood he reveals a quotation from a Miss Muloch, author of Dom. Stories 373 which say: "This sort of universal aunthood to the whole neighbourhood was by no means disagreeable to Miss Milly". My dictionary is silent about aunthood. No lesser writers than Charles Dickens approved of aunts and Mrs Stowe (Harriet Beecher, presumably, since this was written in 1861) averred that: "These universally useful persons receive among us the title of aunt by a sort of general consent. . . . They are nobody's aunts in particular, but are aunts to human nature in general".

Readers will be entitled to assume that not only are aunts a declining species but that gallantry is gone when I mention that A Correspondent, obviously by now quite carried away, safe in his cloak of anonymity, is moved to conclude his tribute with a self-composed poem which gives one hope for Burns, or at any rate for Pam Ayres to become Poet Laureate: also that the only quotations I can find about aunts are frivolous. There is Kipling: "Father, and Mother, and Me, Sister and Auntie say All the people like us are We, And everyone else is They". Who would have thought old Rudyard was the progenitor of the Them and Us society? Now you see what I meant in paragraph two. The Pobble had an aunt who made him drink lavender water tinged with pink, but is redeemed by having a Runcible Cat with crimson whiskers. Graham Greene wrote about Aunt Augusta and learned many useful facts of life travelling with her.

What of course has happened to aunts is that they have changed along with the society from which they sprang. It is the underlying strength and the cause of their continued success that the organization known to the world as Universal Aunts has changed with the times too.

It was the First World War which catapulted the second sex into the twentieth century. Overnight, by need or blessed excuse they escaped from the frowsty laurel shrubberies of Edgbaston and a life as hypocritical as it was frustrating. They ran things, they drove things, they nursed and they made the weapons of war. Nothing could ever be the same again. When the war ended not only did they achieve a modest enfranchizement, but they continued to help out the depleted and exhausted menfolk who came back. Thus *it was that in 1921 Miss Gertrude Maclean,* beautiful, aristocratic, privileged and at 32 the archtypal maiden aunt who had chaperoned countless nephews and nieces was regretting the return of many parents from the now less far-flung outposts of Empire and at the same time the dearth of actual relations now available to buy the school clothes and take out to tea and keep the little darlings out of the hands of the white-slavers, twixt Waterloo and Kings Cross.

An elderly uncle enjoined Miss Maclean to become herself a Universal Aunt and so she did, starting out in a room in Sloane Street which was not available after luncheon, at which time business was transferred to the Banking Hall at Harrods. In 1923 UA became a private limited liability company.

Professor J. K. Galbraith has said that the very first manifestation of the classless society is the disappearance of the servant class. Again this change in society predates many casual estimates, for it was in full swing well before the war.

The real change, of course, was in who now had the money and who had not, which represented a sharp about-face which the aunts were quick and discreet to capitalize on. Women with innate good taste, social entree, a fine appreciation of good food and wine, a flair with decoration or flowers, those who knew their way among the pitfalls of etiquette, all found themselves in demand.

Since they also often found themselves in straightened circumstances yet did not want to work full-time or permanently for one person, this pro-am arrangement suited everybody. Debs were launched, knives and forks explained, the whole fabric of social life carried on.

After the war activity increased with an influx of new money, often from overseas. Although the Meetings Department remains the largest (will the white slavers never give up?) modern life calls for Universal Uncles, too.

The uncles do not cook, which seems a pity since men are often so good in the kitchen, but they drive, they do the immensely busy visa and passport section of UA which helps out-of-town firms who have to send many representatives abroad. They do "mild" tutoring, and keep lonely children company.

After the meetings comes the employment. Does anybody want to be permanent these days? No, it seems. "Women prefer the flexibility of a few weeks here, or there. They want somewhere of their own to go back to, they do not want to commit themselves", says Mrs Herbert-Hunting, one of the co-managing directors. What struck me about UA was that while it is to all intents and purposes an agency, they do seem to take so much trouble to put round pegs in round holes. "We had to be very careful, when all the girls stopped doing flowers and started cooking, that they were capable."

Actually, I have always thought that going out to help at parties was a very cunning way to get to meet eligible men and, rather like flying on Concorde, a good investment if you want to fly into the arms of the chairman of the board without having to scramble through the typing pool.

It has been the working policy of Miss Margaret Fry, who has served 21 years with the aunts and is now their chairman, to "keep in touch with topical needs, and the needs of the future, not the past". Admirable as a formula, and put into practice, vis the newest department which can advise on compensation claims which result from the death or incapacitation of a parent the subsequent need to provide alternative care, and the cost thereof.

I make absolutely no excuses for repeating perhaps the most famous story concerning UA because up until now I have *never been quite convinced of the outcome.* It seems that a dying wish bequeathed the aunts was that the ashes be scattered into the English Channel. Clasping the urn, the aunt on duty took a taxi from the local station to Beachy Head. There, the force of the wind was such that the driver had to prevent her from being blown away. Ah, but which way? Inland, or over the cliff? You do see that it makes a difference. One way, the hoped-for briny; the other, a last resting place in the eyebrows of a taxi driver, or somewhere north of Watford. How could I have doubted an aunt. She was firmly moored upwind of the target!

A bowl of soup, a crusty bread . . .

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

Almost anything edible can be made into soup, and someone, somewhere, has surely done so. Soup and bread, in one form or another, have sustained much of humanity since fire and cooking pots were first combined. Even before pots, animals could be boiled after a fashion by dropping a carcass into a water-filled trench and heaving hot stones in around it.

What the arrival of vessels that could be set over a fire made possible was combinations of cereals, pulses, roots and leaves with all manner of flesh. The soups we make now are but refined and deliberate versions of the catch-all sustenance of centuries of less affluent folk who put together only what they could grow or garner.

Not all the classic soups reveal their sources as readily as scotch broth, borsch, or minestrone, though you could certainly tell the climate, if not the country from a list of ingredients.

I do think that deep bowls are a necessity for substantial soups. If you are going to make a meal of soup it should be hot to the last, not catching cold in an open plate. Crisp fried croutons, dumplings and assorted garnishes are optional embellishments. Good crusty bread is essential.

Cream of flageolet soup

Serves six

170g (6oz) dried flageolet beans
55g (2oz) butter
1 large onion, finely chopped
1 leek, finely chopped
1.2 litres (2 pints) chicken stock
Salt and freshly ground black *pepper*
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
2 tablespoons chopped chives or spring onion tops

Rinse the beans and soak them in cold water for at least four hours, or overnight.

Melt the butter in a heavy pan and add the chopped onion and leek. Cook them gently on a low heat until they are soft but not browned. Drain and rinse the beans and add them to the pan with the stock. Bring the soup to the boil and simmer it, covered, for about an hour, or until the beans are tender.

Puree the soup in a food processor or blender, or by passing it through a sieve or *mouli legumes.* Rinse the pan and return the soup to it. Season it to taste with *salt and* freshly ground black pepper and reheat.

Serve the soup very hot with a swirl of cream and a sprinkling of chopped chives in each bowl.

The Scandinavians seem to do the most miraculous things with the most ordinary of fish. Their pickled herrings are justly renowned, and the humble mackerel is made much of. If fresh dill is not easy to come by use fennel (buy a bulb of florentine fennel with plenty of feathery green leaves on it) or parsley.

Mackerel Soup

Serves six

680g (1½lb) mackerel, cleaned
30g (1oz) fresh dill or parsley, or ½ a small fennel bulb with all its leaves
150ml (¼ pint) single cream
Juice of 1 lemon
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
2 egg yolks

Cut the heads off the fish, rinse them in cold water and cut them in 2.5cm (1 inch) slices. Put the fish in a pan with 1.5 litres (3 pints) water. Reserve one tablespoon of finely chopped dill, parsley or fennel leaves for the garnish and add the remainder, coarsely chopped, to the pan. Bring to the boil, lower the heat, cover and simmer for about 10 minutes.

Strain the stock into a clean saucepan and stir in half the cream and all lemon juice. Remove and discard the skin and bones of the fish and add it to the pan. Season well with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Bring the soup to the boil and remove it from the heat immediately.

Mix the remaining cream with the egg yolks and stir it into the soup to thicken it. Serve immediately sprinkled with the remaining herbs and without reheating.

Chicken soup with rice

Serves four

55g (2oz) butter
2 chicken livers, roughly chopped
1 large onion, finely chopped
900ml (1½ pints) good chicken stock
110g (4oz) long grain rice
110g (4oz) cooked chicken, diced
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
4 tablespoons chopped parsley

Melt the butter in a large pan and when it is foaming, add the chicken livers and cook them until they are just firm and each piece is still a little pink in the middle. Remove the chicken livers and set them aside. Add the onions to the pan and fry them until they are soft, but not brown. Add the stock and bring the soup to the boil. Throw in the rice, cover and simmer it for 20 minutes, or until the rice is very tender. Add the diced chicken and chicken livers and season to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Reheat and stir in the parsley at the last moment, giving it just enough time to soften before serving.

On Saturday in her Shopping column, Beryl Downing looks at soup tureens.

Property

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 26

No. 002543 of 1979

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division Companies Court Mr Registrar Bradburn Wednesday the 12th day of November 1980. In the Matter of INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONSULTANTS Limited, and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Upon THE APPLICATION by Summons dated the 4th January 1980 of the Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator of the above-named Company

AND UPON HEARING on the 11th January 1980 the Applicant in person

AND UPON READING the Order to wind up the said Company dated the 22nd October 1979 the two Reports of the Assistant Official Receiver as to the results of the MEETINGS of CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company made to the Court and both filed the 4th January 1980 and the Affidavit of David Arthur Sims (as to the fitness of the Liquidator hereinafter appointed) filed this day

IT IS ORDERED that PHILIP JOHN EMERTON of Sterling House, High Streetlane End High Wycombe Buckinghamshire Chartered Accountant be and he is hereby appointed LIQUIDATOR of the said Company

AND IT IS ORDERED that the said Liquidator do within 7 days from the date of this Order give security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Trade as provided by the Companies (Winding-up) Rules 1949

AND NOTICE of this Order is to be gazetted and advertised in the "Times" Newspaper once.

JOHN BRADBURN
Registrar

No 002542 of 1979

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Companies Court Mr Registrar Bradburn Wednesday the 12th day of November 1980 In the Matter of NEOLASTIC Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Upon the application by Summons dated the 4th January 1979 of the Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator of the above-named company.

And upon hearing on the 11th January 1980 the Applicant in person.

And upon reading the Order to wind up the said Company dated the 22nd October 1979 the two Reports of the Assistant Official Receiver as to the results of the MEETINGS of CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company made to the Court and both filed the 4th January 1980 and the Affidavit of David Arthur Sims (as to the fitness of the Liquidator hereinafter appointed) filed this day.

It is ordered that PHILIP JOHN EMERTON of Sterling House, High Street, Lane End, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, Chartered Accountant be and he is hereby appointed LIQUIDATOR of the said Company.

And it is ordered that the said Liquidator do within 7 days from the date of this Order give security to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for Trade as provided by the Companies (Winding-up) Rules 1949.

And notice of this Order is to be gazetted and advertised in the "Times" Newspaper once.

JOHN BRADBURN
Registrar

K & M COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE MOTOR SERVICES Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of K & M COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE MOTOR SERVICES Limited will be held at Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6PW on Friday the 27th day of February 1981 at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 9th day of February 1981.

M. HOWARD,
Director & Secretary.

CX ENGINEERING PRODUCTS Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Friday the 20th day of February 1981 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 4th day of February 1981.

J. McINTYRE,
Director

Stock Exchange Prices

Selling in stores

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
99$\frac{15}{32}$	93	Treas	9¾% 1981	99$\frac{15}{32}$	..	9.790	13.522
98$\frac{3}{16}$	91	Exch	8¼% 1981	98$\frac{3}{16}$	..	8.370	13.114
96⅝	91	Exch	9½% 1981	98⅝	..	9.632	12.789
95⅞	85½	Exch	3% 1981	95⅞	● ..	3.129	11.785
100¼	93$\frac{3}{16}$	Exch	12¾% 1981	100¼	..	12.734	12.511
96¼	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96¾	..	8.786	12.402
95	81⅜	Treas	3% 1982	95	..	3.158	8.388
102¼	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101$\frac{11}{16}$●	..	13.768	12.288
95⅞	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	95⅞	+⅛	8.649	12.020
95⅞	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1983	95⅝	●+⅛	9.674	12.366
94$\frac{5}{16}$	84⅝	Exch	8¼% 1983	94$\frac{5}{16}$	+⅛	9.278	12.224
89	76½	Exch	3% 1983	88⅞	●+⅛	3.374	9.208
98⅞	88⅞	Treas	12% 1983	98⅞	●+⅛	12.135	12.647
93½	84⅛	Treas	9½% 1983	93$\frac{5}{16}$	+⅛	9.912	12.584
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	101$\frac{5}{16}$	+⅛	13.326	12.900
93¾	84¼	Exch	10% 1983	93$\frac{5}{16}$	+⅛	10.717	12.900
86¾	76⅛	Fund	5½% 1982-84	86¾	..	6.340	10.840
97$\frac{7}{16}$	86⅝	Exch	11¼% 1984	96⅛	●+$\frac{3}{16}$	11.702	12.852
102$\frac{5}{16}$	94½	Exch	14% 1984	102⅝	+⅛	13.643	12.972
79¼	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	79¼	+¼	3.785	10.549
99⅞	89	Treas	12% 1984	97$\frac{11}{16}$	●+$\frac{3}{16}$	12.284	12.813
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	106⅞	●+⅛	14.069	12.830
74¼	68$\frac{9}{16}$	Treas	3% 1985	74¼	..	4.040	10.697
MEDIUMS							
103¾	89½	Exch	12¾% 1985	97⅞	+⅛	12.561	12.991
97⅛	93½	Exch	11¾% 1986	95¾	●+¼	12.331	13.069
88⅛	78¾	Treas	8½% 1984-86	86¾	+⅛	9.907	12.177
105⅞	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	101¼	+¼	13.224	13.201
81½	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	80½	+⅛	8.277	11.433
97¼	91⅛	Treas	12% 1987	97¼	+¼	12.829	13.490
80	71⅛	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	79¼	+¼	9.845	12.419
64½	54⅛	Trans	3% 1978-88	64½	+¼	4.651	9.918
98	82⅞	Treas	11½% 1989	90⅞	●+⅛	12.622	13.685
68¼	57¾	Treas	5% 1986-89	66⅞	+⅛	7.708	11.521
109¼	92⅛	Treas	13% 1990	97⅞	..	13.460	13.675
82	69½	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	78½	+⅛	10.734	12.524
99¾	81½	Treas	11¾% 1991	92⅞	+⅛	13.306	13.967
68	57½	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	66½	+⅛	8.955	11.932
92½	77⅞	Exch	11% 1991	87⅞	+⅛	13.085	13.901
101½	86¼	Treas	12¾% 1992	94½	+⅛	13.638	13.930

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price
195	117	AAH	185
200	101	AB Electronics	101
240	111¼	AGB Research	239
29	12	Al Ind Prod	17
221	161	APV Hldgs	193
71	46	Aaronson Bros	56
88	42½	Acrow	46
50	25	Do A	29
300	142	Adwest Group	164
428	109½	Aeron't & Gen	378
37	15	Aero Needles	24
24½	7	Airfix Ind	8
600	285	AKZO	330
111	45	Alcan Alum UK	108
63½	73½	Do 10½%	£78
42	30	Allen W. G.	38
140	85	Allied Colloids	119
36½	24¼	Allied Plant	27
200	222	Amal Metal	230
96	49	Amal Power	71
39½	23	Amber Day	26
38	29	Amber Ind Hldgs	29
135	82	Amstrad	130
89	56	Anchor Chem	67
108½	53¼	Anderson Strath	73
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	82
11	7½	Anglo Amer Ind	£8½
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	33
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	47
118	35½	Argyll Foods	118
73	30	Arlen Elec	38
114	80	Arlington Mtr	92
93	45	Ass Biscuit	58
221	178	Ass Book	208
132	85	Ass Brit Food	124
118	45	Ass Comm 'A'	49
79	39½	Ass Engineer	44

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

هكذا من الأصل

The Deutsche mark under pressure, page 21

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Why 'grannies' may get younger after the Budget, page 21

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 489.3 up 3.8
  FT Gilts 69.30 up 0.17
- **Sterling**
  \$2.2665 up 25 points
  Index 102.2 down 0.3
- **Dollar**
  Index 100.2 down 1.0
  DM 2.1865 down 120 pts
- **Gold**
  \$505.00 up 50 cents
- **Money**
  3-mth sterling 13 7/16-13 5/16
  3-mth Euro \$ 17 3/8-17 1/8
  6-mth Euro \$ 17 5/16-17 1/16

IN BRIEF

European trade warning to Japan

A European delegation has warned Japan to restrain its exports to western Europe, or face the consequences.

"The time for discussion has ended. Urgent decisions are *needed to restrain Japanese* exports to Europe", Sir Fred Warner the former British ambassador to Japan, said in *Tokyo*.

Sir Fred led a 17-member delegation during two days of talk in Japan.

Without urgent action, western European public opinion would demand strong measures to safeguard its industries, he *said*.

Japan would have to decide whether to open up its markets to EEC imports as well as re*strain exports to Europe*.

Meanwhile, Japan is seeking assurances from the Community that its import monitoring *system will still* allow Japanese goods to flow freely into Western Europe.

Merseyside work plan

Merseyside County Council is seeking approval to establish its *own company*, Merseyside Limited, the first project of its kind in the United Kingdom, to aid the growing number of *unemployed* teenagers in the region.

Birmid profits slide

Birmid Qualcast, the country's largest independent foundry group with interests in central *heating and lawnmowers*, suffered a fall in pre-tax profits from £6.4m to £225,000. Sales fell from £216m to £210m in the year to October 31 and the final dividend has been passed.

Financial Editor, page 21

Textile earnings drop

United Kingdom wool textile export earnings last year were £407.8m, a fall of £1.1m on 1979. The National Wool Textile Export Corporation said that but for the high sterling exchange rate, exports would have been considerably larger particularly to the Far East and North America.

Car jobs warning

Mr Robert Jackson, Member of the European Parliament for Upper Thames, *told Japanese* government ministers in Tokyo that a 1 per cent increase in the market share for Japanese cars cost at *least 30,000 jobs in* European motor manufacturing.

Expansion plans, page 20

Zimbabwe mine

Wankie Colliery, part of the Anglo American group, is to develop a new coal mine at Wankie in Zimbabwe. The mine will produce 3.9 million tonnes of coal a year and cost Z\$128m (£88.3m).

Builders' supplies

Merchant builders' sales fell by 18 per cent *in December in* comparison to December 1979. But the sales were an improvement on the previous month's returns which showed trading to be down by nearly 24 per cent.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 947.10, up 1.42 on Wall Street yesterday. *The \$=SDR exchange rate was* 1.22638 while the £=SDR rate was 0.539661.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Bk of Ireland	15p to 278p	Guthrie Corp	37p to 787p
Broken Hill	10p to 680p	Harrison Cros	26p to 838p
Castlefield	35p to 510p	Metal Box	10p to 190p
Denbyware	14p to 86p	Standard Tel	8p to 492p
Electrolux "B"	25p to 875p	*Tunnel Hlds "B"*	*10p to 298p*

Falls

BPC	2½p to 13½p	Pilkington Bros	5p to 273p
French T.	5p to 125p	Sainsbury J.	5p to 346p
Lasmo	7p to 632p	Securicor Gp	5p to 183p
Middle Wits	10p to 665p	SA Land	11p to 270p
Pratt F Eng	5p to 110p	Weeks Petrol	10p to 425p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.99	1.91
Austria Sch	36.70	34.50
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada \$	2.79	2.70
Denmark Kr	15.75	14.95
Finland Mkk	9.75	9.25
France Fr	11.75	11.25
Germany DM	5.12	4.88
Greece Dr	118.00	112.00
Hongkong \$	12.40	11.80
Ireland Pd	1.37	1.31
Italy Lir	2470.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	492.00	466.00
Netherlands Gld	5.56	5.30
Norway Kr	12.79	12.14
Portugal Esc	131.50	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.05
Spain Pta	202.50	193.50
Sweden Kr	10.97	10.42
Switzerland Fr	4.66	4.43
USA \$	2.31	2.24
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	80.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Rise in average earnings slows to less than 10pc in a year

By Frances Williams

Earnings are rising, on average, at less than 10 per cent a year, half the rate of increase of a few months ago.

Department of Employment figures published yesterday show that the rise in average earnings slowed in December for the fourth month running. Over the year the underlying increase was about 18.5 per cent, down from 21.5 per cent in September.

But in the three months to December, the underlying rise in earnings averaged 0.75 per cent a month, equivalent to an annual rate of 9.5 per cent, half the rate of increase in the previous three months.

Official figures are backed up by the latest results from the Confederation of British Industry's pay databank, also published yesterday. These show that two-thirds of more than 150 notified settlements in manufacturing industry in December and January were in single figures, with the average around between 8 and 9 per cent. This compares with an average of 16 per cent in July and more than 13 per cent in August.

The index of average earnings for December was distorted by large amounts of back pay for some 600,000 local authority white collar workers, who received a 13 per cent pay rise backdated to last July. As a result, the index rose sharply to stand 19.4 per cent higher than a year previously, compared with 18.9 in the year to November.

An underlying rate of increase in earnings of 9.5 per cent means that pay is now only just keeping pace with inflation and the increasing burden of income tax and national insurance contributions.

The tax and price index, which combines the rise in retail prices and taxes on income rose at an annual rate of 9.4 per cent in the three months to December. *The Retail Prices* Index rose at an annual rate of 8.2 per cent over the same period.

With only 10 per cent of the 21 *million* workers covered by the earnings index settling in the pay round before Christmas, the Department of Em*ployment expects the* annual increase in the index to start falling more rapidly as the "settlement season" gets underway. *Relatively* low pay settlements will then feed into the index at the same time as relatively high ones—such as the comparability awards for public service workers—drop out.

A further fall in overtime in December, down 0.4 million hours from November to 8.2 million hours a week, had less impact on earnings than lower pay settlements. Short-time working was unchanged at 7.4 million hours lost a week.

The CBI's survey—which covers 750,000 employees in manufacturing industry—found that the depressed state of company finances and fears of redundancy were the most important factors influencing low pay settlements, outweighing the presure for rises to compensate for inflation.

Other evidence shows a large variation in recent pay settlements—from 5 to 15 per cent—depending on how badly companies have been hit by recession.

According to the February report from Incomes Data Services, most manufacturing settlements have been in single figures. But settlements in the oil industry and insurance, for example, are running closer to 15 per cent.

Nevertheless, the general trend in earnings so far suggests that the Government's forecast, made last November, for a 10 per cent rise in earnings in this pay round, remains on target.

Approval sought for £739m extra spending

By Melvyn Westlake

The Government yesterday sought Parliament's approval for an extra £739m cash for public expenditure programmes. The request for extra spending came in the Spring Supplementary Estimates.

In total, the new estimates amounted to £2,019m. However, £1,280m of this related to the transfer of BL shares from the National Enterprise Board to the Secretary of State for Industry. This is essentially a bookkeeping transaction and gives rise to no net charge on the Consolidated Fund or public expenditure.

The request for £739m arises from 55 separate supplementary estimates. But, with the exception of a £176m further provision for the Temporary Short Time Working Scheme, the additional public expenditure was included in the forecast of higher spending made by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, during his November mini-Budget.

He admitted then that the volume of expenditure in 1980-1981 would be some 1½ per cent higher than originally thought.

The Spring Supplementary Estimates are the third and last of the annual supplementaries. These three have added almost £4,500m to the original estimates for 1980-81 laid before Parliament last March (*including the £1,280m involved in the* transfer of BL shares). Thus the original estimates were £64,612m, and the year's total *estimates come to £69,087m*.

However, there is normally some underspending of money voted by Parliament. In recent years this underspending has amounted to about £1,000m.

Some £395m of the supple*mentary estimates sought* yesterday were for items covered by cash limits. Defence spending accounted for by far the largest *breach of cash limits*. There were just four other small breaches, totalling just under £4m. The defence cash *limit is now expected to* be overspent by some £260m.

Tighter surveillance of BL spending

By Edward Townsend

The Government is tightening its hold on the running of BL. It is ordering the car group to seek formal government approval for any project cost*ing more than £25m and* to submit monthly progress reports.

This arrangement will start at the end of March, when ownership of the company is transferred from the National Enterprise Board to the Department of Industry.

BL, which has been promised an additional £990m of state aid over the next two years, will have to submit its monthly reports to the Department of Industry and the Treasury.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, told MPs yesterday that BL would be subject to a memorandum of understanding which would oblige the company to submit reports giving financial details. BL would be treated like the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office.

The £25m limit on capital projects was being included because the Government wanted to retain the right to veto spending if the reports showed only a "marginal hope" of the company moving ahead.

Sir Keith, giving evidence to the Commons Industry and Trade Committee, said that as banker and shareholders' representative, *the industry* department had the right to refuse BL additional funds and to change the management.

"We would prefer to leave the BL board to make decisions on whether, what and when to sell any of the assets; these decisions are at the centre of management strategy".

During the second reading of the Industry Bill it was announced that £2,900m (and ultimately £3,250m) was earmarked for BL. *This included* the £990m recently approved but also covered the company's external financing from private sources and was intended to cover BL's total funding for the next five years.

The company's latest corporate *plan calls for a further* tranche of £150m from public funds in 1983 and 1984 but this is yet to be approved.

Sir Keith told the committee yesterday that the Government hoped BL would be able to raise finance from depreciation, profits, the private sector and through collaboration deals with *other companies. But there were* grounds for scepticism and BL was operating in "an immensely tough market".

Asked to justify the £990m aid, which will be given to BL in the form of new equity, Sir Keith said that while the Government was impressed by the success of the Mini-Metro, it was "appalled" at the cost to the taxpayer. However, productivity had improved and industrial relations were far better than in the past.

Americans face 'rough medicine' of spending cuts

Reagan policy aims for fourfold jump in economic growth in 1982

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 18

The White House is urging the Federal Reserve Board to adopt still tighter money policies. At the same time, the administration's economists expect sharp reductions in interest rates this year.

Dr Murray Wiedenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the White House's chief economist said that President Reagan's programme would "dramatically" alter expectations about future inflation.

As hopes rose of a cut in inflation rates, so there would be "very substantial reductions" in interest rates.

Dr Wiedenbaum said: "We will expand the economy far more rapidly than has been historically possible, because of our supply-side approach."

The Americans hope that tax cuts and other incentives will boost the supply of goods and services and thus stimulate growth.

He said the new programme should secure 4.2 per cent real economic growth next year, after a 1.1 per cent rise this year and that real gross national product would then increase by 5 per cent in 1983, 4.5 per cent in 1984, 4.2 per cent in 1985 and 4.2 per cent in 1986.

The rate of consumer price increases would decline next year to 8.3 per cent from 11.1 per cent this year, then fall to 6.2 per cent in 1983, 5.5 per cent in 1984, 4.7 per cent in 1985 and 4.2 per cent in 1986.

Mr Reagan's programme specifically calls for tight policies to halve the 1980 rate of growth in money supply by 1986.

Officials said that expecta*tions were crucial to the* success of the programme and to the attainment of both high economic growth and low inflation.

One observer described the programme as "a high wire act where a great deal can go wrong".

Financial markets are likely to take a similar view, and they are unlikely to become much more bullish as a result of today's announcements.

America is facing intense European pressure to reduce interest rates, but officials said that today's programme was likely to be viewed as a good response as the decline in inflation expectations would lead swiftly to lower United States rates.

This would promote greater stability in currency markets, officials said.

The White House has committed *itself to work closely* with other industrial countries to secure consistent international economic policies. These would help promote price stability aand economic growth and reduce protectionist pressures.

Dr Wiedenbaum said: "This is an innovative programme designed to break away from the standard stop and go policies of the past. For example, we are assuming a new steadiness in both fiscal and monetary policies over many years—we are talking about a new stability in American economic policies."

He said 1981 was going to be the year when Americans have to take the "*rough medicine*" of public spending cuts and tight money policies which would not be accompanied by rapid economic growth.

But as the tax cuts went ahead and the spending cuts reduce government borrowing, so the economy would grow, he said.

"We are breaking the back of inflationary expectations. . . . We will generate increases in productivity, work, savings and investment that will secure the major economic growth that we forecast."

Dr Wiedenbaum said that even the 4 per cent plus rates of economic growth predicted for the next few years would leave some slack in the economy and would not strain the economy's productive capacity.

He said that new forecasts showed the rate of unemployment moving from 7.8 per cent this year to 7.2 per cent next year, then down to 6.6 per cent in 1983, 6.4 per cent in 1984, and 6 per cent in 1985.

Dr Wiedenbaum argued that even better growth might be achieved if the programme was put into place "quickly and completely".

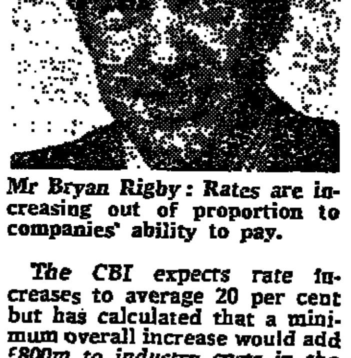
Under intense questioning, he admitted that he knew of no country where such a dramatic change in economic conditions had been achieved. He added: "Nobody has tried this supply-side approach this way. We are breaking new ground in the policy arena."

Rates rises 'may force companies to close'

By Patricia Tisdall

Companies are faced with closure and redundancies because of the proposed large increases in local authority rates, Mr Bryan Rigby, the deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

"We recognize that the change from rate support grant to block grant means that some authorities will receive less money than they had expected and may have to raise their rates. *But this does not explain* why some areas such as Hackney are apparently looking for increases of 70 per cent. Rates *are increasing out of all* proportion to companies' ability to pay", he said.



Mr Bryan Rigby: *Rates are increasing out of proportion to companies' ability to pay.*

The CBI expects rate increases to average 20 per cent but has calculated that a minimum overall increase would add *£800m to industry costs in the* coming financial year. It would mean that the rates bill for industry which is now about *£4,200m would increase to about* £5,000m.

"With some companies such as ICI paying out £35m in rates currently, we are talking about very large numbers indeed," Mr Rigby said.

Expressed as a proportion of industry gross profits, rates have increased from about 9.7 per cent in 1973 to about 33.5 per cent now, on CBI calcula*tions. This is because rates in*creases have been greater than inflation over the past year while company profits have *slumped*.

One retailer member of the CBI Council said that rates were now such an important over*head charge* at about 3 per cent of sales value, that the effect was starting to be felt in high street prices. The alternative was *squeezed margins* and closed premises.

Mr Rigby said that if all local councils followed the *Government's spending guide*lines, the average increases in the rate poundage would be very small indeed—about 0.2 *per cent*.

Twenty-four out of 39 shire counties which benefited from the change the block grant *system were expecting to levy* average increases of 9 per cent government guidelines — — whereas if they followed the government guidelines decreases could have been expected.

Mr Rigby told the council: "We are deeply worried by forecasts of increases of more than 50 per cent in some areas.

Dollar loses ground against mark

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Deutsche mark regained *further ground against the dol*lar yesterday as speculation rose that the Federal Bank council would announce a rise *in official West German interest* rates today.

At the close, the dollar was down a further 1.2 pfennigs at *DM 2.1865, having rallied from* an early fall to around DM 2.1550.

If the Germans raise their *Lombard rate, at present 9 per* cent, some other countries within the European Monetary System may follow suit in a *general attempt to narrow the* differential between interest rates in Europe and those in the United States.

The one major exception to such a trend would be the United Kingdom, where official interest rates are expected to *come down in next month's* Budget—though a minority market view still feels that a reduction could come before then.

As a result enough sterling was available for sale against most continental currencies yesterday, though it recovered *from a "low" of DM 4.91 to* show a net fall of only 1¼ pfennigs against the German currency at DM 4.96.

Against the dollar, sterling gained 25 points to \$2.2665, after briefly rising above the \$2.28 level.

In domestic financial markets the "make-up" day for the February banking month passed without problems. There was a *moderate surplus of funds mov*ing from the Exchequer to the markets and short-term interest rates were not upset.

Gilt-edged stocks were quietly firm with rises of up to 25p at the long end of the market. The government broker was *able to sell a small amount of* Treasury 12 per cent 1986 at £20 1/16.

Banks refuse to raise 8.5pc clerical pay offer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The prospect of industrial action in banks was raised yesterday after employers refused to increase their 8.5 per cent pay offer to 200,000 clerical workers.

The TUC-affiliated Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) which represents about 70,000 staff, said negotiations had broken down and there would be no further meetings unless the employers indicated that further money was available.

Its leaders will now get the views of members on whether there is support for industrial action, and will consider in the next few weeks whether to hold a full ballot of the membership for industrial action, which is necessary under union rules.

The Clearing Bank Union, the other main union in the industry, which has about 90,000 members, met employers in separate talks and expressed anger at the "denigrating" manner in which their arguments for an improvement in the offer had been treated.

The CBU, which was formed by the amalgamation of the staff associations at Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds banks, has a moderate membership, but Mr Jack Britz, the general secretary, said last night that he was sure there would be calls for industrial action from some members.

*Unlike Bifu, the Confedera*tion of British Industry is expecting to have further talks with the employers early next *month*.

Both unions apparently argued that the banks could afford to meet their respective claims in full. The CBU is seeking a cost of living increase, while Bifu submitted a 20 per cent claim linked to other improvements in conditions and fringe benefits.

Mr Britz said that if the offer was accepted, bank employees would see their standards of living eroded.

In an unusual display of agreement with the CBU, Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of BIFU said: "The attitude of the employers is Edwardian, bordering on the Victorian. They seem quite oblivious to the fact that under the offer, the living standards of their staff would be considerably reduced."

Mr Mills expected that the clearing banks would be making dividend increases to shareholders running into double figures as a result of the profits they have made this year.

"It would be quite monstrous for shareholders to receive a double figure increase while staff are being kept to this level", he said.

The unions argued that in view of substantial increases *won by workers in other sec*tions of the finance industry, particularly insurance, where settlements are running at *between 11 and 14 per cent*, their members should receive similar increases.

The Federation of London *Clearing Bank Employers said* last night that its negotiators had reiterated the wish for a single figure settlement and "it *had heard nothing at this stage* to make it change its offer of 8.5 per cent".

Under the offer, the starting *salary for grade two em*ployees, the category into which most cashiers fall, would rise from £2,958 to £3,209, and the salary of a *senior cashier would* go up from £4,952 to £5,373.

Mac Gregor pledge on 'unfair' steel prices

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, *will personally investigate any* allegations of *unfair* pricing by the corporation that could endanger the future of private *steel companies*.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Minister of State for Industry, announced this pledge in the *Commons last night during the* second reading debate of the Iron and Steel (Borrowing Powers) Bill, as he struggled to reassure anxious Conservative MPs concerned that the huge sums of government money being provided for the *corporation could force private* companies either to shut down or to declare redundancies because of unfair practices by *the public sector*.

Closure fight: Shop stewards at Firth Brown, the Sheffield steel and engineering company, yesterday vowed *to fight the deci*sion to dismiss 1,250 workers, about one third of the labour force.

A meeting of 120 shop stewards decided by a small majority to reject the company's plan, announced earlier this week.

Mr Jack Illingworth, chairman of the stewards' committee, said: "We intend to fight the company over the proposed redundancies. At this stage it means work sharing, redeployment and further short-time working in an attempt to save the jobs of our members".

Further talks are planned with company executives, but the shop stewards' committee well organize a meeting of the 4,300 workers if those talks fail to make progress.

The company blamed falling orders, rising energy costs, increased rates and the strong pound for the decision to shed the jobs.

Companies threatened: Further subsidies to the British Steel Corporation could destroy the independent sector of the steel industry, Mr Walter Goldsmith director general of the Institute of *Directors last night* (Peter Hill writes).

In a statement issued as the Commons debated the Govern*ment's Bill which will raise the* BSC's borrowing ceiling to £6,000m, Mr Goldsmith said that subsidizing private com*panies which were being forced* out of business by unfair, taxpayer-financed competition from the BSC was no solution *to the industry's problems*.

"It will be a disaster if the taxpayer ended up by supporting both the public and private sectors of the industry in a battle royal of subsidized competition. It would amount to back door nationalization by a Conservative government", he said.

Metal Box to shed 700 jobs

By David Hewson

Metal Box, Britain's largest can manufacturer, is to make 700 workers redundant at 10 of its general line division factories. The company is already committed to a further 4,000 *redundancies in other divisions*.

It said that while the economic recession, the strength of sterling and higher interest rates *had influenced* the decision, the loss of jobs was necessary to improve the competitive position of the division by *reducing overheads*.

The division produces a variety of metal containers for the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, household products, food and confectionery and other industries.

The factories affected are at Aintree; Carlisle; Mansfield; Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; four in London and two in Hull. The redundancies will reduce the size of the general line division to 6,600 employees.

Workers at the Lucas Girling brakes factory at Bromborough, Wirral, Merseyside, voted by five to three to accept the closure of the car brakes plant with the loss of 700 jobs.

Kraft Foods is to make 370 redundant over the next three years.

£2m advertising campaign to promote 800 cheaper fast selling lines

Woolworth sets scene for more price cutting

The high street discounting "war" looks set to reach a new pitch as the result of a meeting hosted by Woolworth yesterday.

The company hired Wembley Conference Centre for 1,200 *suppliers, stockbrokers and* media people to hear about a year-long price-cutting campaign.

And though Woolworth executives played down suggestions that its "Operation Crackdown", starting tomorrow, will not have the same impact as when Tesco switched to a discounting policy after dropping trading stamps, with 1,000 *stores and* 15 million customers weekly, Woolworth is bound to stimulate fresh moves from competitors.

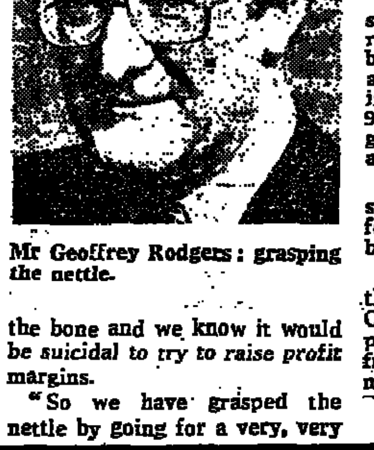
The 1,000 suppliers were warned yesterday by Mr David Collier, director of sales and advertising, that Woolworth *buyers would expect manu*facturers to share the discount cost. Woolworth expects their cooperation in return for extra *production*.

The other "carrot" is that the £2m cost of the television and advertising campaign for Woolworth. Participating suppliers usually cover about half the cost. This time, the *suppliers' share* will be just over 30 per cent.

The price cuts in the first three months will be on 800 *lines in Woolworth and Woolco* stores, mainly on fast-sellers and covering goods like confectionery, cosmetics, furniture, fashion, lighting, lawnmowers, toys and hi-fi. The cuts range from less than 10 per cent to nearly 50 per cent.

The company is being coy about the extent of discounting related to turnover, but there is some indication of the impact from the number of lines held in Woolworth stores, about 12,000 in the average store but probably double that in the largest. Around 2,000 lines are already heavily discounted.

Mr Geoffrey Rodgers, Woolworth's chairman, said: "We have already cut our costs to the bone and we know it would *be suicidal to try to raise profit* margins.



Mr Geoffrey Rodgers: grasping the nettle.

"So we have grasped the nettle by going for a very, very aggressive price-cutting campaign."

Woolworth is beefing up its marketing campaign early instead of relying too much on the final quarter of the year, *when the company traditionally* does well in the run-up to Christmas.

Its results collapsed in the *second quarter of last year and* recovered in the third. December saw sales up 12.5 per cent against an estimated inflation in their goods sector of about 9 per cent. There was real growth of 3 per cent or more, according to Mr Collier.

The Woolworth management still feels there is some room for the discounting operation to be extended to more lines.

There must be a limit, nevertheless. In the nine months to October the company's pre-tax profits last year fell to £7.1m from £23.2m, with sales only marginally up in value.

Derek Harris

Pilkington in £31m deal with Taiwan

Pilkington Brothers of Britain have entered a joint venture with Taiwan Float Glass Industry Corporation, for the establishment of a $70m (about £31m) plant near Taichung.

Pilkington will provide 25 per cent of the investment capital while the remaining 75 per cent will come from its Taiwanese partner a spokesman said.

The plant, once completed in December 1982, will have the capacity to produce 100,000 tonnes of float glass for sale in Taiwan and South-East Asia.

Pilkington will also provide production equipment

Anti-dumping duty

The European Commission has imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty of 4 per cent on United States-produced styrene monomer. It fell far short of the dumping margin of 26 per cent claimed last summer by industry.

Tokyo car talks

Nissan Motor Company seeks agreement with Volkswagen by about June on the number of Volkswagen cars to be produced and sold in Japan. Meanwhile, executives of the Toyota Motor Company and Spain's Instituto Nacional de Industria have failed to reach agreement on ways to rescue Seat, the Spanish car company.

EEC output rise

The European Commission said the Community's industrial output rose in October and November last year, apparently ending the months-long decline. But it foresaw continuing high unemployment and inflation

Turkey seeks aid

Mr Turgut Ozal, Turkey's deputy prime minister is holding talks in Washington with officials of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and Reagan Administration about prospects for official economic aid of around $2,000m (£855m) from the United States and the international agencies.

Norway oil boost

Thanks to increased oil and gas activity, Norway's available real income increased by almost 20 per cent during 1979 and 1980 and last year helped the country to turn a 1979 balance of payment deficit of $954m (£422m) into a $862m (£381m) surplus.

Hongkong loan

A group of property developers in Hongkong has raised a HK$1,500m (about £124m) property loan from five banks. The loan equals the record Hongkong dollar credit,

Capital investment

The Italian Government intends to provide 3,000,000m lira (about £417m) in low interest loans over the next five years for capital investment in the chemicals industry. A further 3,000,000m lire will be made available for research.

£50 mini-picture and radio will create about 1,000 jobs in Dundee

Flat-screen television launched

Mr Clive Sinclair, the 40-year-old originator of the matchbox radio, the truly pocketable pocket calculator, the virtually pocketable micro-television set and the £100 microcomputer, is about to astound the world once more with an ingenious product.

Yesterday in London Mr Sinclair unveiled his new flat-screen television tube and a mock-up version of the miniature set that will use it. The tubes and the sets are to be built under contract and in volume by Timex in Dundee, creating about 1,000 jobs by 1985.

In the first phase of the project, costing about £1.25m, 250 jobs will be created and a production capacity of one million tubes a year will be established. Sometime next year the resulting "pocket Microvision television with FM radio" should appear on the market at about £50.

Research and development over the past five years, leading to the flat-screen set, has cost more than £1m, of which about half came from the National Research Development Corporation.

In return for NRDC support, Sinclair will pay a royalty on each set sold; details of the deal have not been made known but it is likely that the corporation would cover its £500,000 investment in two years' production at the rate quoted yesterday.

Research and development has involved not only the design and technical aspects of the flat-screen cathode ray tube but also the highly automated production processes.

These have been tried out at Sinclair's pilot production plant at St Ives, Cambridge, where tubes have been produced at rates of up to 50 a day, and will be applied on a large scale by Timex.

The four-year programme to build up to full production of tubes and sets will cost about £5m. The Scottish Economic Planning Department is providing £1.5m of this; there will be a regional development grant of £1.1m and the rest will come from Sinclair Research.

Sinclair Research will own all equipment and will fund its own contribution from the profits of its personal computer business. The NRDC licence is an exclusive one, and the company will achieve total ownership of the tube technology after certain payments have been made. There will be no equity participation by external investors.

The flat-screen technology shows typical Sinclair ingenuity in packing more (in terms of performance) into less (in terms of size, weight and power consumption). By "flat" is meant three-quarters of an inch thick; the viewing surface measures four inches by two inches.

This could be scaled up to give larger-size screens for future products, Mr Sinclair indicated yesterday, and the preferred method for this would be by projection from small tubes. The joining of the company's computer and flat-screen technologies was highly likely.

Compared with a conventional cathode-ray tube with the same size of screen, the present Sinclair unit is claimed to be three times as bright, half the volume, and is claimed to use between one-quarter and one-tenth the electrical power.

With further computer and television developments already in the pipeline, what will Mr Sinclair turn his talents to next? Something to do with electric vehicles, we are led to believe.

Kenneth Owen

Mr Clive Sinclair with his flat-screen television.

Honda seeks more BL cooperation

By Our Midland Industrial Correspondent

Honda of Japan is so pleased with the progress on the Acclaim, the joint venture with BL due for launching in October, that it is pressing the British group to extend cooperation to other Honda models for sale in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Honda executives who have visited BL's Cowley plant, have been so impressed with the speed and quality of the work being carried out there on the Acclaim that they no longer fear that inferior British quality will damage their reputation.

Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, president of Honda, said: "With increased reliability established between the two companies we will soon proceed to the second step of cooperation."

This included plans to broaden the variants of the present model and also to make further models in Britain under licence. He hoped an agreement would be reached soon.

Talks have been under way for some months to extend the present deal for one four-door, 1.3 litre saloon model to include more variants of the Acclaim.

It is understood that BL is reluctant to commit itself until the Acclaim is actually in production to its satisfaction and has had a chance to test market reaction. Volume production is due to begin in June with a target of around 80,000 cars in the first full year.

The possibility of extending the cooperation still further to include Honda models now being developed is likely to cause more difficulties.

W Midlands becoming 'industrial wilderness', unions claim

By Clifford Webb

Union leaders are so concerned about the economic decline of the West Midlands, once known proudly as "The workshop of the world", that they want urgent action by the Government and the European Economic Community to prevent it becoming an industrial wilderness.

A campaign calling for a new regional policy backed by financial assistance was opened yesterday in Birmingham by the regional council of the Trades Union Congress.

Last year the number unemployed in the West Midlands rose by 82.4 per cent, making it by far the worst region in the country. The national average was 52.6 per cent.

A 120-page discussion paper outlining the problems and recommended solutions will be debated today by a special conference of senior West Midlands union officials.

It says: "There is now hardly a single sector of manufacturing in the region that is not inferior to some foreign country and that has not been replaced by some other source. Old industries are being allowed to die or are being destroyed.

"In the new technology industries, development is not taking place on a level with our major competitors. From sewing machines to machine tools, from combine harvesters to television sets we are being outclassed, outproduced and outsold".

The paper complains that while successive Governments asssisted more depressed areas, there was a presumption within the Treasury in particular that the West Midlands, with 100 years of prosperity behind it, would remain a rich parent to its poorer neighbours and needed little attention.

The decline in vehicle production had a disproportionate impact on the region, where it is estimated that one worker in six is dependent on the fortunes of BL. As a result of that company's loss of markets, 47,000 jobs went between 1965 and 1977.

The engineering industry, which employed 700,000 in the region in 1965, lost 128,000 jobs over the following 12 years—44,000 more than expected on the basis of national trends.

Employment in vehicles is expected to decline by a further 60,000 over the next five years.

Until last spring, managements appear to be adopting their traditional tactic in the face of falling markets—jettisoning semi-skilled workers while hanging on to skilled men to await the upturn.

But from May even skilled workers were being made redundant with Lucas Industries firing the first major shots.

The paper claims that its researchers had access to confidential management papers prepared by Lucas stating that in its opinion "the situation is all but lost for the British motor industry".

Equipment leasing growth rate slows

By Roman Eisenstein

Companies who are members of the Equipment Leasing Association, last year bought £2,359m worth of equipment for leasing to their clients, a 31 per cent increase on 1979. When adjusted for inflation, the rise in real terms is a respectable 14 per cent.

At the end of last year ELA members owned equipment which originally cost £6,891m, compared with £5,030m in 1979.

From small beginnings, leasing has expanded so fast that it now accounts for 12.4 per cent of all new capital investment in plant and equipment in Britain. But, while growth has been fast over the past five years, it seems to be tapering off. Assets acquired by leasing companies in 1979 grew by nearly 50 per cent and by nearly 80 per cent in 1978.

While the market expanded in most sectors the sharpest rise was in leasing equipment to industry. Plant and machinery acquired during the year by leasing companies for their clients doubled from £415m to £830m. Manufacturers and other industrial customers took on assets worth £968m, a 17 per cent increase. There was also a 41 per cent rise in new business.

The amount of assets leased by central and local government more than doubled from £96m to £201m.

GDP likely to be 2pc lower than in 1980

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The economy may pick up in the second quarter of this year, but the recovery will be so small and from such a low base that gross domestic product for the year as a whole is likely to be 2 per cent lower than in 1980, according to a report published today.

World Outlook 1981, published by the Economist Intelligence Unit also suggests a sharp fall in United Kingdom exports, particularly in the first half of the year, and the possibility of rising inflation towards the year end.

Over the year as a whole there is likely to be a 4.4 per cent fall in the export volume, although there may be some improvement later in the year as the world economy starts to pick up.

This recovery is one factor leading the forecasters to take a cautious view of British inflation and they expect some upturn in commodity prices.

With exports falling and total investment expected to decline by a further 4.6 per cent, the forecasters look to a rise of only 0.2 per cent in consumer spending and a slowdown in destocking to keep the economy moving.

The rise in consumer spending is expected to reflect a small fall in the savings ratio as inflation abates. Real disposable incomes are expected to fall by 1 per cent.

The forecast for unemployment is gloomy, given the falling number of jobs and the rise in the potential workforce. An upturn in the inflation rate later in the year could force the government to reconsider incomes controls and it may have to take action soon on imports or competitiveness.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Calculating the fall in the inflation rate

From Mr E. W. C. Symes

Sir, The main news item in *The Times* today (February 14) referring to the fall in the inflation rate, highlights the general misconception on this matter in the public mind. While it has been accepted for some time that the movement of prices over the preceding twelve months shall be regarded as the current rate of inflation —(your headline "Prices show annual rise of 13 per cent")— if the previous six months is considered instead of twelve, as you point out in the following paragraph, the figure is only 7.5 per cent per annum. Moreover, this has been the rate on average throughout the six month period and appears unlikely to be exceeded in the next six months.

At a time when the rate of inflation is falling, as at present, there seems to be no sense in calculating it on a period as long as twelve months in arrears, when the figure is swollen by the inclusion of, for example, the first half of last year when it reached a peak of 22 per cent. There can be no doubt that the general acceptance of some such figure as 13 per cent as the "current rate of inflation" contributes largely to wage claims of the order of 15 per cent—which incidentally will apply to the next twelve months—being thought necessary to maintain the standard of living.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. C. SYMES,
Culmore,
Kingston Deverill,
Warminster,
Wiltshire.
February 14.

Government's pursuit of its policies

From Mr Derek Gaulter

Sir, Your interview with Mr Michael Heseltine (February 13) confirmed what I have long suspected, namely that this Government is no more resolute in pursuit of the policies upon which it was elected than were its predecessors.

Of course capital investment cuts are "quicker and easier" —because they transfer the burden of making people redundant from the public to the private sector. But that in no way makes them either right or desirable in the long term interests of the country. Nor does it square easily with the oft-repeated assertions during the election campaign and when the Government first came to office that it intended to transfer resources from the public to the private sector.

The plain fact is that this Government, as so many of its predecessors have done, is taking the "soft option". To take but three instances—it failed to grapple with the problem of inflation proof pensions, with the result that in November 1979 £290m, and last November £376m, of public money went into that bottomless pit (equivalent together to about one-eighth of the current total civil engineering programme); in the public sector there is still only one redundancy for every nine in the private sector; and that austere apostle of the market economy and the virtue of profits, Sir Keith Joseph, has already handed £950m to BL and is apparently about to give away vast sums to British Steel.

If Mr Heseltine is really saying that civil engineering and private industry as a whole must wait until Government has actually managed to return to its original objectives and has got its own spending back on course, current indications are that we shall have to wait a very long time. Meanwhile, much-needed roads and bypasses will remain unbuilt and our sewerage system will continue to crumble.

Indeed, the whole infrastructure on which the regeneration of manufacturing industry depends will decline. The simple truth is that, on the experience of the past two years, we cannot afford for Government to take its leisurely time.

The civil engineering industry, with its far reaching effects on industry and people in general, has a right to ask what happened to the priorities on which this Government was elected. It is to be hoped that they are not going to prove the truth of Disraeli's saying that "a Conservative Government is an organized hypocrisy".

Yours faithfully,
DEREK GAULTER,
Director General,
The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors,
Cowdray House,
6 Portugal Street,
London, WC2A 2HH.
February 17.

Conservation of energy

From Mr Ian Munro

Sir, The idea of a national agency for energy conservation (as reported by your Science Editor, February 9) may gladden the hearts of the many individuals and organizations who have long been campaigning for a serious national commitment towards a more efficient usage of the nation's primary energy resources.

However, those of us who have assiduously presented our respective cases, whilst we welcome any move to bring about real action on energy conservation, fear that the formation of a new agency will simply introduce further delays in a programme which is already responding too slowly to current and likely future conditions.

Surely Britain already has a ready made and experienced agency in the form of the Department of Energy, which has itself campaigned since its inception for energy conservation. Rather than create another body, would it not be common sense to give the Department of Energy more teeth to bring in really effective energy conservation in practice, starting with higher standards of insulation and heating controls.

Nowhere has this need been more clearly demonstrated than in housing, where we have been manifestly laggard in equipping ourselves for an expensive and scarce energy future. Building regulations in this country call for insulation standards only half those operative in continental countries of comparable climate. In a paper published over two years ago my association proposed much higher standards for whole home insulation (roof, walls and floors) on the basis of economic thickness and 3 per cent per annum real increase in fuel costs. Although in the meantime these costs have accelerated ever upwards, and no official body has refuted the logic of our recommendations, there has been virtually no action.

The Department of Energy, if given the chance, is eminently capable of action which will profoundly affect for the good the energy future of the country.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MUNRO,
Director-General,
Eurisol-UK,
64 Wilton Road,
London, SW1V 1DE.
February 12.

Investment in electrification

From Mr Stanley F. Steward

Sir, The financial justification for main line electrification has now been established by the final report of the joint steering group. Here is an investment opportunity in the public sector which is indisputably self-financing and profitable and which, as Professor Bainbridge says (February 16) will remove the dependence on oil.

Financial restraints should not be allowed to delay the authorization of this programme as, before it can be completed, oil will be prohibitively expensive and too scarce to use where it can be substituted. We cannot afford to leave our main transportation system at this risk and, fortunately, electricity produced by nuclear fuels and coal provides the ideal answer.

STANLEY F. STEWARD,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall,
London, SW1Y 5ER.

Warning for computer users

From Mr D. A. Eyeions

Sir, The dissatisfaction with computers experienced by American small businesses reported by Margaret Coffey (February 16) is being shared by many small businesses in the United Kingdom. The low cost of microelectronics is resulting in cheap computers being installed for the first time in very small businesses in large numbers. From the many pleas for assistance addressed to the Computing Services Association, it is obvious that a substantial proportion of these small business users are finding that the computer manufacturers' claims are not being realized because of inadequacies in the accompanying systems and programs (software).

The problem is not that the computing hardware fails to perform to its guaranteed specification but that the total system, including software, fails to produce the results which are required to run the business. The inexperienced first-time user does not appreciate that the hardware is cheap and that good software can be very expensive. If the programs are specially written to meet the requirements of a particular business, then the expense can easily exceed the cost of the hardware. If the software is mass-produced to sell to a large number of identical businesses at a low cost, it very often fails to meet individual special requirements and is not able to produce the same output as the old manual system.

These factors have been well understood by the large computer users for many years, but the lesson still needs to be learnt by this latest wave of small business users. Any businessman intending to install his first computer should concentrate on specifying the output that he requires from the overall computing system in order to run his business properly. He should also have a clear statement of the data currently available for input to the computing system and he should not be distracted by the irrelevant jargon of megabytes and nanoseconds. Modern minicomputers and microcomputers offer impressive raw computing power at prices which are becoming cheaper and cheaper, but good computing systems are still more difficult and costly to implement than most salesmen will indicate.

First-time users would be well advised to discount some of the claims made by computer manufacturers and their distributors in order to pay more attention to the advice on overall business systems which is available from the computing service companies.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. EYEIONS,
Director General,
Computing Services Association,
73/74 High Holborn,
London, WC1V 6LE.

From Mr Brian Read

Sir, Not only are small American businessmen bemused by the mystique of computers (Margaret Coffey, page 17, February 16) but so, apparently, is a British manufacturer.

Recent advertisements for the new Sinclair ZX80 have stated boldly that this "personal computer" is "of immense practical value" and have suggested that it has many uses in the home.

No computer "expert" has been able to tell me any useful task that I could do in the home with a personal computer that I could not do more cheaply and conveniently with a pocket calculator and an indexed notebook.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN READ,
50 St Mark's Road,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxon, RG9 1LW.
February 16.

Pension rights delay

From Mr Ian Liddington

Sir, Even if (David Green, Letters, February 12) for pension purposes the third nation (the self-employed) can be shown to be disadvantaged compared with the privately employed and "the group at present privileged to enjoy index-linked pensions", it would do well, as would nations one and two, to reflect on the unhappy position of the fourth nation, eg, employees of small businesses, for whom comparable full pension rights will not be available until 1998.

In this field at least the yo-yo effect of the two-party system has much to answer for. The quite sensible scheme development by the Macmillan government in the early 60s was jettisoned by the Wilson administration of 1964. Crossman's excellent scheme sank without trace when the Conservatives took office under Edward Heath in 1970. It was only after Labour had taken office in 1974 that both the major parties agreed on a bipartisan approach which enabled the Social Security Pension Act of 1975 to reach the statute book so rapidly.

What a waste of time and effort! What a cost in terms of the welfare of the fourth nation!

Pensions? Industrial relations? Can we really afford a two-party system any more?

IAN LIDDINGTON,
36 Reigate Hill,
Reigate,
Surrey, RH2 9NG.

Solutions for steel

From Mr J. F. Safford

Sir, Mr Michael Grylls (February 17) draws attention to the dilemmas facing the Government over the rationalization of the British steel industry, public and private. The first objective must be the creation of an internationally competitive and efficient steel industry; the second, the maintenance wherever possible of at least two alternative sources of supply in the United Kingdom. The absence of such domestic competition would lead many users to increase the proportion of their supplies bought overseas.

What must above all be avoided is solutions which are politically convenient in the short term, but industrially damaging for a generation. We are still suffering the effects of a political decision of the 1950s to have two sub-optimal size steel plants in Scotland and South Wales.

J. F. SAFFORD,
Director,
British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council,
16 Berwyn Road,
Richmond, Surrey, TW10 5ES.

Currency change

From Mr Aidan Ellis

Sir, I have recently returned from France and have a 100 franc note left. I went into a local branch of the National Westminster to exchange it for sterling. The girl behind the counter asked me for my passport and I told her it was not necessary as exchange control was abolished almost two years ago. After a 5-10 minute delay she came back and asked for my name and address. I refused to give it and, quite sensibly, pointed out that cash was cash. The assistant manager turned up and refused to change the 100 franc note unless I identified myself. I stormed out. I then rang Lloyds Bank who, although sympathizing, went through the same rigmarole. The manager at that branch gave me the impression that asking for a name and address was a waste of time but had not queried the system.

I went to Aspreys and asked the man who served me would he accept a 100 franc note in payment and he said "Yes, cash is cash and readies are readies!"

Has anybody else encountered this strange sequence of events where banks do not want to handle cash?

AIDAN ELLIS,
Director,
Aidan Ellis Publishing,
Cobb House,
Nuffield,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxon, RG9 5RU.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

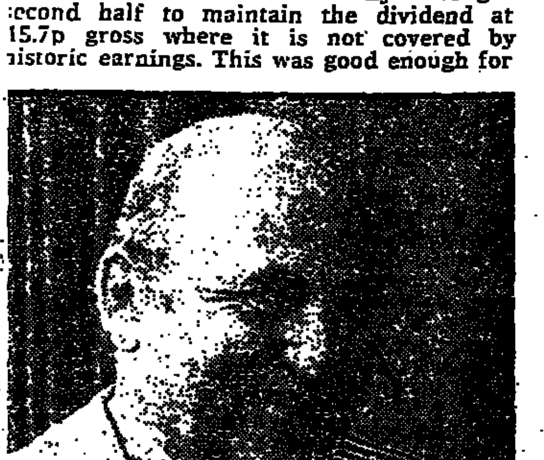
BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dalgety reaps takeover benefits

Dalgety's balance sheet may still bear the scars of the £70m takeover and subsequent integration of Spillers but at least the acquisition is beginning to justify itself in profit terms. Interim results from Dalgety show pretax profits up just £500,000 at £16.2m and, although reorganization fudges the Spillers contribution, it is clear that without it trading figures would have fallen.

Most significant impact has come in milling which has increased its contribution four-fold to £4.4m, aided by good grain harvests, price increases and increased demand. But the foods division has also been boosted £3.5m to £8m helped by improvements in pet foods and a return to profit in the United States Modern Maid subsidiary, whose previous drag on Spillers provided the opportunity for the Dalgety bid. Meanwhile, Dalgety's traditional activities have fared worse with malting profits halved to £2.1m and agricultural returns slipping £1m to £10.8m, and the chemicals activities suffering badly.

Outside milling, economic conditions do not hold out much for a significant recovery this time. But Dalgety is sufficiently confident about the traditionally stronger second half to maintain the dividend at 15.7p gross where it is not covered by historic earnings. This was good enough for



Mr David Donne, chairman of Dalgety.

the market which lifted the shares 6p to 80p, where assuming a maintained final a yield of 11.2 per cent provides a sound case for holding on for better times.

Profits could work out close to £40m against £33.4m for the full year to provide a fully-taxed p/e of over 10, while any significant fall in interest rates could relieve pressure from interest charges which rose £4.4m to £14.8m. Total debt still stands at £?m to represent four-fifths of shareholders funds but this is £18m below the previous interim level and Dalgety has made significant inroads into short-term borrowings which now stand at £97m compared with more than £123m at this time last year.

Birmid Qualcast

Cutbacks continue

Birmid Qualcast's full-year figures provide a vivid example of what happens to a company serving yesterday's industries, when decline is compounded by recession. With volume down by nearly a third in the iron foundries which are largely tied to automotive-related industries, Birmid has had to retrench further incurring £10.2m of extraordinary closure and redundancy provisions of which £6m will be cash out as opposed to book losses.

Before counting extraordinaries and after restating the previous figures accordingly, pretax profits fell from £6.4m to £225,000 after nearly tripled interest charges of £3.6m. After writing off £3.4m advance corporation tax, passing the final dividend and including closure costs there was a £13.7m loss compared with retentions of £161,000.

Even before paying out most of the cash closure costs, net debt nearly doubled to almost £25m. But Birmid went into the recession with a strong balance sheet and has a net worth of about £56m—before including an estimated £13m extra on property values—and there is still some cash to be released from asset sales and stock reductions. There is also consolation in the profitable Potterton heating division and the home and garden equipment side which together raised trading profits by 56 per cent to £5.8m last year and must be worth more than the group taken as a whole.

But whether Birmid makes profits this year—and it will not in the first half—depends on foundries. Iron casting capacity has been halved since 1977 but there is still spare capacity and without some recovery in demand further cutbacks may be necessary. The difficulty of predicting, and indeed the depth of the recession, are best illustrated by the fact that a year ago Birmid was honestly expecting a year of consolidation in foundries after extensive rationalization. In the event, the foundries slipped from a £5.1m trading profit to losses of £1.4m. So unless there are firm signs of a pick-up in demand the shares will stay friendless at 21½p.

BOC International

Anxious moments

BOC has made a strong start to the year with first-quarter pretax profits 18 per cent ahead at £14.6m well up to expectations. But the group now seems to be taking a distinctly less sanguine view of the rest of the year than the substantial improvement envisaged in the annual report and profits will do well to get back to 1979's £72.7m.

There has been an all-round improvement in the opening three months with South Africa and Australia living up to their great potential. The Airco business in the United States has also been buoyant with trading profits just over a tenth higher at £8.9m as gases, welding and medical have all done better offsetting a strike-bound graphite side. In the United Kingdom rationalization and other cost reductions have helped protect margins in industrial gases against some volume declines.

But the group is now worrying about the patchy recovery of the United States economy with much of its earlier strength evaporating at the end of December and there could be further redundancy costs during the year at home. Still, despite the rise in interest charges, there have been no major changes in the balance sheet and though it is flattered by BOC's replacement cost accounting methods, gearing is comfortable enough to discount worries about a rights issue.

Up 2p to 120p on the results, the shares are back to their 1980-81 "high" and their new found popularity owes much to the market's appreciation of the strong current cost dividend cover—CCA profits are actually slightly higher than BOC's modified historical figures—and now that the extra depreciation charges as assets are revalued onto a replacement cost basis are a thing of the past the benefits of this conservative accounting will show through at the bottom line.

● *Woolworth's price-cutting programme sent shudders through the whole retail sector yesterday, but first impressions are that the market could still be taking the news too complacently in the light of the damage Tesco wreaked in the food retailing business three years ago.*

Besides the scale of the cuts, the most important point is that Woolworth has around 1,000 stores covering just about every shopping centre of consequence, which means that few non-food shops will avoid the impact and that retailers in general face a tough 1981. It will be even tougher if Woolworth is allowed to grab a growing share of a stagnant market.

Boots, British Home Stores, Asda and Tesco could be the main victims. The last two have problems in non-food lines already. Tesco, incidentally, launched "Operation Checkout" in June, 1977, and that proved to be the time to sell supermarket shares, with an attempted rally scotched a few months later when Sainsbury counter attacked with its own discounts.

Investors are then, likely to remain wary of Woolworth's "Operation Crack Down" despite the optimistic noises it made at yesterday's press conference about Christmas trade, and with the sector as a whole still yielding under 5 per cent and selling at 11 times earnings, prices look set to fall further across the board.

Economic notebook

The Deutsche mark under pressure

That the influential German Institute for Economic Research—DIW—has added its voice to those urging temporary withdrawal of the Deutsche mark from the European Monetary System, indicates the disquiet felt in West Germany about the country's short-term economic prospects. In fact, conditions would almost certainly have to get much worse before such a course of action could be contemplated by the Bonn government.

After all, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was with President Giscard d'Estaing of France, the moving spirit behind the formation of the EMS in 1979. Indeed, in the eyes of many people, the EMS and the similar (if less sophisticated) arrangements that preceded it, looked like little more than the fomalization of what was, in fact, the wider mark zone.

A European Monetary System without the mark would be like playing chess without any kings. The case for the mark's withdrawal from the EMS is that this would permit German interest rates to be cut and thereby contain the recession and the rise in unemployment. According to the German Institute for Economic Research, the policy of keeping interest rates high in order to bolster the mark has not done much to prevent imported inflation anyway.

Certainly, the outlook for German business is worse now than was predicted a few months back. Industrial production has been declining since the second quarter of 1980. Real economic growth in 1980 was much less than half that for 1979 (about 1.8 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent). In 1981, gross national product is forecast by Phillips and Drew to decline by some 0.6 per cent. Inflation also worsened last year reaching 5.6 per cent compared with only 4 per cent in 1979.

In addition the current account deficit has soared. It may prove to have been not much short of DM28,500m (£5,750m) in 1980—or nearly twice the original forecast—whereas, until 1978, the country had been piling up ever larger surpluses. Another sizable deficit is expected this year.

The large deficit has not, however, been accepted with equanimity by the German authorities.

Claw back

This has not prevented the mark becoming one of the weakest of all the major currencies in recent months. At the beginning of this week, it stood at its lowest level against the dollar for well over three years having become worth as much as a quarter less against the American currency than it was in the autumn of 1979 when it was then the dollar that was under severe pressure.

Over the same period, the mark also dropped about 6 per cent against a basket of currencies. Within the European Monetary System, it has fallen to its lowest permitted level, at the opposite extreme to the French franc, which has been at its highest permitted level.

Only in the last 48 hours has the mark begun to claw back some of its large losses.

None of the prevailing theories adequately explain, in any case, just why the mark has been simultaneously weak against the dollar, sterling and the French franc. If the level of exchange rates were essentially determined by differences in nations' inflation levels, as used to be widely thought, then the mark would have been extremely strong in past months, rather than weak.

The increase in German prices last year was on average rather less than half that for other industrial countries. French and American inflation levels were both above the average. Britain's was higher still.

But what is also true is that Germany has had rather lower interest rates than those other countries. This, though, has historically been the case. Interest rate differentials are, to some extent, a reflection of differences in inflation rates between countries. High inflation in any country increases the risk that its currency will depreciate against others. High interest rates are, therefore, often necessary to prevent large sums of money going abroad.

However, interest rates in America have also been driven up by domestic monetary policies, as they have in Britain, with the result that the differential between interest rates in New York and Frankfurt is now so large that it is viewed as more than adequate to cover any risk of dollar depreciation.

Deficit

Such an explanation would not account for the weakness of the mark against the French franc. The interest rate differential between Paris and Frankfurt has been rather less recently than on many past occasions. Neither is the fact that Germany has a large current account deficit enough in itself to explain recent exchange rate movements.

America, it is true, had a small surplus on its current account last year, but the French experienced a deficit which was not much less than the German one if measured as a percentage of their respective gross national products.

Another theory suggests that it is the relative tightness or laxity of monetary policy in different countries that determines how their currencies move.

But monetary policy has been tight in most countries. In Germany, France and the United States, money supply has grown by less than the increase in their respective money national incomes.

Among the big industrial countries, Britain had one of the least restrictive monetary policies (if the growth in money supply is compared with that elsewhere after allowing for respective increase in money national incomes). Yet, sterling was also one of the stronger currencies.

All of this does, of course, leave out the question of energy and other "confidence" factors like political stability. Germany is thought to be particularly vulnerable at present to any further increase in the oil price or disruption of energy supplies.

The anti-nuclear energy lobby in Germany have prevented a rapid expansion of nuclear generating capacity. The upheaval in Poland is also seen as a threat to future gas supplies from Siberia.

The sensitive geographical position of Germany means that it is, anyway, the source of concern when there is trouble in Eastern Europe. Today, there is added disquiet about what is thought to be the governing coalition's lack of political will.

By contrast, France has established close relations with the Arab countries and successfully negotiated a number of trade and energy deals with them.

For America, it is clear that the "Reagan Factor" is tending to work like the "Thatcher Factor" in generating confidence in these countries' economic policies. The currency markets like promises of financial discipline and cuts in government spending and borrowing. This, together with high interest rates and current account surpluses, probably accounts for much of the recent strength of the dollar and sterling.

But, if Congress prevents many of the spending cuts from going through and federal borrowing continues to rise, as seems likely, there may not be a level of interest rates—no matter how high—that will prevent the dollar reversing all the gains of 1980.

Melvyn Westlake

Why 'grannies' may get younger after the Budget

Personal savings must play a bigger role in meeting the public sector borrowing requirement. Margaret Stone reports

As the countdown to the Budget begins in earnest, the debate about the funding potential of National Savings is becoming more intense. The Government, which is making efforts to take the pressure off the gilt market, has already made it an article of faith that the personal savings sector should play an increasing role in meeting the public sector borrowing requirement.

The questions are to what extent can the Government mobilize the savings of the man in the street and what is the price it will have to pay? Central to these forward-looking questions is the historical one: how successful has the Government's National Savings package announced last autumn been?

In September significant improvements were made in the Department of National Savings' repertoire of index-linked savings schemes. A new issue of granny bonds, the index-linked National Savings certificates, was announced with both a new higher maximum investment of £3,000 (against £1,200 for the earlier edition) and a minimum age limit of 60 for both men and women. And the index-linked Save-As-You-Earn scheme maximum monthly investment was to be raised from £20 to £50.

Flanking the new granny bonds were the extensions in the upper limits for both the conventional nineteenth issue of National Savings certificates from £1,500 to £5,000 and the Investment Account of the National Savings Bank, up from £50,000 to £200,000. A rearrangement of the premium bond prize structure to give more smaller prizes, announced a few weeks later, completed the package.

So far, so good. There is no dispute about these facts. But there are definite differences of opinion about the volume of business which these revamped savings schemes, particularly the second issue of granny bonds, were expected to raise in the present fiscal year.

It was initially reported that the Government hoped to raise £1,500m from the autumn package with the main thrust coming from the index-linked bonds. The Department of National Savings, which was caught on the hop by the September 9 announcement, has consistently repudiated these assumptions and talked instead of a net gain of £2,000m to National Savings in 1980-81.

There seems little doubt that the higher target will be reached. But it is the way in which it is reached which will determine what further savings measures the Chancellor can be expected to include in the Budget next month.

Latest figures from the Department of National Savings due today will show that it is well on line to add another £2,000m to National Savings by the end of March. Total savings which were £13,400m at the beginning of the fiscal year were already £14,600m at the end of 1980 and the January net receipts will add another £800m. February sales figures are good, and barring disaster in March, National Savings should end the year above the £15,400m it has in its sights.

But it is the nineteenth issue, with its tax free return equivalent to 10.3 per cent net or 14.7 per cent gross to basic rate taxpayers, which is pulling ahead. After attracting £120m in the first week they became available, granny bond sales are now settling down to around £40m a week—while the conventional nineteenth issue is edging up to £45m a week.

The overall success of National Savings in recent months does not totally disguise some disappointment with granny bonds—which have suffered from the declining inflation rate, the absence of a bonus and neutral, if not adverse comment from the press.

This is almost certainly bound to force the Chancellor's hand in the Budget if he is to be certain that National Savings will meet his next target—a further £3,000m net intake to some £18,400m.

For declining interest rates will not only strip out some of the inflationary benefits of granny bonds but must also reduce the impact of both the Investment Account (Invac) of the National Savings Bank and the nineteenth issue of savings certificates.

At the moment the Government is paying well over the odds for this money. The Invac account pays 15 per cent gross and the nineteenth issue 14.7 per cent compared with 11.5 per cent for clearing bank deposits and 13.25 per cent on a building society share account.

In "normal" conditions, the Invac rate would have been reduced by now and the nineteenth issue withdrawn. It seems unlikely that these present returns will survive another cut in minimum lending rate. With more market-related yields, the pulling power of both the National Savings Bank and the next issue of conventional savings certificates will probably wane.

This in turn will tighten the screws further. Of the £1,200m net addition to National Savings at the end of December, 1980, no less than £595m represented accrued interest (£233m from the Investment Account). So, once interest rates are cut, there will be shortfall here too for the Government to make up.

Although the cumulative effect of the new £50 a month ceiling for SAYE schemes, which begins in April, will be substantial, its initial impact will not be great. Nor are premium bonds packing the same punch as they once did. Without a big new prize to draw in the punters, net sales of premium bonds are expected to amble forward around the current rate of £41m a year.

There is no secret what the answer to the National Savings prayer will be. The Treasury has already hinted that it will consider bringing down the age limit for granny bonds. But will it be to 55 or 50 years of age?

Whichever, this relaxation in the age limit bringing granny bonds within the reach of men and women in the Indian summer of their professional lives is likely to have a much more significant impact on savers than last autumn's changes.

Taxpayers, many of them in the higher brackets, will be able to inflation-proof up to £6,000 of their joint savings in a tax-free investment which carries no charges or front-end loading (when total charges over the use of the savings scheme are all deducted at the outset). It is more likely to be a winner for them than for present savers who are conscious both of the five-year commitment (although it is not binding) and absence of income.

Pleas of discrimination and unfair competition from the building societies in particular are likely to fall on deaf ears.

The Government apparently believes that building societies already cream off too much personal savings and is in no mood to put their interests before those of the Treasury.

On the other hand, building societies could be more vulnerable to granny bonds for the 50 to 60 age group than they apparently are to the present scheme. Although net receipts dropped sharply to £285m in November (when the second issue went on sale), they have since recovered to £448m in December and £446m in January.

Although the main thrust of the Chancellor's Budget plans for National Savings is bound to be granny bond changes, including possibly a clearer indication of whether a bonus will be paid at the end of five years, new developments should not be ruled out.

Part of that £3,000m extra money from National Savings could come from oil bonds. The talks between the Treasury and British National Oil Corporation about how the small saver can participate in the benefits of North Sea oil are not complete, but the bonds could be on sale in post offices before the end of the year.

Another candidate under review which might appear in the Budget is a National Savings interest-bearing security—a noticeable gap in the NS repertoire since the British Savings Bonds were axed a couple of years ago.

With or without these products, there does not seem too much doubt that National Savings will reach its desired target of £18,400m total savings by the end of March 1982. Granny bonds may not be an outright winner at the moment, but it is a tap to be turned on at any time by subsequent alterations in the age and size limits.

Business Diary: Punch-prop and Judy ● Bandits aloft

avid Howell, the Energy ecretary, is no pin-up with itain's miners at the oment: not so with his oppote number in Canada, who ems to have been chosen by emier Pierre Trudeau just cause she—yes, she—would t along with the dominion's iners.

Judy Erola (below) is inada's Minister of State ines, and her femininity and vacity which make her a good ıbassador to this vital Canaan industry are more import- t than her links with mining elf.

She comes of Finnish stock om Sudbury, northern itario, the world's most imrtant nickel-smelting town, d both her grandfather and e husband once worked down e mine.

Mrs Erola's portfolio includes ch hifalutin' stuff as "mineral d energy technology development" but her personal priority "to improve the health and fety of Canadian miners and e image of mining as a vocaon".

anadian Mining Minister Judy rola.

Having, like everybody else on this occasional publication, received my cards twice in the last two years, I was not too surprised to get a third lot yesterday.

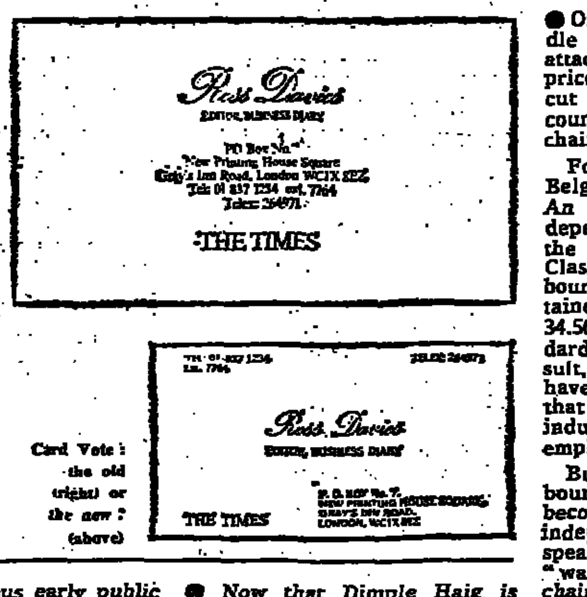
This time, however, the cards came in a box rather than in an envelope, for they are a new version (top right) of my present calling card (bottom right).

The cards were sent as a surprise prezzie by Peter Royle, a director of the London printers W. R. Royle.

In an article I wrote last month Royle described my present card—the standard Times *issue—as "terrible". So too, since that article, has reader R. F. Bond of Wolverhampton.*

Too modest to send me his own card, Bond none the less described my present card as "an exposition in miniature of the Big Bang theory"—all items of essential information other than my name wanting to get as far away from me as possible.

Now I find that there have been half a dozen or more replacement Times *card designs around for ages but during the Thomson ownership of the paper nobody could decide which it was to be.*



Card Vote: the old (right) or the new? (above)

● Curses. Singapore Airlines is to introduce seven one-armed bandits on its B-747s from this June if a two months in-flight survey "on the merits of in-flight entertainment proves positive".

The silent machines will be battery-operated and partitioned off from the passenger cabin in the rear of the economy-class section. Initially they will be installed on the trans-Pacific routes but beware, they may spread later to the London route.

Max Cole, Singapore Airlines spokesman in London says: "We have the world exclusive rights to these machines and no other airline will be able to have them". So there is still hope yet that they may not spread.

● An inauspicious early public appearance for Pat Lowry in his new role as chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Lowry, the former personnel director of BL, has just taken over at Acas following the retirement of Jim Mortimer, and was to have been the lead speaker at a conference in London next week entitled "Redundancy: the crisis of the 80's".

But now the organizers, Croner Publications, have cancelled the conference because of "an unacceptable low response".

Conferences manager, R. J. Ware says: "Our subscribers clearly regard redundancy as a negative issue."

● *Now that Dimple Haig is being revived in Britain, what chance that Johnnie Walker will come striding back into our lives aboard his Red Label?*

Though both brands were withdrawn from the British market by DCL for similar reasons and at the same time—in 1977, when the European Commission objected to the whiskies being sold at higher wholesale prices in Britain than on the Continent—Johnnie Walker seems destined to continue his long-running peregrinations in exile.

DCL admits that Red Label's intended successor, John Barr, is nowhere near replacing the million cases a year it was selling. Brands like Bell's and Famous Grouse have reaped the benefit.

● One of the bastions of middle class Belgian life is under attack. The recommended retail price for bread is being undercut by a third by GB, the country's biggest supermarket chain.

For years the bread price in Belgium has been sacrosanct. An impressive lobby of independent bakers, backed by the Ministry of the Middle Classes and the bulk of solid bourgeois opinion has maintained the price at a hefty 34.50 francs or 43p for the standard 800 gramme loaf. As a result, thousands of small bakers have prospered in a country that has become a model for de-industrialization and rising unemployment.

But this idyll of petty bourgeois endeavour may now become a thing of the past. The independent bakers are already speaking of a bread price "war" while the supermarket chain is reporting that sales are rising every day with demand outstripping supply.

Sociologists think that GB's success with its low price bread is a clear indicator of the depth of the recession in Belgium. But the well heeled middle classes in Brussels are concerned that there could be a sharp drop in the number of cake shops in the capital.

Out of place: reader P. C. J. Nair writes from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to say that he remembers seeing in Penang the adjoining signboards of a tailor and a drycleaner. The former said Wee Kian Fatt, and the latter Soh Kian Wee.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Selective buying prolongs rally in equities

Selective buying helped equtiies to maintain their technical rally yesterday despite the escalation of the miners' strike.

Dealers remained optimistic that a *solution could* be found and were also encouraged by news that the talks with the Government had been brought forward. So, after a cautious start, prices pushed ahead on selective buying of second liners in a thin market. Sentiment was also helped by the first quarter figures from BOC International, at the upper end of most expectations, with the shares rising 2p to 120p, after 122p.

However, confidence took a knock when news that F. W. Woolworth was *about to cut* prices by up to 50 per cent in order to reduce stocks sent a shock wave through the stores sector. Dealers reported panic selling of most of the leading stores with Woolworth shares dipping 3p to 54p.

Business after hours recovered slightly, but investors adopted a cautions attitude ahead ahead of President Reagan's first budget. Oil shares suffered a slight reaction after a firm start with jobbers well aware of the consequences should his speed be as controversial as forefast in some quarters.

Retails of the speech are expected to play an important part *when dealings resume in* London today.

The *FT* Index, which had been as high as 5.9 at 11 am, closed with a rise of 3.8 on the day at 489.3.

Investors again returned to the government securities market yesterday ahead of any announcement of a cut in the MLR later today and reports that inflation should bottom out by he spring. Buyers pushed prices higher in generally thin trade and the government broker was able to activate some of the new tap Treasury 12 per cent 1986 at £20 1/16.

In longs prices advanced by as much as £¼ in places while in shorts earlier rises of around £¼ finally gave way to profit taking and the list closed with gains of up to £1/16.

Leading industrials made good headway after a slow start but closed off the top. Metal Box rose 10p to 190p ahead of news about further redundancies. *Fisons* also recovered after recent weakness, climbing 8p to 138p, in a hin market, as Distillers added 3p to 190p despite earlier reports that distillers were *running at only* 50 per cent of capacity. Elsewhere, Lucas Industries hard-5p to 168p on news of its solar energy venture with BP.

Note the call option activity in Turner & Newall. The shares closed last night at 73p and now hover just 3p off the low for the year. Observers say that full-year profits, due on March 11, will be better than expected.

Smaller improvements were *seen in ICI at 294p*, Beecham at 180p, Unilever at 455p and GKN at 149p, all 2p to 3p better.

The announcement of sharply lower prices cast a cloud over the stores sector with dealers fearing a new round of price wars: Heavy selling was reported first thing but prices appeared steadier at the close. Among the more badly affected was **Boots**, 3p lower at 242p, *while Marks & Spencer on 121p* and **GUS "A"** on 480p reverted to unchanged after earlier falls. Speculative buying lifted **Barker & Dobson** 3½p higher at 16p.

In foods **Dalgety's** impressive first half performance was rewarded with a 6p rise to 280p with **Reckitt & Colman** still making the most of the cheaper pound up 4p at 196p. **British Sugar** held firm at 268p after announcing the loss of 750 jobs earlier in the week, but **J. Sainsbury** lost another 5p to 346p after an adverse broker's circular. *Trusthouse Forte* gained 2p at 192p on the back of the annual report.

Denbyware, where Minster Assets holds 15 per cent, leapt 14p to 86p on news of the 80p cash offer from Crown House, 2p stronger at 59p. Meanwhile, in engineering F. Pratt dipped 5p to 110p as hopes of a full *scale bid from Bardsey, up 3p* at 26p, faded.

BPC retreated 2½p to 13½p after adverse comment about the rescue operation planned by Pergamon Press. But favourable comment lifted **Illingworth Morris** 2½p to 16p and **Lister** 2p to 43p while **Vinten**, up 8p to a new high of 206p, and **Geers Gross**, up 5p at 71p, continued to make the most of recent recommendations.

Speculative attention lifted **Conder International** 10p to 118p, in a thin market. **Futura** *Holdings* 4p to 45p, **Sangers** 8p to 52p, **Retardon Smith "A"** 8p to 152p, and **Hawthorn Leslie** 6p to 148p, with **Manchester Ship Canal** rallying 8p to 153p after recent weakness over predicted losses.

Sumrie advanced 2p to 42p as Mr Harvey Michael Ross increased his stake to 10.1 per cent and **PMA Holdings** *expanded 4p to 31p on its disposals* and sale and leaseback details. **G.M. Firth** improved 7p to 67p ahead of figures and planned layoffs and **Sidlaw Industries** rose 3p to 121p after the chairman's bullish remarks. But shares of **Change Wares** were suspended at 5½p pending capital restructuring.

Wedgwood's third quarter figures were judged acceptable and the shares advanced 4p to 59½p with **Eleco** adding 1p to 61p for a similar reason. However, **Birmid Qualcast's** full-year loss and omitted dividend left the shares 1p lower at 21½p while **Securicor** and **Security Services** both shed 5p to 183p after disappointing statements.

Oils encountered nervous ofefrings towards the close in expectation of President Reagan's speech. **BP** slipped 2p to 390p along with **Shell** at 398p as **Ultramar** *dipped 5p to* 458p and **Lasmo** 7p to 632p.'

Among second liners **Berkeley Exploration** was wanted at 238p but **NCC Energy** eased 5p to 99p on its United States acquisition.

Rubbers encountered a new wave of speculative buying. **London Sumatra** leapt 15p to 375p on hopes of an improved offer. **Castlefield** rose 35p to 510p. **Malaysia** 12p to 175p, and **Malakoff** 6p to 125p. **Assam Trading "B"** was again wanted *on reflection of its property* interests, rising 7p to 69p.

Boosey & Hawkes, the music publishers with a new chief executive, is thought to be on a recovery tack. But some fairly heavy buying over the last couple of days, sending the price to a new "high" of 146p, suggests there is something more in the wind. The Board says: "We can't understand it."

Equity turnover on February 17 was £104.618m (16,451 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, acocrding to the Exchange Telegraph, were Grand Met, Boots, Associated Dairies, GEC, GUS "A", Sears, RTZ, BP, Shell, Acrow, ICI, Metal Box Plessey, Reckitt & Colman and BAT.

Tradede options: Dealers reported the quietest day in months as total contracts fell to only 290 of which Grand Met attracted 57.

Traditional options saw calls made in Inveresk on 4p, Burmah on 16½p and Charterhall on 9p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Birmid Qualcast (F)	210(216)	0.23(6.38)	4.5†(8.7)	nil(2.5)	—	1.5(4.0)
BOC (†)	303.5(289.9)	14.6(12.4)	1.77(1.69)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Daejan (I)	—(—)	1.94(2.9)	7.28(11.49)	1.22(1.22)	20/3	—(—)
Dalgety (I)	1.159(0.8)	16.2(15.7)	10.9(15.7)	11.0(11.0)	—	—(22)
Eleco Hldgs (I)	10.36(9.89)	0.77(0.8)	—(—)	1.0(1.0)	12/5	—(—)
Epicure (I)	5.4(3.8)	0.42(0.3)	1.6(0.9)	0.5(0.4)	3/4	—(—)
Foreign & Colonl (F)	—(—)	7.76(6.86)	3.76(3.26)	2.44(—)	8/4	3.69(2.95)
Gen Consolidated (F)	—(—)	1.8(1.52)	6.24(5.31)	3.65(—)	3/4	5.9(5.1)
Greenbank Trust (F)	—(—)	0.06(0.06)	5.18(4.9)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ldn & Lomond (F)	—(—)	11.6(12.01)	4.16(4.28)	2.2(—)	3/4	3.8(4.1)
Ruo Estates (F)	1.22(1.29)	0.13(0.3)	7.4(13.0)	1.0(4.5)	—	1.0(4.5)
Utd Real Proprty (I)	—(—)	0.8(0.78)	—(—)	1.25(1.25)	9/4	—(—)
US Debenture (F)	6.48*(5.58*)	—(—)	5.75(4.81)	3.58(—)	26/5	5.58(5.58)
W Cst and Texas (F)	—(—)	0.09(0.09)	1.76(1.76)	1.3(1.25)	7/4	—(—)
Yeo Inv. (F)	—(—)	1.21(1.0)	13.38(11.11)	7.75(—)	3/4	12.75(10.75)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Gross revenue. †First quarter ‡Loss.

Securicor 14 pc ahead but shares lose some ground

By Rosemary Unsworth

Securicor Group *managed to* maintain the profits improvement of the first half through to the end of the year, despite the impact of the recession on some parts of its business.

Pretax profits rose by 14 per cent from £6.9m to £7.9m in the year ending September 29, 1980, but turnover advanced by 23 per cent from £142m to £174m. *Security Services, which* is 52 per cent owned by the group, showed a 16 per cent increase in pretax profits to £6.2m while its turnover rose by 21 per cent to £164m.

But the group slightly disappointed the stock market by raising its total dividend by a bare 10 per cent from 2.1p gross to 2.3p, with the final up *from 1.45p to 1.58p. The "A"* ordinary shares dipped 5p to 183p on the news.

Mr Peter Smith, chairman, said that Securicor's international division, which operates *through* 16 separate companies, had shown the greatest increase in profitability. It grew from £978,000 to £1.3m, out pacing any other single part of the group. Exchange translation lost the group more than £200,000.

The traditional industrial security side and parcel service, which together account for two *thirds of group profits*, showed a 9 per cent increase from £3.6m to £3.9m in the United Kingdom. Finance investments and insurance rose from £1.6m to £2m, reflecting the *continuing fall in the cost of insurance* resulting from the drop in the frequency of criminal attacks on the cash-carrying business. There was also growth in the alarm side of the operation, which contributed about £200,000, while the recession left its mark on the static guard operations as companies made economies.

Mr Peter Smith, chairman of Securicor Group.

The property and hotel side showed a decline from £705,000 to £588,000, as the problems *common to the rest of the* motor trade affected the Ford dealership. But body building improved its contribution to the division.

Mr Smith added that the industrial security operation had also absorbed development costs on the new freight service which was performing roughly in line with expectations. The difficulties in the parcels side, apparent during *the first half, had been eradicated* by improved market share.

The group reached the year *end with a £3m improvement in* its cash balances bringing them to £13m. But the board was cautious about the current year saying that it hoped for a reasonable increase bearing in mind the economic climate, although it remained poised to make further acquisitions.

Interest rates will squeezing Wedgwood

By Peter Wainwright

Wedgwood, the fine bone china group founded in 1759, pleasantly surprised the stock market yesterday with its figures for the 39 weeks to December 27. Sales rose by 12 per cent to £78.2m, cloaking a *fall in volume terms*, but profits, before interest and tax, just held their ground at £6m against £6.13m in the same weeks the year before.

By contrast, operating profits in the 26 weeks to September 27 last came out at £3.2m, against £3.58m. But dear money is still hurting the group.

Interest charges rose from £1.57m to £2.41m, so that pretax profits in the 39 weeks fell from £4.56m to £3.62m, which compares with the £5.81m made over the full year to March 29, 1980. Tax fell from £1.1m to £853,000, so that net profits finished £620,000 lower at £2.77m. Extraordinary items, however, absorbed £692,000, reflecting adjustments in the *value of net current assets and* borrowings due to variations in exchange rates and losses from the sale of Galway Crystal, totalling £556,000.

The upshot was that earnings *per share slipped only from 9.1p* to 7.4p. As known, the interim dividend was halved to 1.25p gross, but the better trend in third quarter profits led some observers to hope for a *maintained final dividend of 3.46p*.

Wedgwood has been punished hard by the strong pound and dear money. Three fifths of its china is exported and half of that goes to North America. The recent strength of the dollar against the pound came too late to benefit the latest figures which show that the group is now starting to benefit from streamlining. Natural wastage and a few redundancies have taken the world-wide labour force down from 11,250 to 9,500 in 18 months, and the group has also come to grips *with stock levels and borrowings*, which have fallen. It has also been busy opening up markets in Japan, the Middle East, Singapore and Germany.

The cost-cutting programme *is being "intensified"*, and, depending on the Budget, there may be several hundred more redundancies.

Demand, Sir Arthur Bryan, chairman, reports, held up well despite recent price increases. But he complains that profit margins cannot be maintained in the face of strong overseas competitors

Morsina raises stake in Pennine

By Our Financial Staff

Pennine Commercial Holdings, the former motor dealer *aggressively expanding into* property, announced yesterday that Morsina, an offshoot of the private Isle of Man-based Savings and Investment Bank, has bought a further 2.75m shares, taking its holdings to 16.4 per cent.

Two months ago Morsina sold about 3m shares as part of the settlement of Pennine's purchase of a chain of 11 petrol stations in the North West and Yorkshire for £600,000. At that time Morsina retained 2.5m shares.

It is understood that Morsina's latest stake has come from Post Dyne, an Isle of Man registered concern made up of two trusts. Last July, Post Dyne let it be known that it was holding on to its shares—in total, nearly a third of Pennine—which it received after the motor group bought an Accrington Housing Estate.

Meanwhile, Pennine has *issued its shareholders' circular* for the purchase from Prenwain Developments of an industrial estate and houses in Greater Manchester and a number of residential development sites.

Denbyware board likely to resist £3.4m offer from Crown House

By Rosemary Unsworth

Denbyware, the stoneware and pottery manufacturer, has received the long-rumoured bid from Crown House, its biggest *shareholder*.

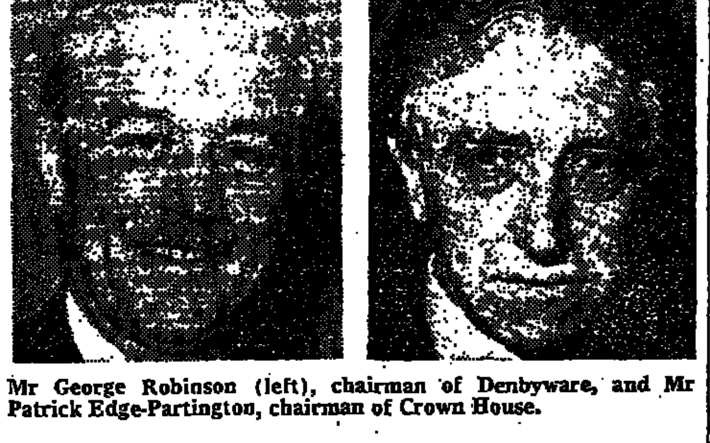
Crown, which holds 29.9 per cent, has offered 80p cash for the remaining shares, valuing the group at £3.4m. Denbyware's price immediately rose *8p to 80p on the news*.

However, another big shareholder, Minster Assets, of which Denbyware's chairman, Mr George Robinson is a director, immediately bought a further 150,000 shares at 80 7/32p, raising its stake from 11.85p to 15.34 per cent.

Another Denbyware director, Mr N. D. Wood, his family and associates, account for a further 25 per cent of the equity. Later the price went to 88p and closed at 86p, 14p better.

Denbyware's board is holding a meeting this morning to discuss its reaction to the offer but it was clear yesterday that it would be extremely unlikely to accept it at present levels. In the meantime, shareholders were instructed to take no *action*.

Mr A. Barker, Denbyware's managing director, said that he had not heard of Minster's increased holding until after the shares had been purchased.



Mr George Robinson (left), chairman of Denbyware, and Mr Patrick Edge-Partington, chairman of Crown House.

He said that although trading had been hard recently and margins had been sacrificed, with borrowings at around 90 per cent of shareholders' funds, the group was still working a full week.

Mr Barker said that although the group had always been aware that a 29.9 per cent holding might eventually result in a takeover offer, Denbyware had been surprised by Crown House's bid, which would go unconditional if the 50 per cent level is reached.

He also said that net assets a share, which were still being calculated precisely, were in excess of 100p a share.

Crown House's financial advisers, Gresham Trust, said that Denbyware would fit in well with the group's glassware operation, particularly for marketing. Denbyware's International Ceramics which last year contributed £350,000 to the £604,000 pretax result, was not the main interest as it was a 50 per cent associate.

£1m Change Wares cash injection

By Philip Robinson

Change Wares, the troubled wiremesh maker and steel stockholder, called a halt to share dealings yesterday and announced that it was considering proposals for a capital reconstruction and an injection of fresh cash.

It is understood that the group is negotiating a scheme under which institutions and individuals, including directors, would subscribe for 10m new ordinary shares at par raising about £1m.

A spokesman for Change Wares' advisers, Samuel Montagu said: "We are still negotiating, but because of the sensitivity of the share price we thought it best to suspend the shares. We are not in a position to give any further details, but a wider picture will emerge when the circular to shareholders is sent out, hopefully in a few weeks."

At thesuspension price of 6p, Change Wares has a stock market capitalization of just over £1m.

Change Wares, which went public in 1970, hit a profits peak in 1974 of £478,000 but plunged into losses of £665,000 by 1977. In June of that year Mr Geoffrey Rose joined the group and was chairman until January last year when he and five other directors resigned in what was described as an amicable parting. In 1979 group losses were a recordh £1m.

Mr Rose was replaced by Mr Harold Chaffe. Last Octobtr he told shareholders at the annual meeting that trading continued to be difficult and it was pointless to encourage the belief that the company would earn a profit in that year.

Briefly

Greenbank Trust: Revenue 1980 *£41,400 (£39,000) after tax of* £18,989 (£17,982). EPS 5.18p (4.9p). NAV per share 111½p (92½p). In view of proposed bid by Malton Financial Service decision on dividend is being deferred until new board has taken control.

Ruo Estates Holdings: Turnover *for year to June 30*, £1.22m (£1.28m). Pretax profit £131,000 (£300,500). EPS 7.4p (13.0p). Dividend 1.43p gross (6.42p).

Yeoman Investment Trust: *Dividend for 1980 18.2p gross (15.36p).* Pretax revenue £1.21m (£1m). EPS 13.38p (11.11p). Comparisons exclude special dividend received from Shell of £92,006 gross and a special dividend of 1.05p paid in distribution. NAV per share 307.1p (251.4p). *Free scrip issue one-for-one proposed.*

Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust: Dividend for 1980, 5.27p (4.21p) gross. Pretax income *£7.76m (£6.86m). Earnings a share* 3.76p (3.26p). NAV per share prior charges at nominal value 160p (113.9p) and at market value 164.4p (118.7p). Proposed free scrip issue of one-for-one.

Weir Group: Proposed early repayment of the outstanding £395,500 of 7½ per cent unsecured. Loan stock 1988/93 and £673,615 of 9 per cent unsecured loan stock 1988/93, both at par.

General Consolidated Investment Trust: *Total dividend* 8.42p *(7.28p)* gross *for* 1980. Pretax revenue £1.8m (£1.5m). EPS 6.24p (5.31p). NAV per share 139.6p. (112.3p).

London and Lomond Investment Trust: Pretax revenue £11.6m *(£12.01m). Eps 4.16p (4.28p). Nav* per share 130p 101p). Comparative earnings figure includes non recurring dividends from a number of companies previously restricted by legislation from declaring higher dividends. Dividend 5.42p gross (5.85p).

Killinghall (Rubber) Development Syndicate: Acquisitions by Castlefield (Klang) Rubber Estates and Hongkong (Selangor) Rubber of 6,389 and 9,361 shares on February 17. *Harrison and Crosfield now* has an interest in 321,000 shares 40.77 per cent.

De Beers reduces offerings

De Beers is reducing the number of stones on offer at its current sight, according to diamond traders in London. The reduction is estimated at around 20 per cent.

The reduction occurs against the background of a generally depressed diamond market. Low retail sales of jewelry have caused high diamond stocks in the cutting centres.

But a spokesman for the Diamond Trading Company, a London selling organization closely associated with De Beers, said yesterday: "We are doing no more than carrying out the traditional policy in time of recession."

The spokesman added: "We're not recession proof. All we can do is hang on until demand returns." He confirmed that this week's sight is smaller than recent ones. A sight is an offering by *De Beers* to diamond traders of uncut stones. There are 10 sights a year in London.

De Beers stresses, however, that sight prices have not been cut. In the normal way, dealers can

Silvermines buys Marathon stake

Silvermines, the Dublin-based mining and energy investment company, has agreed to buy a 24.7 per cent interest in the royalty of the producing part of the Marathon concession area off the south coast of Ireland, for £2.55m. It sold a 7.16 per cent stake in Aran Energy for £2.48m yesterday.

Silvermines still owns 10.3 per cent of Aran and intends to remain its largest single shareholder. Mr Ted Russell is chairman of both companies, which also share two more directors

Silvermines will pay $5.78m *to Cambridge Royalty of Hous*ton, Texas, for the 24.7 per cent stake in the Marathon Royalty concession's producing area, the Kinsale Head gas field, and for half of Cambridge Royalty's share of the royalty on the non-producing acreage

High Swiss rates

Four of the big Swiss banks have *raised their interest rates* on customer time deposits with maturities from three to 12 months to six per cent from 5.5 per cent.

Net profits up $30m at Motorola

International

Motorola, the American electronics and appliances group, has reported net profits of $186.1m (£82.3m) for 1980, up sharply from $154.3m the year before. Sales rose to $3,100m from $2,700m.

Fourth quarter net profits jumped to $49.1m from $36.3m on sales of $803m against $762.8m.

Motorola said the results for 1980 were after a special charge of $13.1m before a tax credit of $15.4m caused by the disposition of certain assets of Motorola's after-market Autosound business and the investment in Autovox, an Italian *corporation. The resulting after*tax credit to earnings was $2.3m.

The 1979 results included a special charge of $7.9m for the disposition of the company's electronic timepiece component business and other businesses.

Downturn at Whirlpool

Net profits of Whirlpool, the Michigan-based home appliance manufacturer, slipped to $101.7m (£45m) in 1980 from $110.9m the year before despite a sharp improvement in the fourth quarter. Sales for the year were down fractionally at $2,240m.

Net profits in the fourth *quarter jumped to $34.3m from* $25.8m in 1979, on sales of $553m, against $519m.

For the latest quarter the company also reported net earnings from affiliated companies of $304m and other income of $10.9m. A year ago net earnings from affiliated companies was $3.5m and other income was $1.2m.

For the year, income from affiliated companies fell to $12m *from* $17.7m, but other income soared to $29.2m from $15.2m.

Kerr-McGee budget

Kerr-McGee said its 1981 capital and exploration budget *would be more than $750m* (£332m), a 30 per cent increase over 1980.

The 1981 capital and exploration budget includes energy related exploration and development projects worth $700m.

US Realty

Two groups of investors, one in Hongkong and the other *in* Chicago, say they hold a combined 20.9 per cent stake in United States Realty Investments and will seek representation on United States Realty's *board*.

In a Securities and Exchange Commission filing, Central Park of Hongkong said it had acquired a 17.1 per cent stake for about $8.24m (£3.6m). SZRL Investments of Chicago said it had acquired a 3.8 per cent stake for about $1.8m.

Dodwell sells to CY Tung

The CY Tung Group said in Hongkong it had bought Dodwell and Co's 49 per cent interest in *Seapac Container Service for* an undisclosed sum, to make Seapac a wholly owned subsidiary.

In December, the CY Tung and Inchcape groups jointly purchased 74 per cent of Pacific Seascape, Seapac's original name, from Seatrain Lines of the United States.

At that time, the Inchcape Group already owned 26 per cent of Seascape through its subsidiary, Dodwell Shipping.

Dodwell will continue to act as agent for Seapac, which will still operate from its present headquarters in Oakland, California, a spokesman for CY Tung said.

Seapac operates eight container vessels, which serve Far East and United States west coast ports.

Damson Oil

Damson Oil reports a first-quarter net income of $1.06m (£469,000) against $585,000. Revenue rose to $6.6m

هكذا من الأصل

INANCIAL NEWS

'vered still backs Francis bid

Mr John Field, vice-chairman loss-making engineering up Evered, has again ised shareholders to accept 22p a share offer from ncis Industries, following firm rejection of the bid by di Arabian shareholders a 29.96 per cent stake. The r closes on February 24 and ncis is expected to announce ly that it will not be raised. r Field said it is becoming e difficult to predict any rn in demand and would e shareholders and em-ees best if Evered became of Francis.

he Saudis, Zahid Industries Investments and its asso-es together with Mohamed moud Badr, who have paid o 25p a share, do not intend ing an outright offer but t to help expand Evered ugh their Saudi connec-s.

nother Saudi, Mr Yeslam Ladin, is thought to head net SA—the Swiss com- which recently disclosed 7 per cent stake in Evered. ever, the Takeover Panel no evidence of a concert y giving rise to a bid under 34 of the Takeover Code. ed shares stood at 23½p erday.

'idend raised Epicure

picure Holdings is still ding ahead after achieving rd results in 1979-80.

the half-year to December ist, pretax profits rose from ,000 to £423,000 on turn-up from £3.89m to £5.45m. ever, Mr R. J. Brealey, the man, tells shareholders because of acquisitions and osals last year, the results are not wholly comparable with the previous year. Net tangible assets attributable to shareholders have continued to rise and the board confirmed its confidence in the outcome of the current year's trading by lifting the interim dividend from 0.57p to 0.71p gross.

Epicure covers hotels, construction industry services, property investment and financial services.

Ashley Industrial optimistic

Having completed its reorganization, the board of Ashley Industrial Trust thinks that the group is likely to achieve increased turnover in the remaining subsidiaries during the financial year to April 30. The directors feel justified in approving the payment of an interim dividend of 1.5p per share, to shareholders and intend to recommend in due course the payment of a final dividend of 2.0p making a total of 3.5p for the year.

The chairman hopes that in the course of the year to April 1982 an opportunity to expand the group by another acquisition will arise.

US Debenture Corp revenue up for year

United States Debenture Corporation reports a gross revenue for the year to January 31 at £6.480m, against £5,587m. This was struck before deducting debenture interest of £101,000, the same as last year, and loan stock interest at £20,000 against £32,000.

The profit attributable to ordinary shareholders was £3.9m compared with £3.28m. Earnings per share rose from 4.81p to 5.75p. The net asset value per share was 133.6p against 118.9p). The gross dividend was held at 7.99p.

Interim profits dip at Eleco Holdings

Pretax profits of Eleco Holdings, the St Albans electrical engineering and construction group, slipped to £773,000 in the six months to December 31 against £810,000 the year before. Turnover was slightly ahead at £10.4m, against £9.9m.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 1.43p gross.

Mr Frank Webster, chairman, said that profits had held up well in difficult conditions. "However, owing to the deepening of the recession, particularly in the construction industry, it is unlikely that the profits in the second six months will reach those reported in the first half", he said.

Martin Newsagent pushes sales up 13pc

Mr J. B. H. Martin, chairman of Martin the Newsagent told the annual meeting that retail sales, exclusive of VAT, for the first 19 weeks of the year to February 8, 1981, were £40.85m, an increase of 13 per cent over sales for the same period last year.

With regard to expansion he said: "We expect to open 12 new sites, and redevelop six existing branches during our financial year to September 27. These will add some 48,000 sq ft to our retail trading area. Our policy of divesting branches which become uneconomic will continue".

iness appointments

'airman named Hampton ld mining

d Wakehurst has been nted a director and elected nan of Hampton Gold Mining after the resignation of Mr Ley.

K. P. Robinson has become ging director of Marconi unication Systems in succes-o Mr T. Mayer, who leaves mpany to take up another n the electronics industry.

Nigel Jackson has been made ercial director of Farm Feed ilators.

Brian Jarman is now a direc-of the Medical Sickness ty and Life Assurance .

John Lamb has become manager and representative tional Westminster Bank's opened representative office ndinavia, based in Stock-

gy Capital in and deal

gy Capital—where Mr n Ferguson Lacey nced yesterday that he en appointed chairman— United States subsidiary Capital Resources Inc, pay Dr Paul Temple, a r and chief executive of Capital, £170,000 cash ve him 350.000 new EC for £847,000 worth of in the Western United The deal is subject to olders' approval and if ed, Energy Capital ces Inc will issue shares e some £2.5m.

Pick and shovel give way to computer age

I regretfully have to report that the old-time prospector is dead. That colourful figure of a thousand gold rushes and minor movie parts is to be replaced by a computer programme. Now any geologist who happens to have a computer terminal and a telephone about his person can summon up an almost instant assessment of his find's potential, using only basic information.

The new service is called "Explore" and is offered by Tymshare, an American computer services company. Tymshare is a publicly-quoted company in America, with a 1980 turnover of about $240m (£106m). Its British subsidiary, Tymshare UK, is 33 per cent owned by Unilever Computer Services, a subsidiary of the huge food and trading group.

Tymshare's program does not really replace the prospector. What it does replace is his judgment at that critical moment when he—or more likely these days a company—has a find but needs to evaluate its potential before deciding whether to proceed. It is a tool for pre-feasibility study, giving a broad picture of the deposit's characteristics.

Explore provides this assessment by evaluating the deposit from four points of view: the mining method, capital and operating costs, minimum reserves and cash flow. In doing so it offers the geologist and his head office two features unique to mining evaluation programmes: a data base of costs, which is revised every six months, and the opportunity to work backwards from a desired rate of return, grade or deposit size to the mine characteristics required to meet those objectives.

The trick is that it enables geologists to think financially with only minimal information about their deposit and the company's financial goals. In computer jargon it is "friendly" and "interactive"; to you and me, it speaks English and gives direct and immediate answers. One great advantage, as seen by possible customers, it that an exploration manager and his head office can acquire quickly and simultaneously the same information and conclusions.

Apart from giving answers on mining methods (for example, open pit or underground), operating and capital costs based on American figures, and the return either desired or obtained, Explore also provides cash flow analyses along normal lines

The latter service is secondary to the main purpose which, Tymshare stresses, is pre-feasibility analysis. More elaborate financial services are offered by other companies, but in any case are better suited to a later stage of project development.

The exploration manager who plugs in his terminal from any of 30 countries (excluding South Africa at present) is automatically taken through a series of questions, to which he need provide only simple answers: grade estimated from drillings, deposit size and more subjective answers to questions about the location of the site of rock strength.

One advantage of the system —which also saves money—is that the user can skip parts, substitute his own information —for example on costs—and run the programme over several days. But it is here that the two chief objections arise.

Mining

Since launching the system in this country and America at the beginning of the year, Tymshare has obviously tried to sell it to mining companies. Mr Andrew Shaw-Hamilton, manager of Tymshare United Kingdom's energy division, claims that the service is much cheaper than equivalents. A full program run would cost between £1,500 and £5,000 and take less than a day. Similar work by a consultant would cost up to £15,000 and need two months. The subscription to Tymshare is £50 a month.

But possible users point out that costs can rise sharply if the program is used frequently, and especially if it is overridden. Big mining companies could find developing their own programs cheaper. Nevertheless, smaller companies, without such internal capability, could prefer to use Explore.

All companies must consider, however, whether the data base and other assumptions are adequate to their needs. Costs are drawn from 50 American mines and updated twice a year in current rather than inflation-adjusted prices. An instance of the other assumptions, of which there must necessarily be many, is that a deposit with more than 300 feet of overburden is most likely to be exploited underground:

Yet it is still early days to judge the merits and unavoidable commonsense assumptions built in to the program. One early opinion might be that the quality of information reflects the type of decision required: What should we find and is the project worth pursuing?

These are the questions over which every prospector has agonized since mining began. When the next mining boom gets under way, the well-equipped prospector will be packing a computer terminal alongside his pick and shovel.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

ank Base Rates

N Bank	14%
clays	14%
I	14%
solidated Crdts	14%
Hoare & Co ..	*14%
yds Bank	14%
lland Bank	14%
Westminster ..	14%
sminster	14%
....	14%
liams and Glyn's	14%

day deposit on sums of 0,000 and under 11½%, up £50,000 12%, over 0,000 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

'81 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
39	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	5.8
21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	+1	1.4	3.3	17.7
92½	Bardon Hill	190	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
88	Deborah Services	95	+1	5.5	5.8	4.7
88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
51	Frederick Parker	52	+1	11.0	21.2	2.4
74	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2	—
59	Jackson Group	108	+2	6.9	6.4	4.1
103	James Burrough	120	—	7.9	6.6	9.8
244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
50	Scruttons "A"	217	—	15.1	7.0	4.2
215	Torday Limited	217	—	15.1	7.0	4.2
10	Twinlock Ord	11¼	—	—	—	—
69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8	—
35	Unilock Holdings	39	—	3.0	7.7	6.0
81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7
181	W. S. Yeates	262	—	12.1	4.6	4.3

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services seasonally adjusted covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

	Index (Jan 1976 = 100)	Change over previous 12 months %	Change over 3 months at annualized rate %
1979			
Nov	162.1	19.2	22.4
Dec	164.5	19.7	30.5
1980			
Jan	164.2	20.2	14.6
Feb	169.0	18.6	18.2
March	172.9	20.3	22.1
April	175.3	21.3	29.9
May	177.0	21.3	20.3
June	182.3	21.7	23.6
July	182.8	18.9	18.2
Aug	187.6	21.7	26.2
Sept	194.1	26.1	28.5
Oct	190.6	20.1	13.2
Nov	192.6	18.9	11.1
Dec (p)	195.5	19.4	5.0

(p) = provisional

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon — Cash wire bars, £776-78.00 a metric ton; three months, £800-1.00. Sales, 3,225. Cash cathodes, £772-73.00; three months, £786.87.00. Sales, 325 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £775.50-76; three months, £799.50-800.00. Settlement, £776.00. Sales, 12,125 tons. Cash cathodes, £772.50-73; three months, £786.50-87. Settlement, £773.00. Sales, 425 tons.
TIN.—Standard tin closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,920-25 a tonne; three months, £6,070-75. Sales, 720 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,920-25; three months, £6,070-75. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £5,905-10; three months, £6,060-65. Settlement, £5,910. Sales, 480 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,905-10; three months, £6,060-65. Settlement, £5,910. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works rose by 5 cents to 30.75 ringgit per kilo.
LEAD closed steadier, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £297-98.00 per tonne; three months, £307-8.00. Sales, 1,000 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £297-97.50; three months, £306.50-7.00. Settlement, £297.50. Sales, 4,025 tonnes.
ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £312-13.00 per tonne; three months, £323.50-24.00. Sales, 1,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £311-12.00; three months, £323-24.00. Settlement, £312.00. Sales, 6,525 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £209.40 ($475.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER closed easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 579.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1316.90); three months, 597.70p (1,371.90c); six months, 615.00p (1,429.60c); one year, 650.50p (1,534.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 568-69.0p; three months, 586-86.50p. Sales, 42 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 580-81.0p; three months, 598-98.5p. Settlement, 581.0p. Sales, 58 lots.
ALUMINIUM was steadier at the close yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £631-32.50 per tonne; three months, £645-46.00. Sales, 3,125 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £629-30.00; three months, £642-43.00. Settlement, £630.00. Sales, 2,975 tonnes.
NICKEL closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,780-90 per tonne; three months, £2,752-55. Sales, 210 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,775-80; three months, £2,742-45. Settlement, £2,780. Sales, 90 tonnes.
RUBBER was dull yesterday (pence per kilo).—March, 57.50-57.60; April, 58.40-58.70; April-June, 59.20-59.40; July-Sept, 62.70-62.80; Oct-Dec, 65.70-65.80; Jan-March, 68.70-68.80; April-June, 71.70-71.80; July-Sept, 74.60-75.00; Oct-Dec, 77.50-78.00. Sales, one lot at five tonnes and 85 lots at 15 tonnes each.
RUBBER PHYSICALS were dull.—Spot: 56.50-57.50. Cifs: March, 61.25-62.00; April, 61.50-62.00.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 1014-1018; May, 1025-1027; July, 1035-1036; Sept, 1043-1050; Nov, 1051-1055; Jan, 1053-1070; March, 1051-1088. Sales: 1,205 lots, including 22 options.
ARABICA (officials at 16.35): Feb, 142.00-45.00; April, 147.00-45.00; June, 140.00-46.00; Aug, 140.00-47.00; Oct, 141.00-47.00; Dec, 130.00-45.00; Feb, 140.00-45.00. Sales: nil.
COCOA was slightly easier (£ per metric ton).—March, 844-845; May, 881-882; July, 907-908; Sept, 930-931; Dec, 960-961; March, 980-983; May, 998-1005. Sales: 4,671 lots.
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £10.00 lower at £245; the "whites" price was £9.00 lower at £276. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 256.50-57.00; May, 262.00-62.50; Aug, 260.50-61.00; Oct, 256.00-56.10; Jan, 241.00-41.25; March, 243.00-44.00; May, 241.50-44.00.
ARABICA (officials at 16.45): Feb, 44.00; May, 241.50-44.00. Closing tone. Very steady. ISA prices (Feb 17): daily, 22.78c; 15-day average, 24.9c.
SOYABEAN MEAL closed easier (£ per tonne).—Feb, 116.00-121.50; April, 121.00-121.20; June, 125.50-125.50; Aug, 127.50-129.00; Oct, 128.50-129.50; Dec, 130.00-131.00; Feb, 130.00-135.00. Sales: 159 lots.
WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No. 2 contract, cents per kilo (steady).—March, 349-350; May, 355-356; Aug, 362-364; Oct, 371-374; Dec, 377-380; Jan, 378-382; March, 379-382; May, 381-384; Aug, 385-387. Sales: 35 lots.
GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No. 2, 14 per cent, March £114.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £106.75; April, £107.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed, fob: March, £112.00 paid.
MAIZE.—US—French: unquoted. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow, March-April, £88.00.
BARLEY.—English feed, fob: March, £101.00; April, £103.00; May-June, £104.00 east coast sellers. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was irregular.—March, £95.55; May, £98.85; Sept, £94.50; Nov, £98.20; Jan, £102.05. Sales: 375 lots. **WHEAT** was barely steady.—March, £108.70; May, £112.10; July, £116.00; Sept, £99.55; Nov, £103.15; Jan, £107.05. Sales: 397 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices

	OTHER MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	FEED BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	£96.00
E. Mi'ands	£107.00	£106.20	£95.40
N. East	—	£104.80	£94.20
Scotland	—	—	£93.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on February 18.—GB: Cattle, 86.51p per kg lw (+1.64). UK: Sheep, 164.51p per kg est dcw (+0.45). GB: Pigs, 67.52p per kg lw (+0.00). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 2.0 per cent, average price, 86.82p (+1.52). Sheep numbers down 11.4 per cent, average price, 164.69p (−0.35). Pig numbers up 11.1 per cent, average price, 67.52p (+0.00). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 9.5 per cent, average price, 85.49p (+2.14). Sheep numbers down 5.0 per cent, average price, 160.09p (−0.06).
POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £56.60; Nov, £56.50; Feb, £64.50. Sales: 146 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

'Raw' sugar futures firm in late trading

"Raw" sugar futures were buoyant in London yesterday afternoon, having eased earlier to their lowest levels since early Feb, basis near May at £246 per tonne. Traders noted that the market had staged a full rally from average mid-day losses of £5.60, to close near the session's "highs", with on-balance gains of £4.40 to £8.25 per tonne.

Traders said that in addition to a constructive EEC white sugar tender result, sentiment had been bullishly influenced by renewed buying interest by Portugal and Tunisia, plus recent offtake by Egypt and Peru.

Traders said that Iran was also constantly being mentioned as a potential white sugar buyer against annual requirements of more than 500,000 tonnes. Sentiment may have been further boosted, if somewhat belatedly, by recent news of Polish sugar requirements for third quarter of 1981 involving 200,000 tonnes.

The morning market declined sharply on chart and stop-loss selling and long liquidation, partly reflecting the total posting of 23 retenders against near March, equal to 1,150 tonnes.

Lack of follow-through also figured in the decline.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 149.38 on February 17 against 148.76 a week earlier.

Discount market

The flow of credit proved adequate yesterday as the banks squared their books for the regular mid-month make-up and the authorities were able to keep to the sidelines. Some reserve assets were needed by the banks and houses were able to make good progress during the morning. The afternoon found the going a little less smooth, but books were mostly balanced within a band of 13 to 12¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Although rallying from an earlier, sharp decline yesterday, the dollar still ended widely lower. Another markdown in Eurodollar deposit rates set the pattern for more profit-taking before President Reagan's important economic statement.

Sterling stayed over-shadowed by the miners' strike and a worsening labour relations background elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The pound relinquished more ground to European currencies and this was reflected by an 0.3 fall in its "effective" exchange index at 102.2, compared with 102.5 at Tuesday's close. Against the dollar, the pound scored a 25-point rise at $2.2665.

Speculation that the West German authorities may lift interest rates today prompted a further advance by the D-mark, which at one stage showed a 4.35 pfennig advantage over the dollar at 2.1550. Late demand from New York put the dollar on a more even keel, with the closing D-mark still ahead at 2.1865

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 18	Market rates (close) February 18	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2610-2830	$2.2660-2670	0.50-0.60c disc	2.30-2.40c disc
Montreal	*$2.7230-7450*	*$2.7240-7250*	*0.60-0.70c disc*	*2.60-2.75c disc*
Amsterdam	5.35-41fl	5.39¾-40¾fl	2½-1½c prem	5-4c prem
Brussels	79.10-90f	79.75-85f	13-3c prem	7c prem-3c disc
Copenhagen	15.07-21k	15.20-21k	110ore prem-55ore d	55-130ore disc
Dublin	1.3245-3380p	1.3350-3360p	par-20p disc	20-45p disc
Frankfurt	4.91-97m	4.95½-96½m	2-1pf prem	3⅞-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	128.40-131.10e	130.95-131.05e	82c prem-35c disc	95c prem-139c disc
Madrid	198.10-199.20p	198.15-25p	par-54c disc	194-248c disc
Milan	2335-2358lr	2350-2352lr	6¼-8¼lr disc	31-34lr disc
Oslo	12.18-33k	12.31½-32½k	200-45ore prem	40ore prem-130ore d
Paris	11.38-51f	11.50-51f	3½-2½c prem	6-5c prem
Stockholm	10.50-55k	10.52-53k	240-325ore disc	1045-1140ore disc
Tokyo	465-72y	467-68y	230-185y prem	570-510y prem
Vienna	34.65-35.00sch	34.70-75sch	14-11gro prem	32-26gro prem
Zurich	4.45-51f	4.50-51f	3-2c prem	6¼-5¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3 at 102.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9545-1.9695
Bahrein	*0.857-869*
Finland	9.2915-9.3315
Greece	116.50-118.50
Hongkong	12.0925-12.1325
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6235-0.6265
Malaysia	5.1705-5.2005
Mexico	52.45-53.95
New Zealand	2.4375-2.4575
Saudi Arabia	7.5940-7.6240
Singapore	4.7560-4.7860
South Africa	1.7875-1.7825

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	102.2	−24.6
US dollar	100.2	−3.6
Canadian dollar	84.7	−18.7
Schilling	114.0	+22.1
Belgian franc	107.9	+10.4
Danish kroner	89.7	−9.3
Deutsche mark	118.0	+35.9
Swiss franc	91.4	+72.0
Guilder	112.3	+16.9
French franc	86.5	−9.8
Lira	61.2	−53.2
Yen	148.3	+43.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.6935-1.6975
† Canada	1.2032-1.2035
Netherlands	2.3750-2.3780
Belgium	35.20-35.30
Denmark	6.6800-6.6900
West Germany	2.1850-2.1880
Portugal	56.65-56.80
Spain	87.30-87.40
Italy	1036-1041
Norway	5.4300-5.4400
France	5.0750-5.0850
Sweden	4.6450-4.6550
Japan	206.30-206.50
Austria	15.24-15.27
Switzerland	1.9850-1.9900

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8316-0.8319

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6757	+4.74	+0.74	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.94329	+2.84	−1.16	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.58775	+4.26	+0.26	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99122	+2.47	−1.53	1.3537
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81760	+2.70	−1.30	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.696798	+4.28	−0.28	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1230.50	+6.28	+2.28	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16¾-17¼; seven days, 16½-17; one month, 17-17¼; three months, 17⅛-17⅜; six months, 17¼-17¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $502 (an ounce); pm, $505 close: $505.
Krugerrand (per coin): $511-514 (£225-226.5).
Sovereigns (new): $125-127 (£55-56).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13¾ Low 13¼
Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⁹⁄₁₆	2 months	12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	12⁵⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	12⅞-12¾	3 months	13⅛
3 months	12⅞-12⁹⁄₁₆	4 months	12⅞
4 months	12⅝-12⁹⁄₁₆	6 months	12½
6 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15½-15¼	7 months	13¼-12⅞
2 months	14¾-14½	8 months	13¼-12⅞
3 months	13¾-13½	9 months	13¼-12⅞
4 months	13½-13¼	10 months	13¼-12⅞
5 months	13¼-13	11 months	13¼-12⅞
6 months	13¼-12⅞	12 months	13-12¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¼-14	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	13³⁄₁₆-13¹⁄₁₆	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	13¼
7 days	14¼	6 months	12¾
1 month	14½	1 year	12⅝

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 13½-13

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	9 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	13⁵⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆	12 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ . . 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Wall Street

New York, Feb 18.—Late gains by some glamour and blue chips pushed stock market prices higher in moderate trading after a mostly lacklustre session.

Some mixed economic news was offset by signs of a further easing of interest rates, experts said. But they added that the continued sluggish trading pace showed most investors were still worried about Congressional reaction to President Reagan's fiscal policy message to a joint session of Congress tonight.

The D-J industrial average rose 7.42 points and advances led declines eight to seven as turnover rose to 40,000,000 shares from 37,940,000 yesterday.

In his speech tonight President Reagan was expected to outline Budget cuts totalling about $50,000m for fiscal 1981 and 1982 and tax cuts to stimulate savings and investment.

Volume leader Eastman Kodak continued to benefit from its strong fourth-quarter earnings report, jumping 2⅞ to 74⅛.

Standard Oil of California added 1¾ to 95, Procter and Gamble 1½ to 69⅞, General Electric one to 62⅜, Alcoa ⅝ to 64¼, Minnesota Mining ⅛ to 58⅜, Walt Disney 1⅞ to 57⅞ and Johnson and Johnson 2¾ to 97.

Columbia pictures gained ¾ to 38⅛. It will buy back 2.5 million of its shares held by Kirk Kerkorian and his Tracinda Corp for $37.50 a share in cash and $17.50 a share in six per cent notes. Columbia and Kerkorian agreed to end all suits against each other and Kerkorian agreed not to buy any Columbia stock or join any proxy contest for 10 years.

US commodities

New York, February 18. GOLD futures for February at the Comex closed at $492.70 an ounce, down $8.80 on yesterday.—Feb, $492.70; March, $493.50; April, $499.50-$501.50; June, $515.00-$516.30; Aug, $527.70; Oct, $538.50-$530.00; Dec, $554.10; Feb, $570.30; April, $581.10; June, $594.60; Aug, $608.20; Oct, $621.80; Dec, $635.30.
CHICAGO IMM GOLD.—March, $495.30-$492.50; April, $499.40; June, $513.00-$512.00; July, $518.80; Sept, $533.00; Oct, $538.60; Dec, $551.80; Jan, $558.40; March, $571.70.
SILVER futures at NY Comex fell 37 to 38 cents an ounce at the close on general book squaring prior to President Reagan's economic address. Feb, 1,272.50c; March, 1,275.00-1,270.00c; April, 1,296.30c; May, 1,314.00-1,320.00c; July, 1,357.00c; Sept, 1,395.00c; Dec, 1,450.00c; Jan, 1,463.30c; March, 1,500.00c; May, 1,543.50c; July, 1,581.00c; Sept, 1,618.30c; Dec, 1,674.00c.
COPPER futures at the Comex finished a relatively slow session with gains of 0.60 to 0.65 cent. Late short covering left March 0.65 cent higher at 80.05 cents a lb. Feb, 79.70c; March, 80.00-80.10c; April, 81.40c; May, 82.80-83.95c; July, 85.30-85.50c; Sept, 88.10-88.30c; Dec, 91.45c; Jan, 92.50c; March, 94.63c; May, 96.50c; July, 98.56c; Sept, 100.20c; Dec, 103.10c.
COTTON: March, 88.50c; May, 86.91c; July, 86.32c; Oct, 83.85c-85.90c; Dec, 82.15c-82.25c; March, 83.25c-83.30c; May, 84.00c-84.50c; July, 84.50c-85.00c.
SUGAR futures, taking their lead from precious metals, closed below highs on cautious book squaring before President Reagan's economic address. Prices were 0.64 cent higher to 0.40 cent a lb lower. March, 25.85c-25.95c; May, 24.50c-24.60c; July, 24.80c-24.90c; Sept, 24.50c; Oct, 24.40c-24.45c; Jan, 23.90c-23.20c; March, 23.30c; May, 23.10c.
COCOA futures yielded further ground on late speculative liquidation to settle near lows, $7.00 a ton lower to $3.00 higher. March, $1,805; May, $1,890; July, $1,966; Sept, $2,025; Dec, $2,100; March, $2,170; May, $2,250.
COFFEE: March, 119.00c-119.25c; May, 124.10c-124.25c; July, 127.30c; Sept, 130.00c; Dec, 129.00c-129.25c; March, 128.50c; May, 128.90c; July, 127.00c-130.00c.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed off day's highs, down 13½ to 8 cents per bushel in moderate trade volume. March, 758½c-742½c; May, 785c-770c; July, 809½c-795c; Aug, 815c-805c; Sept, 819c-807c; Nov, 831c-821c; Jan, 840½c; March, 870½-861c. **SOYABEAN OIL** closed down 0.23 to 0.10 cent a lb. March, 23.87c-23.85c; May, 24.75c-24.80c; July, 25.65c-25. . .; Aug, 25.85c-25.95c; Sept, 26. . .; 26.15c; Oct, 26.25c-26.35c; . . . 26.95c-27.00c; Jan, 27.05c; March, 27.30c-27.40c.
CHICAGO GRAINS firmed to mixed, off 4½ cents per bushel in corn to up 2½ cents in Decem. . . March, 465c-457½c; May, 47. . . 467½c; July, 471c-465c; Sept, . . . 478c; Dec, 507c-502c. **MAIZE** futures finished off lows, down 4½ to 2½ . . . per bushel. March, 362½c-358½c; . . . 374½c-370½c; July, 385½c-37. . .; Sept, 381c-376½c; Dec, 380c-3. . .; March, 391½c-388c. **OATS** March, 231c-228½c; May, 233½c-228½c; . . . 222c-219c; Sept, 225c-219½c; . . . 229½c-225½c.

	Feb 18	Feb 17
Allied Chem	49¼	47¾
Allied Stores	21	21
Allis Chalmers	32⅝	33⅛
Alcoa	64¼	63⅝
Amax Inc	39¼	39¼
Amerada Hess	36	36½
Am Airlines	11½	11⅜
Am Brands	72¾	72⅞
Am Broadcast	29⅜	28⅞
Am Can	29¼	27
Am Cyanamid	29⅞	29⅛
Am Elec Power	16	15⅞
Am Home	29⅝	29¾
Am Motors	4	4⅛
Am Nat Res	44½	43⅛
Am Standard	34⅛	33⅞
Am Telephone	52⅜	52½
AMF Inc	21¼	21½
Armco Steel	32½	32⅞
Asarco	36⅝	35⅞
Ashland Oil	30⅛	30½
Atlantic Richfield	59¾	57¼
Avco	26	25¼
Avon Products	35⅛	36⅛
Bankers Tst NY	29	28⅞
Bank of America	26⅜	26⅜
Bank of NY	34⅞	33¾
Beatrice Foods	17⅜	17⅞
Bendix	61½	61¾
Bethlehem Steel	25	24¾
Boeing	35⅞	35¾
Boise Cascade	37⅝	37⅞
Borden	28⅝	28
Borg Warner	39⅛	40¼
Bristol Myers	53⅝	52⅝
BP	35⅛	35⅛
Burlington Ind	19⅛	20⅛
Burlington Nthn	64⅛	65
Burroughs	48⅝	48
Campbell Soup	32¼	32⅛
Canadian Pacific	35	35½
Caterpillar	58	56⅝
Celanese	64⅝	64¼
Central Soya	14⅜	15⅝
Chase Manhat	46⅞	46⅞
Chem Bank NY	48⅛	48⅞
Chrysler	5⅜	5⅜
Citicorp	21⅞	21⅜
Cities Service	46½	46
Clark Equip	34½	34⅞
Coca Cola	34	33⅛
Colgate	14⅜	14½
CBS	49⅞	49⅞
Columbia Gas	35⅞	36
Combustion Eng	39⅝	40
Comwlth Edison	18⅜	18¾
Conoco	60⅝	59⅞
Cons Edison	22⅝	22¾
Cons Foods	25½	25½
Cons Power	16⅝	16½
Continental Grp	33	32¾
Control Data	61½	61⅞
Corning Glass	63¾	62½
CPC Intnl	63	63⅝
Crane	40⅝	40⅛
Crocker Int	37⅛	37½
Crown Zeller	44⅜	43⅞
Dart & Kraft	46⅞	44⅝
Deere	42⅝	43⅝
Delta Air	67⅛	66½
Detroit Edison	11½	11½
Disney	57⅞	56
Dow Chemical	34	34½
Dresser Ind	45⅞	46¼
Duke Power	16½	16½
Du Pont	45½	45½
Eastern Air	7⅞	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	74⅛	71¼
Eaton Corp	29⅛	28⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	22½	22⅝
Equitable Life	11	11
Esmark	53¾	53½
Evans P. D.	19⅝	19⅛
Exxon Corp	72⅞	73⅜
Fed Dept Stores	31⅛	30⅝
Firestone	10⅝	10⅛
Fst Chicago	15⅞	15⅞
Fst Nat Boston	35	35½

	Feb 18	Feb 17
Fst Penn Corp	4½	4½
Ford	20⅛	20⅛
GAF Corp	13½	13¼
Gen Dynamics	33	33¼
Gen Electric	62⅜	61⅛
Gen Foods	30⅛	30⅛
Gen Mills	28⅝	27⅝
Gen Motors	48⅝	48⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	4½	4⅛
Gen Tel Elec	24½	25¼
Gen Tire	22½	21½
Genesco	6⅛	6¼
Georgia Pacific	28	27⅞
Getty Oil	78	74½
Gillette	29¼	29½
Goodrich	22⅝	22½
Goodyear	17⅛	17⅛
Gould Inc	25½	25⅛
Grace	49⅞	49⅝
Gt Atlan & Pacific	6⅛	6⅛
Greyhound	16½	16⅝
Grumman Corp	26	25⅞
Gulf Oil	38¼	38⅛
Gulf & West	15⅜	15⅜
Heinz H. J.	47⅛	46⅞
Hercules	22⅜	21⅞
Honeywell	100¼	101¼
IC Inds	29⅜	30
Ingersoll	72⅝	71⅞
Inland Steel	29⅝	29⅝
IBM	61⅞	61⅞
Int Harvester	22⅝	22⅞
INCO	19⅛	18⅞
Int Paper	42	42
Int Tel Tel	28⅞	28⅛
Irving Bank	48⅝	47⅛
Jewel Co	37½	31
Jim Walter	31⅛	31¼
Johns-Manville	22¼	21⅞
Johnson & John	97	94¼
Kaiser Alumin	22⅞	22⅝
Kennecott	23⅜	23⅞
Kerr McGee	71⅞	71⅞
Kimberly Clark	61⅛	60⅛
K Mart	17⅞	17⅛
Kroger	23⅜	24⅛
L.T.V. Corp	20⅛	19⅞
Litton	68	69
Lockheed	27⅞	28⅛
Lucky Stores	14⅛	14⅛
Manuf Hanover	31½	31⅛
Mapco	42½	43
Marathon Oil	58⅛	59⅛
Marine Midland	17	16⅞
Martin Marietta	66	66⅝
McDonnell	44¼	44⅝
Mead	27	27
Merck	80⅛	80
Minnesota Mng	58⅜	58⅛
Mobil Oil	71⅝	70⅞
Monsanto	69½	66⅛
Morgan J. P.	52½	52⅛
Motorola	65⅛	66⅞
NCR Corp	59	58⅝
NL Industries	64⅛	63⅞
Nabisco	29⅞	29⅝
Nat Distillers	29½	28
Nat Steel	25⅛	25½
Norfolk West	44½	44⅞
NW Bancorp	28½	28
Norton Simon	14⅝	14½
Occidental Pet	30⅛	29⅞
Ogden	31⅛	31⅞
Olin Corp	20½	20⅛
Owens-Illinois	25⅛	28⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21	21
Pan Am	4½	4⅛
Penney J. C.	22⅞	23⅜
Pennzoil	42⅞	41⅞
Pepsico	31⅛	31⅛
Pfizer	48½	47½
Phelps Dodge	33⅛	33⅞
Philip Morris	42½	42⅞
Phillips Petrol	48⅝	47⅞
Polaroid	25	25⅛
PPG Ind	41½	41⅛
Proctor Gamble	69⅞	68⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	16⅛	18⅛

	Feb 18	Feb 17
Rapid American	25½	[illegible]
Raytheon	91⅛	[illegible]
RCA Corp	28⅛	[illegible]
Republic Steel	25⅜	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	43⅜	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	34⅛	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	37	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	85⅝	[illegible]
Safeways	30⅞	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	35½	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	86⅝	[illegible]
SCM	25⅛	[illegible]
Schlumberger	104⅝	[illegible]
Scott Paper	25⅛	[illegible]
Seagram	54½	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	15⅞	[illegible]
Shell Oil	48	[illegible]
Shell Trans	38½	[illegible]
Signal Co	26⅝	[illegible]
Singer	14½	[illegible]
Sony	15⅛	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	29⅛	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	39⅛	[illegible]
Southern Rly	79⅛	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	53⅛	[illegible]
Std Brands	27½	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	95	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	67⅞	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	58	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	20⅛	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	14½	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	17⅞	[illegible]
Sun Comp	41⅝	[illegible]
Teledyne	191⅛	[illegible]
Tenneco	47	[illegible]
Texaco	40	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	58½	[illegible]
Texas Inst	115½	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	16⅞	[illegible]
Textron	29⅞	[illegible]
TWA	20½	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	36⅛	[illegible]
TRW Inc	54⅜	[illegible]
UAL Inc	21⅛	[illegible]
Union Carbide	54½	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	38⅝	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	67	[illegible]
Uniroyal	6½	[illegible]
United Brands	14⅛	[illegible]
US Industries	9⅛	[illegible]
US Steel	27⅞	[illegible]
Utd Technol	52½	[illegible]
Wachovia	19⅛	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	22⅛	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	28⅛	[illegible]
West'n Bancorp	34⅛	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	28⅛	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	36	[illegible]
Whirlpool	21⅞	[illegible]
White Motor	2⅞	[illegible]
Woolworth	24⅞	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	57½	[illegible]
Zenith	15⅞	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Feb 18	Feb 17
Abitibi	35⅞	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	38⅛	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	43⅛	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	19	[illegible]
Cominco	68½	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	23⅛	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	25⅛	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	23⅛	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	30⅛	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	25⅛	[illegible]
Imasco	32½	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	33½	[illegible]
Int Pipe	15⅞	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	5	[illegible]
Royal Trust	21	[illegible]
Seagram	65⅛	[illegible]
Steel Co	34⅛	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	20⅛	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	28	[illegible]
WCT	15⅛	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.2660 (2.2670); three months, 2.2875 (2.2920); Canadian dollar 1.2024 (1.2034).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 423.11 (422.14).

The futures index was 438.99 (437.02).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials 947.10 (939.68); transportation 39. . . (390.64); utilities 107.82 (107. . .); 65 stocks, 364.79 (362.82).
New York Stock Exchange Index, composite, 75.59 (75.22); industrials 85.91 (85.43); transportation, 7. . . (72.14); utilities, 37.55 (37. . .); financial, 68.21 (67.85).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Recruitment Opportunities

+ + + Engineers + + + Overseas Appointments + + + Accountancy + + + Finance + + + Sales + + + Overseas Appointments + + + Accountancy + + + Finance + + + Sales + + + Marketing + + + General + + + Computing + + + Management & Executive Appointments + + +

(continued on page 28)

La Crème de la Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

Where can we find the best
For our Wedding...
...and our New Home?

Where else but in "THE TIMES" on Saturday, March 7
Don't miss your copy on that date for a special supplement

"BRIDE AND HOME"
Advertisers ring 01-837 3311

CREATIVE ALLROUNDER £5,000
This is a small friendly highly creative advertising agency looking for a friendly highly creative Secretary/receptionist. You'll need a pleasant personality, smart presentation, typing speeds around 50 w.p.m. and enjoy talking and liaising with clients.

ADVERTISING 2nd JOBBER £5,000
This is an ideal opportunity for a 2nd Jobber keen to make it in advertising. You'll need good all round sec skills, an eye for detail. You'll be working on a blue chip piece of business at a professional London Advertising Agency.

YOUNG-GIFTED AND £4,000
You were the brightest pupil in the secretarial class, you are interested in advertising, your sec skills are excellent and this is your first job. Working on a blue chip automotive account at a blue chip advertising agency. Tremendous career opportunity for the right bright person.

BEST RECEPTIONIST IN TOWN £4,500 PLUS PPP
You'll be working for an international design team based in N.1. Supervising their lovely reception area at their smart new offices. You'll need some typing skills but they will train you for reception work. Smart presentation and a friendly personality. Good prospects for promotion.

Please phone Linnette Boniface or Kate Laurence on 01-493 6456
71 New Bond Street, London, W.1.
ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerrandstad

BLIGH

WE ARE TRYING...

to find for this charming director, and occasionally for two others, a Secretary who is looking for involvement and responsibility. There will be a variety of work including handling his affairs when he is out. The business continues to expand and is involved with property development and investment. Working in pleasant open plan offices, West End, you can earn (if you're good!) £5,750 p.a. + + and bonus. So contact Hazel at Bligh Appointments, on 01-493 4372, 20 Conduit St., London, W.1.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY
ENGLISH MOTHER TONGUE

A mature and responsible secretary is sought for a senior position in a well established company in S.W.3.

Applicants, who should be at least 35 years of age, must have an excellent working knowledge of French together with first class secretarial skills including English and French shorthand. A pleasant manner is essential and ability to communicate with colleagues at all levels.

Salary will be determined according to age and experience.

Company benefits include congenial surroundings, flexi time and a subsidised staff restaurant.

PLEASE WRITE WITH FULL DETAILS TO BOX NO. 2576 F, THE TIMES.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

For someone with property experience to join international management consultants. We require a young enthusiastic person to counsel Executives of the world's largest corporations transferring into and around London. Current driving licence essential, as a company car will be provided. Salary by negotiation, plus fringe benefits.

Please call Paul Kelley 01-629 8222.

A major German Civil Engineering Construction Company wishes to recruit a competent

P.A./Secretary

for the manager of its **Overseas Business Development Group.**
The person appointed to join this young, lively team should have reasonable fluency in written and spoken German and preferably some experience in an International office.

The work will consist of letter composition, typing, some English shorthand and general secretarial duties. Some knowledge of French or Spanish would be an advantage, but not essential.

A pleasant telephone manner for overseas contacts would be required, together with the ability to work on own initiative, sometimes under stress, and maintain the smooth running of the office in the Manager's absence.
Salary will be negotiated according to experience and qualifications.

Interested applicants are kindly requested to send their particulars with cv, details of previous employment, copies of certificates and a photograph to our Personal-Abteilung, Post Box 119089, D6000 Frankfurt am Main 2 (W. Germany).

PHILIPP HOLZMANN
Aktiengesellschaft

PER executive secretaries

EAST LONDON (SILVERTOWN)

We are looking for an efficient Secretary for the Divisional Chief Executive of a busy manufacturing company, located in the Silvertown area. The company is conveniently placed or the Plaistow, Metropolitan and District lines or Canning Town BR.

The ideal candidate will be aged 24+ and have a pleasant outgoing personality. Experience must include at least 5 years in a commercial organisation, possibly in a Sales or Marketing section. Shorthand and typing must be reliable. The full range of secretarial duties will include, keeping a diary, making travel arrangements—the UK and abroad—and preparing material for customer presentations. A good telephone manner and the ability to liaise with clients complete the picture. A competitive salary is offered (review in July) and the benefits include subsidised canteen, contributory pension scheme, an employees' shop with excellent discounts and 24 days holiday plus statutory days.

Contact Dorothy Allison
01-235 9984

4-5 GROSVENOR PLACE, HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON SW1X 7SB.

ITN

SECRETARY TO EDITORIAL MANAGER
£6,900 pa.

Independent Television News needs a secretary for the Editorial Manager at their West End studios, to work along side the secretary to the Chief Executive. Good secretarial and administrative abilities, tact and courtesy are essential for this interesting post in a fast moving organisation. Generous holidays and pension benefits, subsidised staff restaurant, season ticket loan scheme. *Telephone 01-637 3144 for application form, quoting reference 10007.*

START-UP
£7,500

A *flexible PA/Secretary* is needed to help establish the city based UK subsidiary of this American Finance Company. You will be required to handle all office administration and to liaise effectively with prestigious clients. Age 25-40. Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants
629 9686
166 Piccadilly

SENIOR SECRETARY

WOOD GREEN

Worley Engineering, one of the largest employers in Wood Green, require a Senior Secretary to work for the Finance Manager.
Duties include typing of confidential reports, accounts and general secretarial back-up at a senior level. Applicants should be aged 25+ and have previous experience in a similar position in an Accounts or Finance Department.
Salary will be in the region of £5,000-£6,000 for the successful applicant.
For further information please contact Mrs. R. Searle, Personnel Officer on 01-889 3171 or write enclosing an up-to-date resumé to:

WORLEY
Worley International Engineering Limited, Worley House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, London N22. Telephone: 01-889 3171

SECRETARY
PRESS & PR
c. £5,400 + benefits

The Press & PR Executive of The Rank Organisation, based in Mayfair, seeks a mature, enthusiastic Secretary.
This demanding position includes normal secretarial duties, preparing and despatching press releases, maintaining contacts lists and organizing media meetings.
Applicants should be 23+, have a good educational background, sound secretarial skills, and enjoy working in a highly pressurised environment.
For more details please telephone Anne Clifford, Personnel Department on 01-629 7454.

Senior Secs/PA's

Career slowing down? Work not so demanding these days? Then come and talk to OYSTER.
Because we're a little smaller, you'll be talking to one of the principals—not someone who's just been trained to do the interviewing.
We've got the time and we'll take the trouble to match your experience and personality to the right kind of company.
Isn't that the kind of attention you're looking for?
Ring Angela Liemann on 01-629 6736 soon, quoting reference T/2 and make your first move a visit to OYSTER.

Where the people...match the promise
OYSTER Recruitment Consultants
Suite 38, 5th Floor, 1-2 Hanover Street, London W1R 9WB.
01-629 6736

AMERICAN BANKING
Wishes to recruit the following

Secretary/PA £6,000 + mortgage
21+ with good speeds, poise and lots of initiative to join a young American Vice-President in International Banking. Interesting and varied role—real involvement and excellent career prospects.

Secretary/PA £6,250 + mortgage
to assist 2 friendly International Executives in a super active environment. Age is unimportant, although good speeds, experience and a smart attractive appearance are essential.

Appointments on 01-606 4711
déjà vu Recruitment Consultants

WEST END

Partner in a leading Selection Consultancy requires Secretary/Assistant. Shorthand and Audio are essential combined with a pleasant telephone manner and a willingness to handle the admin. side of this interesting job. Salary over £5,500.
We are a small friendly company within 10 minutes walk of Oxford Circus.

Ring Judy Booth, Tyzack & Partners Ltd.
01-580 2924.

BACKGROUND IN BROKING
£6,500

The M.D. of an International City Company seeks a secretarial assistant to help on the desk. Must be quick-witted, lively and anticipating a noisy, hectic day. In return you will organise the administration and make minimal use of your shorthand and typing skills.

Please call Diane Hilton on 01-621 0566
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3.

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

Use the Postcode.
You're not properly addressed without it!
Royal Mail

CENTURIES OF SHIPPING

Long established company with many famous ships to their credit require a young, personable secretary to work for very friendly-management team. Good typing, average sh. with a bright, intelligent approach to the job. Delightful offices in SW1 and a refreshing atmosphere in which to work. Salary £5,500 + bonus. Age, 20's.

Phone Mrs Byzantine 222 5091

Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd, 14 Broadway SW1.

TRI LINGUAL PA
c £7,000

The young MD of this new Company urgently needs a bright, fast moving P.A. who is fluent in German and French. Must be able to generate own work and have a personality to deal with top level clients. Age 23-30 with excellent sh/sec skills.
Please ring Fiona McLaren

A perfect fit every time
ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
01-493 6010
Recruitment Consultants

CAREER PERSON
£6,500

... The very words my client used when he asked me to find him a new PA. He is Senior Lawyer for a large City firm and is desirous of a PA who is lively, intelligent with first class skills. Legal experience advantageous.

Please call Josephine Morrison on 58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

P.A.
to head of Foundation
Salary £7,000

Location, St. James's St. A top flight P.A. with senior experience to assist the Head of an important foundation dealing with major issues affecting British industry. Particularly responsible position needs maturity, first-class secretarial skills and ability to deal with people at all levels.
TEL. 01-839 2953

SECRETARY GOING ON HOLIDAY?
Leaving You?

Then you need a temp fast! For efficient service and a high calibre of temporary staff call:
Judy Freeman Staff Agy
on 626 9474

CRUISE SECRETARY
£5,500 + perks

MUST BE PREPARED TO TRAVEL IN SUMMER

Based London, for Mediterranean Travel Co. European languages an asset. Age 21+.
01-589 9222
KP PERSONNEL AGY

ADVERTISING £5,250 neg.
CREATIVE SEC/PA.

Creative Director of W1 medium size Agency needs efficient Sec/PA with good skills, an eye for detail, the ability to work under pressure, and charm essential, together with a minimum of 2 years' secretarial experience. Tel.: 734 8844.
THE HARD-GRAFTING (EMP.) AGENCY

TO £6,500 AAE

Administrative PA/Sec., 30-40, to work at top level in excellent company, W2. Responsible position working with a very nice team.
Phone Miller and McNish
320 Regent Street
637 7868
Recruitment Consultants

A CAREER IN OIL £6,000+

Career minded secretary looking for a chance to get out of secretarial is offered an opportunity in a successful SW1 Co. Would suit mature flexible person in late 20's with good secretarial skills.
(24 hrs) Consultants
01-730 5148

JAYGAR CAREERS LTD

SECRETARY

Bright, capable and enthusiastic audio secretary required to work with priming sales team. Attractive offices based in SW1. Hours 9-5.30. Salary £5,300 p.a. Tel. Philippa Winch.
839 6141

PARK LANE AUDIO SECRETARY

required for partner in property consultants in attractive offices close to Park Lane. Presentable well spoken industrious person between 22-26 yrs required. Salary c £5,000 negotiable + bonus scheme + 4 weeks holiday.
RING LESLIE ON 499 6621

MAYFAIR PROPERTY BROKERS

Enthusiastic Receptionist/Shorthand Typist required by Europe's leading property brokers based in Mayfair. (Nr. Green Park Station.) Salary A.A.E.
Please ring 629 5051 Ref. SG.

BI-LINGUAL
BRENTFORD c£7,250

Charming young MD of well known wine-spirit Co needs skilled English/French speaking secretary with shorthand in both languages. 28-35 yrs. Scope for variety and responsibility. Generous perks.

Call Lana on 408 1631
MIDDLETON JEFFERS REC LTD

Negotiator/Assistant

required for West End flat letting agency. Car driver and languages useful but not essential. Enthusiasm more important than experience.

Ring 486 8926

SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST

Tolerant, mature, well dressed Secretary/Receptionist with a sense of humour required for new showrooms in Dover St., W1 selling sporting trophies, silver and jewellery. Salary to be negotiated.
01-493 8308

CHAIRMAN/M.D.

of Piccadilly based International consultancy requires top P.A./Secretary with high level of secretarial skills, personal integrity, quick intelligence and smart appearance. Knowledge of languages useful.

In return we offer excellent salary, 4 weeks hols., L.V.'s, season ticket loan and private medical scheme.

Please apply immediately in writing enclosing full c.v. to: Box 2417 F, The Times

---

SECRETARY PERSONNEL
£6,000 + MORTGAGE

Enjoy the variety and involvement of being in the personnel department of a major international corporate bank.
As Secretary to two personnel officers you will need good sh/typing, be prepared to use your initiative and fit in easily with a happy efficient department. Age range 22 to 27.
Smart offices on the Central Line from Liverpool St. Excellent benefits include low interest mortgage scheme and profit share bonus. Ring 628 4835.

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY
£7,000

My client seeks a good "old fashioned" secretary to assist the chairman. Excellent skills and presentation are paramount but in return you'll be offered the above salary and excellent benefits. Flexibility and dedication essential together with a sense of humour. If you are aged between 27-45

Please call Ann Beck
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 05...

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

Secretaries
Are you a professional?

If you really are a professional secretary, male or female, looking for an opportunity to exercise your initiative and use your skills, we have a position to hold your interest at our convenient modern offices in the heart of the city.

You'll be working for a senior partner ensuring that he is given the kind of support he requires to maintain his busy schedules. You are likely to be in your twenties with impeccable skills, ideally gained in a professional environment.

In return, you will enjoy a competitive salary supported by the full range of benefits you'd expect from a major international firm of chartered accountants including an excellent subsidised restaurant and coffee bar. Please write to or telephone Diana Shave for an application form.

C&L

Coopers & Lybrand
Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, London EC2V 8AH.
Tel: 01-606 4040.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent temporary positions. ANSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

SLOANE STREET. Calm and efficient Secretary required for frenzied small and friendly Estate Agency near to Sloane Square. Salary by negotiation. 01-730 3332.

AUDIO SECRETARY. Salary by negotiation. W.8. area. Contact. E. Wolfrom, 229 4804.

FASHION CO West End needs lively young Secretary to their Marketing and Advertising Executives. £5,000. Telephone Elaina Wright Personnel Consultants. 439 6581.

SECRETARY s/t, over 21, to run small surveyor's office, Piccadilly. £5,500 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau (Recruitment Consultants), 110 Strand, London WC2 01-836 6644.

EXHIBITION ORGANISER needs well-presented PA, 20ish, living convenient to Kensington area to assist in all aspects of preparation and participation. Must be self-motivated and have accurate typing and some shorthand. Around £4,750 p.a. (reviewed in August), 4 weeks hols., free lunches. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

SECRETARIAL

PRACTICAL ACTION

a national agency helping youth unemployment projects requires immediately a *PA Secretary* until the end of the year. Good typing and shorthand skills essential. Salary up to £5,500 (pro rata) plus LV's. Ring Liz Rhodes on 01-222 2157.

LEGAL SECRETARIES

Covent Garden Lawstaff specialise in the recruitment of Permanent and Temporary Legal Secretaries throughout the West End and City. Employers and Secretaries alike are invited to contact us.

COVENT GARDEN LAWSTAFF
63 FLEET STREET, EC4
01-353 7696

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY seeks well educated and groomed PA/Sec. with accurate typing and good telephone manner to work in their luxury showroom, in S.W.1 area. Preferred age 25-35. Excellent salary for right person. Write enclosing c.v. to: Mrs M. Von Christian, Imagine Transfers Ltd, 17 Cherton St., London S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS.—International company seek young shorthand typist possibly college leaver or 2nd jobber. Salary £5,000 + L.V's. S.T.L. 5 weeks' hols. Call Carol Blake, 836 2875 Centacom Staff Agy.

GRADUATE SECRETARY with fluent French and top secretarial skills. Able to travel for unique job. Tel 262 5598.

c.£8,000 International Trading Company developing European Operation based in the City seek Administrator/Secretary to set up and run the office. Applicants must have good all round skills (shorthand), numeracy, and be self-motivated to realise the full potential of this opportunity. Career Plan (Consultants) 734 4284.

SECRETARY/P.A. for very busy Ad Agency Directors in Russell Square. Working on interesting group of accounts with a small totally involved team. Salary open to negotiation. Holiday bonus paid, and profit sharing.—Write or phone Mrs Knights, C.I.P. Ltd., 35 Russell Square, WC1. 01-637 2651.

SEC./P.A. Market Research, no s.h. Good typing, £5,000 plus perks.—Ring Jenny, Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 434 1004.

SECRETARIAL

PA WITH FLUENT PORTUGUESE £7,500

This expanding import/export company, City based, is offering excellent scope to use your initiative as executive sec. to a dynamic American in his 40s who travels extensively. Your knowledge of Portuguese will be fully utilized as you deal constantly with Portuguese clientele. Good administration + secretarial skills are essential. Phone DIANA DUGGAN today on 638 1607.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT required for busy publications department of international weekly newspaper. Position would suit college leaver with ambition and willingness to learn. Accurate speeds essential. Please phone 839 7000 ext 147.

NON-SECRETARIAL

PERSONAL ASSISTANT required for Rector of St. James's Church, Piccadilly. Little money but varied, interesting work. Further details ring 01-734 0956.

TEMPTING TIMES

NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4225.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

PART-TIME EXPORT ASSISTANT required for busy publishers S.W.11. Hours negotiable. Some typing desirable. Ring 01-228 9343 Amanda Halstead.

PART-TIME Secretary 4-5 mornings p.w. for Harley St. Dental Surgeon. Good salary. 935 2182.

The Times Special Reports
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

LEGAL NOTICES
also on page 17

In the matter of the Bermuda Companies Act 1923 and the Companies (Winding Up) Act 1977 and the UK Companies Act 1943 and in the matter of Intercontinental Natural Resources Limited (in Compulsory Liquidation in Bermuda)

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned R. W. KEMPE of 189 Reid Street, Hamilton, Bermuda and A. M. HOMAN of Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SY, England, joint liquidators of the above named company have fixed the 12th March 1981 as the final date on or before which the creditors of the company are to prove their debts or claims, and to establish any title they may have to priority. Proofs of debts should therefore be delivered to A. M. Homan at Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street aforementioned, before that date, in default of which creditors will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, or such priority is established or, as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

Dated this 19th day of February 1981.

R. W. KEMPE,
A. M. HOMAN,
Joint Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN BANKRUPTCY NO. 839 of 1980.

Re: Anthony Havelock HUDSON, lately of Austey House, Near Buntingford in the County of Hertford —whose present OCCUPATION and residence is UNKNOWN. (Under Receiving Order dated 10th February 1981). First MEETING OF CREDITORS on the 27th February 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 410, 4th Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2. Public Examination on the 16th March 1981 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Court 4a Queen's Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2.

D. A. THORNE
Official Receiver.

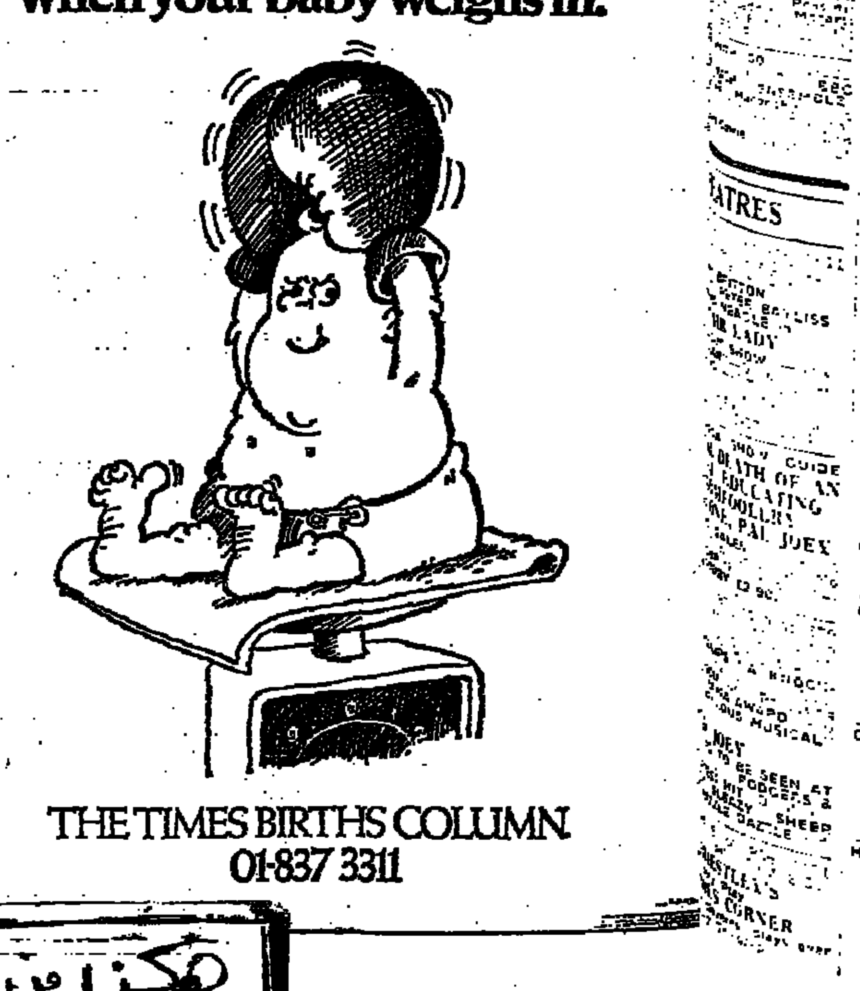
NB. All debts due to be paid to me.

In The Matter of CARMEL MICHEL Limited

By Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 23rd day of January 1980, Mr RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD of Floyd, Nash & Co., 113 Bute Street, Cardiff, S. Glam., CF1 6EQ, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated this 9th day of February 1981.

Make sure the press is there when your baby weighs in.



THE TIMES BIRTHS COLUMN
01-837 3311

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

[N]adine Gordimer, the South African novelist: She is the [s]ubject of Writers and Places (BBC 2, 8.00)

And so, after many alarums and excursions in the medical [an]d lay press and in every other forum where life and death are [d]isputed definitions and not absolutes, we finally arrive (BBC 1, [1]0.20) at Panorama's Brain Death Debate Mark 2. You will [r]ecall that Mark 1, last October, had the medical royal colleges [u]p in arms over the programme's allegations that some patients [di]agnosed as brain dead were capable of recovery. In public [st]atements, the doctors stoutly defended the British criteria for [br]ain death. Tonight, they are given full editorial control [ov]er a film in which their arguments are defined. Doctors who [qu]estion the criteria are allowed to do so in their own film. [T]hen, both sides engage in a 50-minute debate. All of which [so]unds to me like a fair, fascinating (though probably costly) [m]ethod by which the BBC can respond to criticism of a lack of [ba]lance in its current affairs output. A blueprint for the [fu]ture, surely.

The second of Granada TV's films in the Camera series [(I]TV, 11.00) is devoted to George Méliès and is jam-packed with [w]onders. Méliès was the stage magician who adapted his [tr]icks to tickle the fancy of the early filmgoer. Hence the [va]nishing lady, the human heads that become crotchets on lines [of] music, the Man in the Moon with a rocketship lodged in [th]e eye and, in what is probably the screen's first striptease, a [w]oman peeling off voluminous garments on bath night. Méliès's [in]genuity was boundless; when he filmed the coronation of [Ed]ward VII in advance of the event, he used a washroom [att]endant to play the monarch. An astonishing feature of Maxine [Ba]ker's Camera series is the high quality of the ancient films. [No] jerky action, either. And George Fenton's music is perfectly in [ti]me with the whole glorious and slightly ridiculous era.

What's this? A situation comedy series on Radio 3? What [ne]xt—Schoenberg on Radio 1? At least Radio 3's epoch-making [co]medy series Patterson (10.00) have an academic milieu—a [no]rthern redbrick university. They are part-written by Malcolm [Br]adbury whose The History Man on television delighted [ma]ny, shocked some, appalled others. . . . Another chance [to]night (Radio 3, 7.30) to hear Pinter's new play Family Voices [in] which Mother, Son and Dead Father address one another [acr]oss a No Man's Land where messages somehow become [dis]sipated. . . . There is just time for you to catch up with the [ser]ialization of Rose Macauley's The Towers of Trebizond. [Un]forgettable story-telling (the last two instalments, Radio 4, [4.4]5, today and tomorrow).

[W]HAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; [(r)] REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University. Title to the Earth; **7.05** Paris: Imperial City; **7.30** Handicapped in the Community. Closedown at 7.55.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima; **9.25** Geometry; **9.47** Play now, pay later; **10.10** Merry-go-Round; **10.35** Scene: consumer rights; **11.05** It's Maths: sequences; **11.30** Search: Welsh castle life; **11.55** Duneland; **12.20** Closedown.

12.45 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Tony Bilbow's weekly film item, Film Focus. **1.45 Bod. 2.00 You and Me:** Vicki Luke, with lines and circles (r).

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time; **2.40** Television Club: You Can Do Anything.

3.00 Claire Rayner's Casebook: Repeated series about matrimonial problems. Today, three young people discuss the difficulty they experience in coping with other people (r). **3.55 Play School:** John Dale's story Mr Smart and Mrs Wise. **4.20 Touché Turtle:** cartoon. Touché's Last Stand.

4.25 Jackanory: Julie Dawn Cole reads part 4 of Dorothy Haas's The Bears Upstairs. **4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo:** cartoon. The *Night Ghoul of Wonderworld.* **5.00** John Craven's Newsround: Five minutes of news sense and commonsense. **5.05 Blue Peter:** Eye-witness accounts of Queen Victoria's funeral procession. **5.35 The Perishers:** with Leonard Rossiter (r).

5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall. **5.55 Regional news magazines.** The regions unite for Nationwide at 6.20 for the second of Tony Wilkinson's Down and Out films, and the Grass Roots item.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: Science for everyman. Items on an inflatable fire escape and the use of ice in the making of oil rig drilling platforms.

7.20 Top of the Pops: The records which the pop fans are buying, performed by the appropriate artistes.

7.55 Hi De Hi: Second screening *of this* comedy series (written by Dad's Army writers Jimmy Perry and David Croft) set in a holiday camp in the 1950s. With Simon Cadel as the newly-appointed entertainments manager (r).

8.30 Partners: Richard Waring's comedy series continues. Divorced husband and wife (Derek Waring, Mel Martin) are locked together in a show house.

9.00 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.25 Malice Aforethought: *Episode* 2 of Philip Mackie's adaptation of the Francis Iles novel about a country doctor (Hywel Bennett) with murderous intentions. With Judy Parfitt as his doomed wife and Cheryl Campbell as his mistress (r).

10.20 A Question of Life or Death: Much-talked-about debate resulting from a Panorama programme last October which asked the question: are the donors really dead when human organ transplants are contemplated? Four distinguished doctors put forward their arguments in support of a British code. Four other doctors put their opposing views. Ends at 11.50 approximately (see Personal Choice). **11.50 News headlines.**

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 10.10-10.30 am I Ysgolion. 2.15-2.35 pm I Ysgolion. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.50 News for Wales. Close. Scotland: 10.10-10.30 am For Schools. 12.40-12.45 pm Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 The Afternoon Show. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.20-6.55 Glittering Prizes. 8.30-9.00 The Current Account Report. 11.50 News for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: 11.30-11.50 am For Schools. 3.53-3.55 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.50-11.52* News Headlines. 11.52-12.35 am Amateur Boxing. 12.35* News for Northern Ireland. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm regional magazines. 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

7.30 am Open University. Unemployment. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: John Dale's story Mr Smart and Mrs Wise (also on BBC 1 at 3.55). Closedown at 11.25.

4.50 pm Open University: The First Years of Life. *Clash!*; *5.15* Childhood 5-10: starting school.

5.40 Charlie Chaplin: Work (1915) Charlie is a paper-hanger's assistant. Includes the sequence in which he does a pantomime of his sad life story. With Edna Purviance as the maid.*

6.10 Maggie: Part 2 of this nine-part serial about a 17-year-old Glasgow girl (Kirsty Miller) beset by problems, emotional and domestic.

6.25 Music-Hall Greats: Dreaming (1944). Bud Flanagan and Chesney Allen as two British soldiers at Ascot, in Africa and behind the German lines in the last war. They sing Home Town, Underneath the Arches, and the title song. Director: John Baxter.

7.50 News. With sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Also weather forecast.

8.00 Writers and Places: A Terrible Chemistry. Last in the series. Leading South African novelist Nadine Gordimer is filmed in Johannesburg, Soweto, the mine compounds of the West Rand and the white-owned farmland around Johannesburg. It is the story of one European's growing awareness of black Africa and the politics of apartheid.

8.30 Russell Harty: Tonight's edition comes from the United States, and Mr Harty will co-present it with Eileen Prose of Channel 5 Television in Boston. American viewers will see it, too.

***9.00* The Little World of Don Camillo:** The priest works out the anagram that conceals the identity of the winner of the village lottery. With Brian Blessed (Peppone) and Mario Adorf (Don Camillo).

9.30 Man Alive: In the Unlikely Event . . .: Using unique film, the programme investigates the chances of surviving an air crash. Jack Pizzey talks to three scientists who did it.

10.20 The Mike Harding Show: Featuring what could be the longest joke in the world. It is 25 minutes in the telling.

10.50 Newsnight: The latest news, and in-depth treatment of the most important stories. Linda Alexander reads the bulletins, and Marshall Lee presents the sports report. Ends at 11.40.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools. Handicapped children's needs; 9.52 Journeys; 10.09 Consumer protection; 10.31 Evolution, for A-level students; *10.53 Bacteria, for A-level* students; 11.10 Science: protectors and collectors; 11.27 Dr Livingstone's explorations; 11.44 Picture Box.

12.00 Gideon: Cartoon about a farmyard duckling; **12.10 Stepping Stones:** Vicky Ireland amid the tall buildings; **12.30 The Sullivans:** Serial about an Australian family during the last war. Today: at the races.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; **1.30 Together:** Serial about the folk who live in a block of flats. With Kathleen Byron, Christine Pollon.

2.00 After Noon Plus: Bernard MacLaverty, the teacher and author, is among today's guests. He wrote the TV play My Dear Palestrina.

2.45 The Racing Game: Odds Against. Dick Francis thriller about a former jockey, crippled in an accident, who turns sleuth. With Mike Gwilym, James Maxwell (r).

3.45 In Loving Memory: Comedies about a funeral undertaker's business. Today: a trade war. With Thora Hird, Christopher Beeny (r).

4.15 Watch It! A Dr Snuggles *story, and, at 4.20 Little House* on the Prairie: Homespun yarn, with a football flavour; **5.15 Emmerdale Farm:** Grace is in for an unpleasant surprise.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; **6.25 Help!** Information about a self-help group for couples with infertility problems.

6.35 Battlestar Galactica: Part one of War of the Gods. A tale about some missing pilots. With Richard Hatch as Captain Apollo;

7.30 Bognor: episode 4 of this thriller about a most unusual investigation at a friary. With David Horovitch as the Department of Trade investigator.

8.00 The Incredible Mr Tanner: First in a new comedy series about a man (Brian Murphy) who thinks he is the world's greatest escapologist. With Roy Kinnear and Joseph O'Conor.

8.30 TV Eye: A report on unemployed Welsh trade unionists who have gone to the Spanish town of Mondragon to see if a million-pound industry for the Basques could be adapted to Welsh conditions.

9.00 Hill Street Blues: Dramas set in an American police precinct. A rapist on the run eludes capture... There is also the problem of the crooked police officer. With Michael Conrad.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Thames Report: Two Tory MPs, Teddy Taylor and Michael Grylls, defend the Government's industrial record in front of an audience of the unemployed and hard-pressed businessmen.

11.00 Camera: George Méliès. Generous sequences from the *extraordinary films* made by the former magician who transferred his magic to the early cinema screens towards the end of the last century (See Personal Choice).

11.30 Three's Company: A landlady (Audra Lindley) introduces her husband's bored niece to three of her tenants. A comedy.

12.00 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review by Ian Waller of The Sunday Telegraph.

12.15 Close: Hugo Young, of The Sunday Times, reads something with a religious theme, though not by a religious writer.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Inquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: The Night Stan Kenton Died, by William Bankier.
4.00 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 Story: The Towers of Trebizond (12).
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse: Emily Dickinson.
7.30 Boston Symphony Orchestra: Hummel, Haydn, Tartini arr Thilde.†
8.15 A Kind of Rootedness, a new aspect of the American character.
8.35 Boston Symphony Orchestra 2: Tchaikovsky.†
9.25 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Harpole Report (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
9.00 am Schools: A Service for Schools; Music interlude; Maths—with a Story! Sounds, Words and Movement; Music interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Time and Tune (15); Man; Home or Away.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language; Look! Living Through History.
11.00 Study on 4: Punti di vista (16).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Introduction to Sociology: What is Design?

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Frederick the Great, Corelli, Bruckner, Balakirev† (8.00-8.05 News), Holst, Mozart, Warlock, Poulenc.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: Dunstable and Power.†
9.35 Concert: Haydn and Mozart.†
10.30 Piano: Chopin and Ravel.†
11.20 Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra: Mendelssohn, Prokofiev, Brahms.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Bristol recital: Piano trios by Mozart, Ravel.†
2.00 Songs by Adrian Cruft.†
2.25 Beethoven: String Quartet Op. 127.†
3.10 Concert: Mozart and Salieri.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play: Family Voices, by Harold Pinter (National Theatre production).†
8.05 La Chanson d'Eve, music by Fauré.†
8.40 Words.
8.45 Dennis Brain plays Mozart.
9.00 Music in our Time: Brian Ferneyhough, Helmut Lachenmann.†
10.00 Patterson (new comedy series).†
10.30 Flute and Harpsichord: Bach.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Howells.†
VHF 6.15 am-6.55 Open University: *The Best Laid Plans;* Biology, Brain and Behaviour.
11.35 pm-12.15 am Open University: Mechanics and Applied Calculus; Gossamer Condor.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 A Very Private Man. *10.30* Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 *Steve Wright.* 6.00 Top 30 Album Chart. 7.00 Wheels. *8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00* John Peel.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Touch of Genius. 10.15 Gold Rush. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook: 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 *Assignment.* 4.45 *The* World Today. 5.00 World News. 6.00 Waveguide. 5.15 Benny Green on Dickens. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Emlyn. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Best seller. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Peebles' Choice. 2.30 Thirty-minute Theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Salvage I. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30-11.00 Cover to Cover. 11.30 Paris. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.35 Scene. 11.20-12.15 am SWAT.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain A'r Olion. 4.15-4.20 Daniel Boone. 4.20-4.45 Take a Chance. 4.45-5.10 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.20 Impromptu.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Westward Report. 10.32 News. 10.36 Unforgettable. 11.05 Camera. 11.30-11.35 Faith For Life.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Jobline. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-5.45 Project UFO. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 10.30-11.00 Cambridge Debate. 11.30 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.25 am Christians in Action.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Leave it To Charlie. 4.20 Vic the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Focus. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Lou Grant.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 4.20-5.45 Film: Shinbone Alley. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Benson. 11.30 What The Papers Say. 11.50-12.45 Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.35-11.00 People Rule! 11.30 Father, Dear Father. 12.00 What the Papers Say. 12.20 am Weather followed by Nobody Knows De Trouble I've Seen.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. *Lookaround.* 3.45-4.15 Father Dear Father. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Scene. 11.00 Come In If You Can Get In. 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Never The Same Again.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Link-Up. 10.28 News. 10.36 Unforgettable. 11.05-11.30 Camera.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.15 Action Line. 6.30 Talking Scots. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 In Concert: Blues Band. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Lou Grant.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 4.13-4.15 *News.* 5.15 *Cartoon.* 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Counterpoint. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Country Calendar. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 With a Little Help. 11.30-12.00 Unforgettable

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Benson. 11.30-11.33 News

Entertainments Guide

[U]nsold seats at cut price to [stude]nts just before performance. Most credit cards accepted for [tele]phone bookings or at the box [office]. [Whe]n telephoning use prefix 01 only [outs]ide London Metropolitan Area.

[O]PERA & BALLET

[COV]ENT GARDEN 240 1066. 'S' [G]ardencharge cc 836 6903, 65 [Am]phiseats avail for all perfs [fro]m 10.00 a.m. on the day of [pe]rf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
[To]n't at 7.30 Giselle. Sat, Mon [an]d Wed at 7.30 Mayerling (Sat [Mi]ller replaces Seymour. Wed [...]nney replaces Seymour).
THE ROYAL OPERA
[To]mor and Tues at 7.00 Lulu.

[COLI]SEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 [52]58.
[ENG]LISH NATIONAL OPERA
[To]n't & Wed 7.30: Tosca. Tomor [&] Tues 7.30: Madam Butterfly. [Sat] 7.30: Cinderella. 104 bal[con]y seats avail from 10 a.m. [on] day of perf. Season ends Feb [...]

[SADL]ER'S WELLS THEATRE. EC1. 01-837 1672/1673 3856. [Cre]dit cards 10 am to 6 pm. 01-[27]8 0871.
Last four perfs.
D'OYLY CARTE
presents
RUDDIGORE
[Eve]s. 7.30. Mat. Sat. at 2.30. [...]l. eve. perf. Trust Assoc. [me]mbs. only). Tkts. £2.00 to [£5].50.
[Fr]o. 23 to 28.
[Co]ncerts at the Wells.

CONCERTS

[BART]ÓK'S Centenary Celebration. [De]but of Hungary's outstanding [...]r Quartet. This Sunday at [...] p.m. Riverside Studios: 748 [33]54.

[QUEE]N ELIZABETH HALL, 01-928 [31]91. BOYS OF THE LOUGH [wit]h Flora MacNeil (Barra) on [Tue]s, Feb 24, 7.45. Traditional [mu]sic from Ireland, Scotland and [Shet]land. Tickets £2-£3.60.

[ROYA]L FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 [31]91) Tonight 8. LPO Christoph [Es]chenbach cond/piano. Rossini: The Silken Ladder; Mozart: [Pia]no Concerto in B flat, K595; [Bee]thoven: Symphony 3 (Eroica).

[ST J]OHN'S SMITH SQ. (01-222 [10]61) Tonight at 7. BBC [S]INGERS NASH ENSEMBLE. [JO]HN POOLE. Maconchy: The [Gol]den Echo & The Golden Echo. [...]wio: Gesangbuch (1st Lon[don]). Edward Cowie will speak at [...]3.

THEATRES

[ADEL]PHI S CC 01-836 7611 [Eve]s at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 *Mats. Thursday at 3.0*
TONY BRITTON
[...] MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in
MY FAIR LADY
[" M]ARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! [" SP]ECTACULAR"—D. Express. ["...] STUNNING"—Time Out. [No]w booking through to Oct. Group Bookings Telephone [01]-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

[ALBE]RY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE [ACC]IDENTAL DEATH OF AN [AN]ARCHIST, EDUCATING [R]ITA, TOMFOOLERY [DUE]T FOR ONE, PAL JOEY [CRED]IT CARD SALES 379 6565 [...]9 a.m. all major cards. No [f]ees. GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. [STUDE]NT STANDBY £2.90.

[ALBER]Y S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 [656]5. Grp bkgs 379 6061, 836 [396]2. Eves 8. Thurs mat 3.00. [...]ls from £2.90. Sat 5 & 8.15. [S]IAN PHILLIPS "A KNOCK[OU]T" S. Times/ S. Exp. [DEN]IS LAWSON Most Promising [...] Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980 ["TH]E MARVELLOUS MUSICAL" [Sun]day Times.
PAL JOEY
["S]OMETHING TO BE SEEN AT [...]OSTS" (F.T.) RODGERS & [HART]'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). ["...]ERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER [THEA]TRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

[AMBA]SSADORS S cc 836 1171 [Eve]s 8 Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S
Mystery Play
[D]ANGEROUS CORNER
["O]ne of the cleverest plays ever [wri]tten" Daily Telegraph.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton't. Tomor 7.30. Sat 2.00 & 7.30.
PASSION PLAY
by Peter Nichols
"Sheer magic" Times. "Superlative acting" S. Tel. "The laughter came thick and fast . . . an exciting start to the theatrical year" S. Times. With: O'Casey's award winning JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK (next perf 25 Feb) and Nikolai Erdman's THE SUICIDE (next perf 26 Feb). Prestel booking 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ARTS 836 3334. Reduced Price Prevs 4-9 March. 8 pm. Opens 10 March. 7 pm. Thereafter 8 pm.
JOHN JUDD in
'TWISTED CUES & ELLIPTICAL BALLS'
An affectionate look at the lives & music of Gilbert & Sullivan £4, £3, £2.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley. Kent 7.45. Sat. 4.30 & 8. Thurs. 2.30.
PETER DAVISON SANDRA DICKINSON
In Neil Simon's comedy
BAREFOOT IN THE PARK,
with MARGERY MASON & EWEN SOLON

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. From 2 March until 23 May only. Eves 7.15 (March 4 at 6.30). Mat. Thurs. 2.00 (note early start). The National Theatre smash-hit *production (from The Cottesloe) of* ARTHUR MILLER'S
THE CRUCIBLE
Directed by Bill Bryden

COTTESLOE (N.T.'s small auditorium—low price tkts): Mons to Sats 7.45 THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor. Ton't 6 p.m. Nicky Henson & Stephen Moore in Beckett's Company 75 min platform perf all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45.
Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams Martin Connor, Tricia George in
A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times
"OUTRAGEOUS" Gdn.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS
Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.0. OPENS FEB. 26 at 7.0. *Fri.* Feb. 27 at 8.30 only. Subs. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORKS S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565/836 9837/839 4682 Group Bookings 836 3962, 379 6061 Evgs 8.00. Sats 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90.
FRANCES DE LA TOUR
ACTRESS OF THE YEAR
Swet awards 80
BEST ACTRESS
New Standard Drama Awards 80
BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS
1980 DRAMA AWARDS
and DAVID DE KEYSER
BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR
Drama Awards of the Year 1980
In TOM KEMPINSKI'S
DUET FOR ONE
BEST NEW PLAY
Drama Awards 1980
"THE AMAZING NEW PLAY" Daily Telegraph
"NO ONE INTERESTED IN THE THEATRE CAN AFFORD NOT TO SEE THIS PRODUCTION" F.T.

GARRICK S cc 01-836 4601 Evenings 8.0 until 14 March.
MAX WALL

GLOBE S cc 437 1592, 439 6770.
FOR 12 WEEKS ONLY
SOLD OUT UNTIL APRIL 1
ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE
Opens Tonight 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sats. 6 & 8.45.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0 (sharp). Mat. Sats. 2.30. DONALD SINDEN in *PRESENT* LAUGHTER by Noel Coward. Ends here 7th March! Open 12th March. CONSTANCE CUMMINGS in THE GOLDEN AGE, new play by A. R. Gurney.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301
Last week
Jean-Claude Grumberg's
THE WORKSHOP
Evgs 8 pm. Sat mat 4.30
Previews from 26 Feb.
Mike Leigh's new play
GOOSE-PIMPLES

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL, cc 01-930 9832. Only 9 more weeks. Mon-Sat eves. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragi-comic actress in full bloom" Financial Times in
VIRGINIA
"a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers may not be admitted.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE 242 7040 Opens tonight at 7, subs 7.30. NO NAMES . . . NO MEDALS A story of the S.A.S. by Euan Smith. Until Feb. 28. Unsuitable for children.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916 Ends Sat! Dnr. 7.0. Show 8.0. DAFFODILS —The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves. 7.30. Thur. Mat. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.15 HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. "It's still a great choice . . . this thoroughly enjoyable comedy" N. Std. " . . . beautifully observed" Sunday Telegraph.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0. Sat 5.30. 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Today (low price mat) & Sat. 3.00 & 7.45 Fri. & Mon. 7.45. LAST PERFS WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. Also Standby 45 mins before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage), £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

New London Theatre cc Drury Lane, London, W.C.2. 01-405 0072. Opens April 30, prevs from April 22
CATS
A MUSICAL BY ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER BASED ON OLD POSSUM'S BOOK OF PRACTICAL CATS. BY T. S. ELIOT. Presented by Cameron Mackintosh and The Really Useful Company Ltd. Cast will include JUDI DENCH, PAUL NICHOLAS, WAYNE SLEEP, Roland Alexander, Sarah Brightman, John Chester, Geraldine Gardner, Sharon Lee Hill, Finola Hughes, Bonnie Langford, Anita Pashley, Myra Sands, Les Saxon, Jeff Shankley, Sue Jane Tanner, John Thornton, Donald Waugh, Ken Wells. Musical Director Chris Walker. Sound by Abe Jacob, Lighting Design by DAVID HERSEY. Designed by JOHN NAPIER. Associate Director and Choreographer GILLIAN LYNNE. Directed by TREVOR NUNN.
CATS
ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at Normal Theatre Prices). The Ticket Centre (by Wyndham Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN!

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S' Until 14 March. Mon. to Sat. Evgs at 7.30 Wed & Sat at 3.00. Winston Ntshona & John Kani in WAITING FOR GODOT.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): Ton't 7.00 low price. Opening *Tomor* 7.30 A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY by Ivan Turgenev trans by Isaiah Berlin.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30. Mats Tues. Wed. Thur & Sat. at 2.45 JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in
DICK WHITTINGTON
"An evening of glitter . . . I can't remember a better Pantomime at the Palladium" J. Tinker, D. Mail. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. *Group sales box office* 379 6061.
FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS
April 14-19, 6 days only, including Good Fri. & Easter Sunday
ELLA FITZGERALD
OSCAR PETERSON
Opens April 28th—8 weeks only. THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP".
LIBERACE
with supporting company. Box office now open. Credit cards accepted.

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opens June 11 (previews May 29).
MICHAEL CRAWFORD
in the Hit Broadway musical
BARNUM
Postal booking now open.

PALACE, S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
"A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980
JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out.
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS, IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms.
RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611.
THAT'S SHOWBIZ!
"Variety is back in the West End" D. Mail. "Terrific" F. Times. "Show Stopping" Times. "That's Magic" S. Tel.
TWICE DAILY at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PRINCE EDWARD, S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846.
PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC
"TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031.
PENELOPE KEITH
Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS
MOVING
A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061
"STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7. 9. 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 748 3354. Tues. to Sun. 7.30. JOINT STOCK in Say Your Prayers. New musical play by Nick Darke. "Admirable story telling . . . intelligent comedy" Times.

ROUND HOUSE, 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE *THEATRE* COMPANY THE DUCHESS OF MALFI with Helen Mirren & Bob Hoskins 1 April-9 May. HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? 13 May-6 June. THE MISANTHROPE with Tom Courtenay 1 July-1 August. Season ticket available.

ROUND HOUSE. 267 2564. Scarborough Theatre in the Round, in SUBURBAN STRAINS, a musical play by ALAN AYCKBOURN composed by PAUL TODD. Evgs. 8. Mats. Thurs. 3.30. Until March 14. "A witty, ingenious Musical play" Gdn. "Mr Ayckbourn at his familiar best" The Times.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 1745.
TOUCHED
By Stephen Lowe. Last three perfs! Evgs. 8. "Beautifully written . . . performances superb". Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Les Blair. Evgs. 7.30. "Very funny, exceptionally enjoyable" S. Tms.

SHAW 01-388 1394. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. 2.30. LAST 2 WEEKS
GOTCHA and KILLING TIME
by BARRIE KEEFE
Youth Price all seats £1.50

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888.
JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS
"PLAY OFF EACH OTHER *BEAUTIFULLY TOUCHING,* FUNNY AND VERY MUCH ALIVE." Gdn.
In Charles Dyer's comedy
RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN
"COULD HAVE BEEN SCRIPTED FOR THEM." Times. "A THEATRICAL GEM." The People. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.45. Reduced Group Bookings 839 3092. Credit Card bookings. Only 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.). Last 2 weeks.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660, 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
Group sales box office 379 6061. Mons-Sats 8pm.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilburn *High Rd., NW6.* 328 8626. Crucible Theatre's Production of BLACK BALL GAME by Don Webb. "It's brilliant" Gdn. "Very funny satire" Tms. Evgs. 8 pm. Ends Sat.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 01-839 4865 (9.30-6.00. Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings only 01-839 3092
TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
"This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances in London." D. Mail. Prices: Stalls & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at Box Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. Mats. best seats. Student Standby £4.00). Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061.
ANNIE
"UNBEATABLE FAMILY *ENTERTAINMENT*" *Observer.*

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9988. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber's SMASH HIT MUSICAL
JOSEPH
AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT
GRP SALES 379 6061.
"A DREAM OF A SHOW" D Ex
"SIMPLY WONDERFUL" BBC
EXTRA MATS DAILY AT 2.45.

VAUDEVILLE S cc 836 9988
OPENING MARCH 17 AT 7.0
DONALD SINDEN in
PRESENT LAUGHTER
by NOEL COWARD
"TERRIFIC" S. Times.
Red price prevs from March 11

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808 Ton't, Tomor, Sat. 7.30. TELEVISION TIMES by Peter Prince "Funny and constantly diverting . . . carried through with splendid attack" T.L.S. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box *Office.*

WESTMINSTER S CC 01-834 0283 From March 3. Matinees only. Monday-Friday 3.15. Sats 3.0
THE NAMESAKE

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Continuous perfs nightly from 6.30 including Sundays. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
"Exactly the shot in the arm that the West End needed" S Times. "One of the funniest shows London has seen in a very long time" Punch. "Hilarious" D Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Evgs 7.30. Ton't. Fri. RICHARD II, Sat. ROSENCRANTZ.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 Air conditioning. Credit cards. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT OUT From 8.00. Dining & Dancing
BRUCE FORSYTH
preceded at 9.30 by
SUPER REVUE
"BUBBLY"
DANCING TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 5th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.
ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 4.50, 8.00.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's ORPHEE (A) and Renoir's PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE (A) Progs 5.45, 8.15. Sats/Suns also 3.15.
CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town 485 2443 (opp Tube) ISABELLE HUPPERT in Maurice Pialat's LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.45, 9.00.
CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's Road, 352 5096. Isabelle Huppert in Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs 2.30, 5.50, 8.30. Last perf bookable.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). A John Cassavetes Film GLORIA (AA). Cont. progs. Dly 1.50 (not Sun) 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN *SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S* ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for the first evening performance only. Advance box office open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns). Credit card telephone bookings ring Teledata 200-0200. THE TEN COMMANDMENTS (U). Sep progs daily 2.00, 6.50.
Now RITZ, Leicester Square. WATERSHIP DOWN (U) Sep progs daily 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. MARTIN SCORSESE'S RAGING BULL (X) 1.45, 4.05, 6.25, 8.50. CASABLANCA (U) & TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT (A) 11.15 p.m.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402/1177. Russ. Sq. Tube. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH (A) & BREAKING AWAY (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd bar.
GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. MIZOGUCHI'S CLASSIC THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUMS (A) 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30. LIC'D BAR.
GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL. Stratton St. Green Pk. Tb. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U). 5.30, 7.20, 9.15.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE SPECIAL EDITION: CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep progs Mon-Sat 2.10, 5.15, 8.20. Sun 3.30, 7.30. Seats bookable w'ends, last eve prog & late shows.
MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235-4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm. Must end 25th Feb.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/3771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK! in 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. progs. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00. Sun. 4.20, 7.45. Late Night Show Sat. 11.15.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton NINE TO FIVE (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open 1.15, 4.20, 7.30. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. Late Night Show Fri. & Sat. Doors open 11.15.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2 (723 2011/2). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep Progs, Drs Open *Dly* 2.30, 6.45. *Late Night Show* Fri PINK FLOYD LIVE AT POMPEII (U)/GENESIS IN CONCERT (U). Drs Open 11 p.m.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. THE NINTH CONFIGURATION (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly. 1.35 (not Sun.) 4.45, 8.10. Late Night Show. Fri. & Sat. 11.45.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4. Off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
* *1. MORE AMERICAN GRAFFITI (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
* *2. AIRPLANE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.
*3. MONTY PYTHON'S LIFE OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
*4. THE FORMULA (AA) Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.35.
* *No smoking area.
*No smoking.
SCREEN ON THE HILL, 435 3366 Robert de Niro. RAGING BULL (X). Film showing at 1.45, 4.10, 6.40, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 2 p.m., for phone bookings.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Peter Brook —Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St. W.1. British Art 1900-1980/Carl Andre. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., 734 7984. Keith Grant.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY, 15, Motcomb Street, London, SW1. 01-235 9141/2.
SIR GEORGE CLAUSEN, R.A., (1852-1944)
Drawings and Watercolours. 17th *February-6th March.* Weekdays 9.30-5.30 (Sats. by appointment).

CRANE GALLERY, 171a Sloane St. (1st floor), SW1. 235 2464. Paintings, Furniture, Quilts, Decoys and AMERICANA. One of London's most beautiful Galleries. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-4.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Road, SW3. 584 7566. FINE ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN PAINTINGS (20th cent). Mon-Fri. 10-6, Sats, 10-4.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St. *St James's, SW1.* 839 3942. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS from the 18th-early 20th Century. Until 13 March. Mon-Fri 10-5.30; Sats 10-12.30.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, London SE1. EDWARD HOPPER and WILLIAM JOHNSTONE. Till March 29. Mon-Thurs: 10-8, Fri and Sat. 10-6. Adm £1.50. All day Mon, 6-8 Tues-Thurs. 75p.

JAPANESE ARTS 17-28 Feb. Screens, Paintings, Prints and Drawings, Covent Garden Gallery *Ltd, 20 Russell St.,* W.C.2. 01-836 1139.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 63 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri, 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St. W1. BILL BRANDT: NUDES (1945-1980). Mon-Fri 10-5.30, Sat 10-12.30.

NEW GRAFTON GALLERY, 42 Old Bond St, W1. 499 1800. EDWARD ARDIZZONE: 1900-1979.

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25. 20 Cork Street, London, W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
PICCADILLY, W.1.
1. A New Spirit in Painting until 18th March. Adm. £2. Concessionary Rate £1.40.
2. Honore Daumier 1808-1879 until 15th March. Adm. £1.50. Concessionary Rate £1.
3. Painting from nature until 15th March. Adm. £1. Concessionary Rate 50p.
All exhibitions open daily 10-6. Concessionary Rate applies — O.A.P.'s, students, groups over 10 and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TATE GALLERY—Millbank, SW1. JASPER JOHNS: WORKING PROOFS: Lithographs and Etchings. Until 22 March. Adm. 60p. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578. Graphics, drawings, sculptures, by the American Artist Leonard Baskin. Opening 20th February. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

Classified Guide

Appointments Vacant	25
Business to Business	25
Domestic Situations	25
Educational	25
Flat Sharing	25
La crème de la crème	26
Legal Notices	17
Motor Cars	25
Property	17
Recruitment Opportunities	25
Rentals	25
Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments	26
Situations Wanted	25

Box No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Appointments	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Property	£3.25 per line £17.50 per cm semi-display £20.00 per full display
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display, minimum 5 cms
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

How to Place a Classified Ad.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.:

Private Advertisers Only	01-837 3311
Appointments	01-278 9161
Property Estate Agents	01-278 9231
Personal Trade	01-278 9351
Manchester Office	061-834 1234

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE
WITH ROBIN COUSINS
£2.20 to £5.20 Children half price. Car park. Must end Sun.

EXHIBITIONS

THE 17TH ST JAMES'S ANTIQUES FAIR [...] Piccadilly, W1. Last day [...]

ENAMELS TODAY. An international exhibition of modern enamel [...] 10.15-5.30 [until] 20 February. Admission free.

". . . THERE is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."—Romans 8: 1.

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

DEAN.—On 4th February, 1981, Joseph Malcolm Dean, ARIBA, at Westhead, son of Mrs H. H. Hodge and the late Joseph Dean, brother of Sonia. Memorial service will be held at Hambleden Parish Church, near Marlow, Buckinghamshire, at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, 26th February.

GARNETT.—On February 17th, 1981, at Le Verger de Charry, Montcuq, France, David Garnett, C.B.E., C.Lit., D.Litt., aged 88.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

POWELL-JONES. — The Memorial Service for Brigadier David Leonard Powell-Jones, D.S.O., O.B.E., will be held at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, W.1 on Thursday, 26th March, 1981, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEBRUARY BLUES?....

....CHEER UP!

What you need is a holiday—and this Friday, 20th Feb ruary, The Times Special Feature "HOLIDAYS '81" is here to help you plan it—lots of ideas and advice, plus our Brochure Service to give you the widest choice at the lowest cost.

DON'T MISS IT!

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club, 3 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. Happy Hour 8-9 p.m. with all bar drinks at ½ price. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's.

WINE AND DINE

SPORT AND RECREATION

SEASONAL SALES

UK HOLIDAYS

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

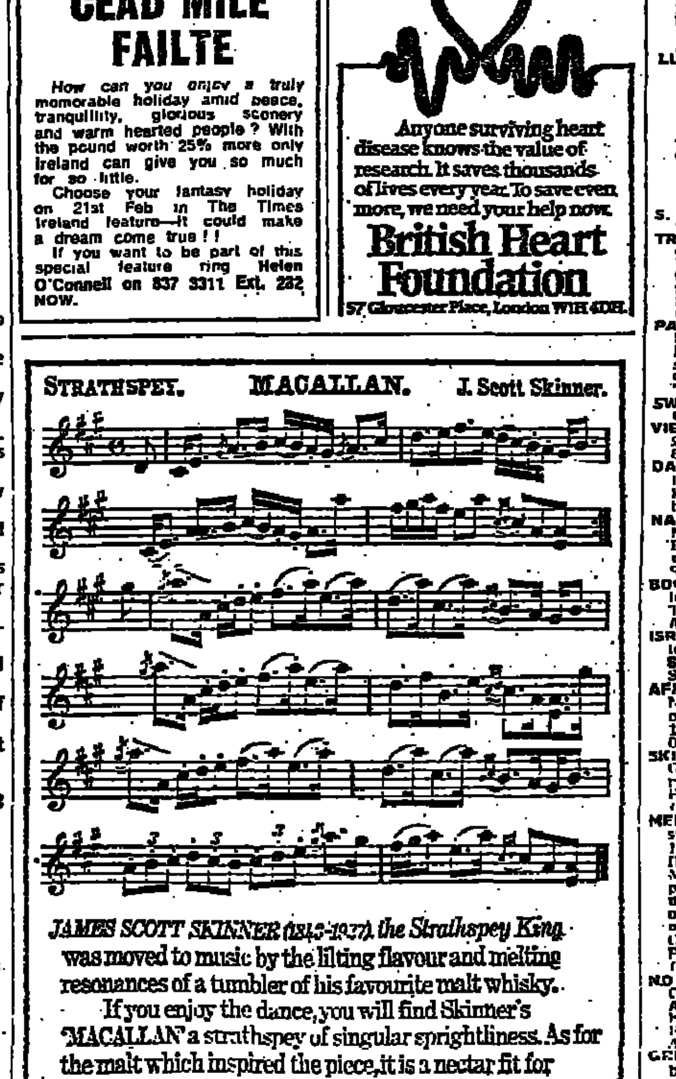
IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

CEAD MILE FAILTE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.

British Heart Foundation

STRATHSPEY. MACALLAN. J. Scott Skinner.

JAMES SCOTT SKINNER (1843-1927), the Strathspey King, was moved to music by the lilting flavour and melting resonances of a tumbler of his favourite malt whisky.

If you enjoy the dance, you will find Skinner's 'MACALLAN' a strathspey of singular sprightliness. As for the malt which inspired the piece, it is a nectar fit for Terpsichore herself. THE MACALLAN. THE MALT.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SPECIAL

BOOK BEFORE 15 MARCH

FOR LATE SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN

AND AVOID FUEL SURCHARGES ON THE

NAWAS TRAVEL

CARIBBEAN FLOTILLA

HEANEY MARLAR TRAVEL

SPRING VILLAS CORFU & CRETE

ENJOY GREECE with SUN CLUB

UNITED AIR TRAVEL

SUPERBUS

SUPERBUS

THE GREEK ISLANDS

SUNMED HOLIDAYS

SILVAIR TRAVEL CLUB

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

BREAKAWAY COST CUTTERS

SKI SUPERTRAVEL

BREAKAWAY HOLIDAYS

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK THIS SUMMER

SKI AWAY SOON

SKI BLADON LINES

AUSTRALIA/N.Z.

SOS

FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

CORFU

GREECE, SPAIN SOUTH OF FRANCE

BOOK TODAY!

COME SKIING TOMORROW

20 Feb-1 March

from only £154

SKI SUPERTRAVEL

SKI CLUB MARK WARNER

MARK WARNER TRAVEL

GENEVA - ZURICH EASTER WEEKEND FLIGHTS

FANTASTICSKI!

CORFU

CORFIOT HOLIDAYS LTD.

LOWEST PRICES FROM

BIG SAVES WITH SAM EE

TAKE YOUR PLACE IN ISRAEL'S SUN

LOW COST FLIGHTS SPECIALIST

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

NOW AVAILABLE FROM AITO

Association of Independent Tour Operators CAA Bonded

Holiday	Date	From £	Operator
FRANCE Auberges/Cottis		36	
VERBIER Ski/ Chalet Party	2 wks 14 Mar	202	Beach Villas
LANZAROTE	1-2 wks var	150	Lanzarote Villas
CANARY CRUISE	2 wks var	453	Lanzarote Villas
CANADA Vancouver/ Rockies	2 wks 12 June	650	Panorama Holidays
ANDORRA Ski Coach	9 days var	109	Young World
HAWAII/ Apts/Hotel	2 wks Apr-Nov	498	Just California & Beyond
CALIFORNIA/ Fly-Drive	1, 2 & 3 wks Apr/June	325	Just California & Beyond
CRETE/ Villas Apts	3 wks for 1 Apr/May	176	Just Crete
ALMERIA/H/B or flight	1-2 wks Apr/May	78	Lanzarote Travel
BALEARICS/ ALGARVE Apts Villas	1-4 wks var	108	Parasol Holidays
ALGARVE/ Villa	1/2/3 wks 9/16/23/30 Apr	199	Fortune Villas

ATOL Nos respectively: 1403, 3818, ... 719B, 719B, 719B, 1245B, 178B, 1418.

FOR SALE

WAPPING WINE BARGAINS

Taste before you buy!

Macon Blanc Villages shipped by André Simon et Fils. A full and fruity dry white wine from a producer of repute. Admit it you've never seen wine of this quality at such a low price limited offer £29.90 per case

RESISTA CARPETS SALE NOW ON

SUMMER FLIGHTS

POLEX TRAVEL

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

GOLD COINS

William Whelan Ltd.

WANTED

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

SERVICES

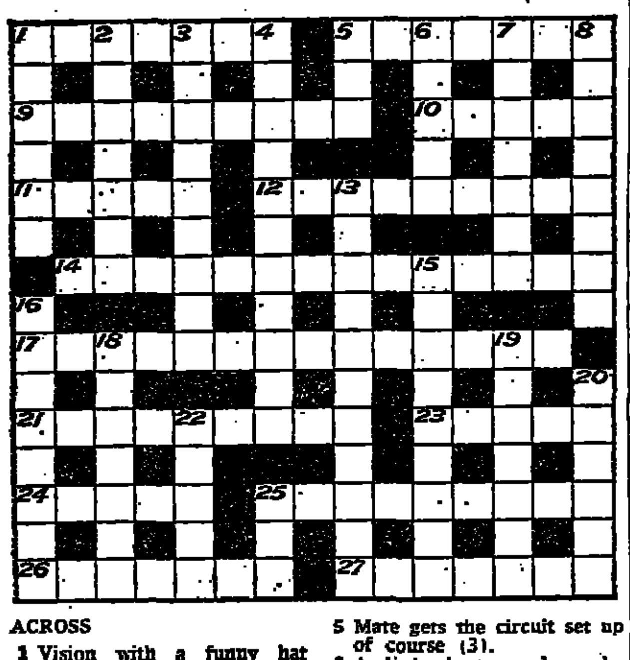
MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

01-937 7244

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,454



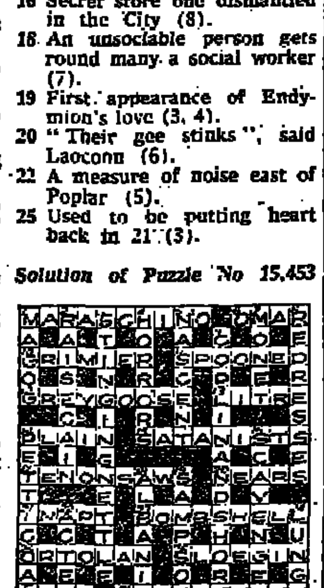
ACROSS

1 Vision with a funny hat on in the afternoon! (7).
5 A dance of father's—or his brother's? (3-4).
9 One more side for 50p would make it so (9).
10 More loyal than John Peel's hound? (5).
11 Wild cat found back in Montenegro (5).
12 Costume jewelry has a place, after brandy (9).
14 German-type rustics? (7, 7).
17 Elephants' dance-floor—a resort for philatelists? (8, 6).
21 The Clemens boy making woodcuts? (3, 6).
23 "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of ——" (Gray) (5).
24 Kitchener's rank (5).
25 Won't these muddlers take it to sharpen the wits? (9).
26 Old cavalry officers among the brass (7).
27 These lines appear to suggest partiality (7).

DOWN

1 But farmers don't fail to make good turnover with it (6).
2 Merchant, dramatically in debt, is heavy-hearted (7).
3 Keep turning this to crush the pig-nut! (7, 2).
4 Jerome's dog accompanied his trio (11).
5 Mate gets the circuit set up of course (3).
6 A little butter an' maybe rice here in India (5).
7 He got roped in for many performances (7).
8 Unreasonable bylines? (8).
13 Plots where the seed falls on stony ground (4-7).
15 One French work placed by common consent (9).
16 Secret store one dismantled in the City (8).
18 An unsociable person gets round many a social worker (7).
19 First appearance of Endymion's love (3, 4).
20 "Their gee stinks", said Laocoon (6).
22 A measure of noise east of Poplar (5).
25 Used to be putting heart back in 21 (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,453



هكذا من الأصل

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited ... England. Telephone: 01-837 1234 ... Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.